GAZETTEER OF INDIA

MYSORE STATE

MANDYA DISTRICT

MYSORE STATE GAZETTEER

MANDYA DISTRICT

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PREFACE

IT was nearly a hundred years back, in 1869, that the first Gazetteer of Mysore District, which included also the area constituting the present Mandya district, was brought out by Mr. H. Wellesley under the authority of the British Commission which was then governing the territory. Besides Mysore district, *the only other district for which a gazetteer was published was Kolar. They had a limited range of topics and were intended* to serve barely the needs of the colonial administration. In the preceding decades, although there were no gazetteers as such, memoranda, surveys and travel diaries written by British civilians and others had made their appearance right from 1800 onwards, giving a fund of particulars on geographical, administrative, social and economic aspects for the State in general.

However, the next phase, which displayed a wider outlook, began before long with the issuance, in 1876, of two volumes—one treating of Mysore State in general and the other on Mysore by districts—by Mr. B. Lewis Rice who published again their revised editions in 1897, 16 years after the Rendition of the State. Another volume, 'Provincial Gazetteers of India—Mysore State', followed in 1908. Later, the third decade of this century saw the publication of Mysore Gazetteer in eight books, only one of which dealt with Mysore by districts while the rest with the State in general, under the editorship of Sri C. Hayavadana Rao. The circumstances, scope and outlook of these earlier works were different; none-the-less, one cannot but be deeply impressed by the flood of light they throw on historical events, administrative evolution, contemporary conditions and the like. The present series of gazetteers naturally owes much to them.

The momentous and significant changes and developments that have taken place in various fields in India since the dawn of independence called for production of re-oriented gazetteers to meet the new national requirements. A re-appraisal of several of the other previous features, in the light of the fresh data, also became imperative. Because of the special position of the district as a unit of administrative organisation and in social and economic life of the people, a self-contained volume entirely

devoted to each one of the districts became highly desirable. Since the days when a gazetteer meant only a geographical index, the connotation has vastly widened and the gazetteers of the present age have to cover large dimensions and have to give, in a new perspective, an integrated and objective picture of the many aspects of material and cultural life of the people, without losing sight of the greatly changed social values. This demands a good deal of caution and circumspection and a measure of thoroughness in the treatment of the numerous points and features.

The Central Government sponsored a scheme for publication of the new District Gazetteers all over India and asked the State Governments to undertake the execution of this task and offered a grant-in-aid. In order to have a broad and basic uniformity in the pattern of the new gazetteers so that one can lay one's fingers readily on the matters required and know the trends of developments, the Union Education Ministry devised also a common plan of contents for all the States, covering a wide range of topics.

The district of Mandya as a separate unit came into being in 1939 and hence, this is the first time that a gazetteer is appearing for this new district. This is the fifth in the series of District Gazetteers of the new Mysore State. The chapters in the volume, being correlated, complement one another; for instance, the chapter on history gets supplemented elsewhere when the relevant background of various aspects is traced, and particulars pertaining to places of interest can be found in chapters other than the 19th also. No pains have been spared to keep abreast of the developments in the many spheres and to gather and make use of the latest possible data from the diverse and scattered sources, and in some important respects right upto the time of actual printing, and to make the publication as accurate and comprehensive as possible, within the limitations.

The State Advisory Board for Gazetteers, consisting of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore as the Chairman and Sri D. C. Pavate, M.A. (Cantab.), Sri V. L. D'Souza, B.A., B.Com. (Lond.), Sri P. H. Krishna Rao, M.A., Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A., and Prof. Dr. S. C. Nandimath, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), as Members, made many valuable suggestions in order to enhance the usefulness of the work. To all of them, hearty gratitude is due.

The draft of this gazetteer had been at first compiled sometime back during the time of the former Chief Editor, Sri B. N. Sri Sathyan, B.A. (Hons.), and it has been revised as also brought up-to-date, on the lines of the previous volumes. He had been at the helm of the highly onerous task of this office since its very inception and I take this opportunity to tender to him very cordial thanks. Sri D. N. Krishnayya, and Sriyuths: A. Ramakrishnan, Administrative Officer, P. B. Srinivasan, M. A. Narasimha Iyengar, K. C. Bheemaiah, K. Puttaswamaiah and J G. Alavandar Naidu, Editors, the last two of whom have since left this office, G. V. Subba Ramu, K. L. Anantharaman and Abdul Wajid Zuffari, Stenographers, the last two of whom have been since transferred from this office, and other members of the staff, who rendered sustained and useful assistance, are also sincerely thanked.

Many officers, at various levels, of the Departments of the State Government and of the Union Ministries working in the State, other individuals and institutions have been of help in a variety of ways and the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications and the Assistant Director of Printing in charge of this work extended close co-operation in meeting the several requirements of printing of this voluminous work of an extraordinary character and warm thanks are due to all of them.

Further, I would be failing in my duty if I do not express grateful thanks to Dr. P. N. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D. Editor, District Gazetteers and the staff of the Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education, New Delhi, for their effective role in planning and co-ordinating the work of preparation of the District Gazetteers. The Unit scrutinised the draft of this volume with great care and made a number of helpful suggestions with a view to improving the standard and quality of the publication. It may also be mentioned here that a part of the expenditure incurred on the compilation and printing of the District Gazetteers is being met by the Government of India.

K. ABHISHANKAR,
Chief Editor,
Mysore Gazetteer

BANGALORE,
20th December, 1967

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MANDYA DISTRICT

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Origin of name

MANDYA district, like most of the districts of Mysore State, takes its name from its headquarters town. According to a mythological account of Mandya, the place, before it was called Mandya, seems to have been known as Vedaranya and later, as Vishnupura. In the *Krita Yuga*, it is said, this part of the country was covered with thick jungles and a *rishi* was doing *tapas* (penance) here. He installed an image of the god Janardana or Varadarajaswami and was said to be teaching the wild beasts to pronounce the sacred word, Veda. On this account, the place came to be known as Vedaranya.

Several years later, but during the same *yuga*, another *rishi*, who was residing here, set up an image of the god Sakaleshwaraswami, and Lord Vishnu, it is said, appeared to him. The place was thereafter renamed as Vishnupura. Another account says that towards the age of *Dwapara Yuga*, a king by name Indravarma, who had no issues, came to this place in the hope of getting a son. His prayers were granted, and his son, Somavarma, built a fort and an *agrahara* at this place and gave it the name Mandevemu, which, it is believed, has been corrupted into Mandya. It is also said that in the ancient days, a great and popular sage, called Mandavya, lived in the area doing *tapas* and the place came to be called Mandya after his name.

A more recent account is that this village was granted by Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagar in 1516 to Govinda Raja, twelfth in descent from Anantacharya, a disciple of the religious reformer, Ramanujacharya, and a distinguished devotee of Lord Venkatesha of Tirupati. The first Brahmin families, which settled down here, named the place Mandya after their native place near Tirupati. Mandya continued to remain a *sarvamanya* village till the time of Tipu Sultan, who withdrew the

concession. He also shifted the taluk office from Mandya to Keregode, but later, Dewan Purnaiya retransferred it to Mandya.

Location

Mandya comes under the group of districts known as the *maidan* (plains) districts and is situated in the southern part of the new Mysore State and to the north of Mysore district of which it once formed a part. The district lies between 76°19′ and 77°20′ East longitude and 12°13′ and 13°04′ North latitude.

General boundaries

It is bounded on the north by Hassan and Tumkur districts, on the east by Tumkur and Bangalore districts, on the south by Mysore district and on the west by the districts of Hassan and Mysore.

Area and population

The district is 1,872.9* square miles or 4,850.8 square kilometres in area, which is nearly 1/40th of the area of the whole State. There has been a steady growth of population in the area, and according to the 1961 Census, the population of Mandya district was 8,99,210, which is very nearly the double of what it was in 1901. The density of population was 480 persons per square mile or 185 per square kilometre and was more than the State average, which was 319 per square mile or 123 per square kilometre. The density in taluks varied from 277 per square mile or 107 per square kilometre in Nagamangala to 673 per square mile or 260 per square kilometre in Mandya taluk. In area, Mandya district is only slightly bigger than Coorg, which is the smallest of all the districts in the State, and occupies the eighteenth place; but in population, it stands fourteenth. In density, it is third being next only to Bangalore and South Kanara.

Administrative history

Mandya as a district came into being only in 1939, and before that, it was a part of the Mysore district. But Srirangapatna, which is now only the headquarters of a taluk, was once the headquarters of a Vijayanagar viceroy. About 1610 A.D., Raja Wodeyar of Mysore gained possession of Srirangapatna and made it his capital. After the fall of Tipu, the capital was shifted from Srirangapatna to Mysore in 1799. During the reign of His Highness the Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III from 1811 to 1831, the entire kingdom was divided into six *Foujdaris* and the present Mandya district formed part of the Ashtagram *Foujdari*. When the British Commission was formed in 1834, these six *Foujdaris* were reconstituted into four divisions, namely, Bangalore, Nagar, Chitradurga and Ashtagram, each under a European Superintendent with revenue and judicial powers. The Superintendents of Divisions had been allowed to exercise great authority and had rarely been interfered with in

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* According to the figures furnished by the Survey of India, the area of the district is 1,914.86 square miles or 4,959.45 square kilometres. *See also* Appendix—Table I.

district administrative arrangements and consequently there was no uniformity of practice in the different divisions, which were so large that the Superintendents could not do their work efficiently.

Earlier re-organisat

In order to remedy this defect, Mr. Bowring, who was the Commissioner, introduced in 1862-63, a general scheme of reorganisation and divided the State into three divisions, each under a Superintendent and these again into eight districts, each under a Deputy Superintendent. In 1869, when the office of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore was created, the Superintendents of Divisions came to be styled as Commissioners and Deputy Superintendents in charge of districts were called Deputy Commissioners. In 1879, when the Commission was once again reorganised, the posts of Commissioners of Divisions were abolished with the result that under the Chief Commissioner, there were only the Deputy Commissioners of the districts; under them were the Assistant Commissioners, and under them, the Amildars. As said earlier, the area now comprising the present Mandya district first formed part of Ashtagram *Foujdari*, later it formed a part of Ashtagram Division and when the State was divided into eight districts, it was included in the Mysore district. In order to understand the administrative history of the district, it is necessary to study the administrative changes that took place from time to time in Mysore district.

In 1869, the Mysore district was divided, for purposes of administration, into 14 taluks or *amildaris*, the names and extent of which are given below :—

Sl No.	*Taluk*	*Area in sq. miles*	*Population*
1.	Mysore	436	99,589
2.	Chamarajanagar	342	76,622
3.	Patna Ashtagram including the island of Srirangapatna.	200	67,177
4.	Periyapatna	524	87,587
5.	Yedatore	246	39,082
6.	Heggadadevanakote	544	40,300
7.	Gundlupet	658	46,669
8.	Nanjangud	318	42,856
9.	Mysore Ashtagram	171	34,410
10.	Talakad	267	58,950
11.	Mandya	248	45,199
12.	Maddur	192	32,193
13.	Malavalli	254	52,810
14.	Yelandur (Jagir)	95	23,124
	Total	4,495	7,46,568

Out of the fourteen taluks that formed the Mysore district, only the four taluks of Patna Ashtagram, Mandya, Maddur and Malavalli form part of the present Mandya district. Maddur taluk was formed into a sub-taluk in 1875 and later, in 1886, it was absorbed in Mandya taluk. Several administrative changes took place in the year 1882 and the two districts of Chitradurga and Hassan were abolished. The four taluks of the southern half of the Hassan district, *viz.*, Arkalgud, Channarayapatna, Nagamangala and Attikuppa (present Krishnarajpet) were added on to Mysore district in that year. Simultaneously with this change, Arkalgud taluk, which contained ten hoblies, was abolished in 1882 and the hoblies were distributed among the adjoining taluks. The name of Patna Ashtagram taluk was changed to Seringapatam taluk in the same year. A number of villages from Channarayapatna and Holenarasipur taluks were added to Kikkeri hobli in 1882, while the Melkote hobli was transferred to Seringapatam taluk and some villages of Santhebachahalli to Nagamangala taluk.

Later changes

Later, four sub-divisions, namely Sagar, French Rocks, Closepet (Ramanagaram) and Chikkaballapur were constituted. The French Rocks (Hirode) sub-division was formed in 1882 and was placed under an Assistant Commissioner with his headquarters at French Rocks. In 1886, when the Hassan district was re-established, Arkalgud taluk was again formed with six hoblies comprising Arkalgud, Basavapatna, Konanur, Krishnarajkatte, Mallipatna and Marur, and this taluk and Channarayapatna taluk were transferred to Hassan district. The other two taluks of Nagamangala and Attikuppa continued to remain in Mysore district.

When allocations of members to the Mysore Representative Assembly were made in 1889, the taluks in Mysore district were (1) Mysore, (2) Yedatore (Krishnarajanagar), (3) Hunsur, (4) Heggadadevanakote, (5) Gundlupet, (6) Chamarajanagar, (7) Nanjangud, (8) T. Narasipur, (9) Seringapatam, (10) Attikuppa, (11) Nagamangala, (12) Mandya and (13) Malavalli. Though French Rocks was a sub-division, yet there was neither a sub-taluk or taluk of that name and it was only a hobli. However, a sub-taluk known as French Rocks was formed later. But it was abolished in 1923 and the three hoblies of Kyathanahalli, Pandavapura Kasaba and Melkote constituting the sub-taluk were included in Seringapatam taluk. The name of Attikuppa was changed in 1891 to Krishnarajpet.

Mysore district was composed of thirteen taluks and one jagir in 1930. There were three sub-divisions: Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet and T. Narasipur taluks formed the Nanjangud sub-division, and Mysore, Hunsur, Heggadadevanakote and Yadatore taluks formed the Mysore sub-division, the

remaining five taluks, *viz.*, Seringapatam, Mandya, Malavalli, Nagamangala and Krishnarajpet formed the French Rocks sub-division.

After the construction of the Krishnarajasagar dam, the importance of the area now comprising the Mandya district grew and in order to facilitate the acquisition of lands in connection with the Irwin (now Visvesvaraya) canal, the resettlement of the raiyats and the disposal of questions connected with the cultivation of the newly irrigated tracts, a new revenue sub-division was constituted in 1928 with Mandya as its headquarters. The Maddur taluk, which had been merged with Mandya taluk, was revived and once again it was made into a separate taluk with effect from 1st May 1931. The Hirode, Melkote and Chinkurli hoblies, which were included in Seringapatam taluk, were separated and constituted into a separate taluk called French Rocks (Pandavapura) taluk with effect from 1st July 1937.

Bifurcation proposal

After these changes, the Mysore district became an exceptionally heavy charge comprising 15 taluks and one sub-taluk besides the jagir taluk of Yelandur and the normal work in the district office was nearly twice as much as that in some of the other districts. With the development of irrigation under the Irwin (Visvesvaraya) canal there was a great increase in the volume of work in all departments and the special and intricate problems connected with irrigation in the canal area occupied a good deal of the Deputy Commissioner's time and attention. The question of bifurcating the district which had become very large was under the consideration of Government for some time. A proposal to this effect was placed before the Budget Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly in 1937, but there was not much support from the members for this proposal. The then Dewan, referring to this in his speech to the Mysore Representative Assembly on 20th June 1937, said :

> "The question of the bifurcation of the Mysore district, I regret to note, has not met with the support of many of the members of this House. The opposition is due, I am afraid, to an incorrect and imperfect appreciation of the real position. As you know, the district is by far the biggest in the State, in area, population and in revenue. It presents special irrigational and other problems requiring close and continuous attention Experience has shown that it is essential, in public interests, that the district should be split up into two, if its problems are to receive sufficient attention. It is not merely the development of irrigation under the Irwin Canal that has suggested and necessitated this course. The malnad taluks of Heggadadevankote

> and Periyapatna require a more concentrated effort than it has been possible for the administration to bestow upon them. Government are convinced that time will wholly justify their decision. They are confident that the results will more than repay the recurring expenditure involved—it is only a matter of Rs. 35,000—and that the people of, what at present is, an unwieldy district will derive considerable benefit from its bifurcation."

The district of Mysore, at the beginning of the year 1939, consisted of the following four sub-divisions, 15 taluks and one sub-taluk besides the jagir taluk of Yelandur, which was under the management of the Government for the previous eight years:

Sl. No.	*Sub-Division*	*Taluk*
1.	Mysore	(1) Mysore
		(2) Hunsur
		(3) Heggadadevanakote
		(4) Krishnarajanagar (Yodatore) and Periyapatna Sub Taluk.
2.	Nanjangud	(5) Nanjangud
		(6) Gundlupet
		(7) Chamarajanagar
		(8) T.-Narasipur (previously known as Talkad Taluk) and Yelandur Jagir.
3.	French Rocks (present Pandavapura)	(9) Seringapatam
		(10) French Rocks
		(11) Nagamangala
		(12) Krishnarajpet
4.	Mandya	(13) Mandya
		(14) Malavalli
		(15) Maddur

Formation of Mandya district

The Government finally decided in 1939 to bifurcate the Mysore district and to constitute, with effect from 1st July 1939, a new district to be known as Mandya district with its headquarters at Mandya. The two revenue sub-divisions of French Rocks and Mandya comprising the seven taluks of Seringapatam, French Rocks, Nagamangala, Krishnarajpet, Maddur, Malavalli and Mandya formed the Mandya district, while the Mysore district was left with the remaining eight taluks, one sub-taluk and one jagir taluk. Thus, the present Mandya district came into being as a separate administrative district with effect from 1st July 1939 and was the ninth district in the old Mysore State.

No change of considerable importance has taken place since the formation of the district except some transfers of villages from one taluk to another purely on account of administrative convenience. The name of French Rocks was changed to Pandavapura and the anglicised form of Seringapatam to Srirangapatna.

After the reorganisation of States and the formation of the new Mysore State in 1956, the Government considered it necessary to divide the State for administrative purposes into four divisions, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions. Mandya, along with the districts of Shimoga, South Kanara, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Coorg and Mysore formed the Mysore Division. Later on, the Shimoga district was transferred to Bangalore Division with effect from 1st February, 1966.

Present position

The district has been divided into two revenue sub-divisions, called Pandavapura and Mandya sub-divisions, the former consisting of four and the latter three taluks. There are ten towns administered by municipal councils and 1,333 inhabited villages in the district. The present administrative divisions of the district and the number of hoblies and villages in them are given below :—

Sub-Division and Taluk		*No. of hoblies*	*No. of villages*	*No. of towns*	*Area in*		*Population (1961)*
					Square Miles	*Square Kilometres*	
Pandavapura Sub Division							
(1) Pandavapura	..	3	154	2	207.3	536.9	87,609
(2) Krishnarajpet	..	6	286	1	350.1	906.7	1,29,406
(3) Nagamangala	..	5	338	2	401.1	1,038.9	1,11,245
(4) Srirangapatna	..	4	81	1	138.5	358.7	79,894
Mandya Sub-Division							
(1) Mandya	..	5	173	1	272.6	706.1	1,83,403
(2) Maddur	.	4	154	1	236.3	612.0	1,51,362
(3) Malavalli	..	4	167	2	267.0	691.5	1,56,291
Total	..	31	1,333	10	1,872.9	4,850.8	899,210

The names of hoblies and the taluks in which they are located are given below:

Sl. No.	*Taluk*	*No. of Hoblies*	*Names of Hoblies*
1.	Pandavapura	3	(1) Pandavapura (2) Melkote (3) Chinkurli
2.	Krishnarajpet	6	(1) Krishnarajpet (2) Akkihebbal (3) Kikkeri (4) Seelanere (5) Santhebachahalli (6) Bukinakere
3.	Nagamangala	5	(1) Nagamangala (2) Bindiganavale (3) Bellur (4) Devalapura (5) Honakere
4.	Srirangapatna	4	(1) Srirangapatna (2) Arakere (3) Belagola (4) K. Settihalli
5.	Mandya	5	(1) Mandya (2) Keregode (3) Basaral (4) Dudda (5) Kothathi
6.	Maddur	4	(1) Maddur (2) Koppa (3) Athagoor (4) Chikkarasinakere
7.	Malavalli	4	(1) Malavalli (2) Kirugaval (3) Boppagowdanapura (4) Halagur

Hills

The area comprising the district is almost plain but for a few outcrops of rock standing out as prominent ridges. On an average, the district is between 2,500 to 3,000 ft. above mean sea-level. The only mountain range in the district is in the south-eastern part of the district forming an extension of the Biligirirangan range. The Cauvery breaks through this range near Shivasamudram, where the river takes a leap forming the two water-falls, Gagana Chukki and Bara Chukki. The granite hills of French Rocks, Tonnur, Melkote, Narayandurga and Basavankal rise abruptly from the undulating level plain formed of granite gneisses. The granite hills of Melkote crowned with a temple are a prominent feature of the landscape. A group of low hills

appear along the southern margin of the district and also towards the east in Malavalli taluk. Near about Srirangapatna and along the Visvesvaraya canal tract, the Hulikere-Karighatta range of hills forms a conspicuous range. Beyond these ridges, the countryside around Krishnarajpet and Nagamangala is studded with small hills, not conspicuous enough to be called hill ranges. Among these, the principal peak is Chunchanagiri. Apart from these belts, the district is gently undulating and plain. The extreme south near about Shivasamudram has a dense and valuable forest.

Among the notable peaks in the district, the Kabbaladurga peak in Malavalli taluk is a prominent one (3,507 ft. above sea level). It is accessible only on one side, the other sides being precipitous. Karighatta (2,697 ft.) is close to Srirangapatna. At the foot of this hill, the Lokapavani river joins the Cauvery. The hill has a temple of god Srinivasa. The place is historically famous since it figured in the wars between the British and Tipu Sultan. Melkote hill (3,589 ft.), also called Yadugiri by the Srivaishnava sect, is a rocky peak of granite, and overlooks the Moti Talab and also the fertile Cauvery valley. The Narayanadurga hill (3,589 feet), two miles from Sindhaghatta, has a trignometrical station on its top.

Mandya district, though not possessing lofty ranges, has within its confines, a part of the belt of the eastern group of hills and spurs running from this chain. It may be relevant here to quote Mr. Oldham's account of the physical geography of peninsular India. He says: "In the peninsular area, the mountains are all remnants of a large table land, out of which the valleys and low lands have been carved. The valleys, with a few local exceptions, are broad and open, the gradients of the rivers low and the whole surface of the country presents the gently undulating aspect characteristic of an ancient land surface". The particulars in respect of hill features of the Mandya district correspond to this observation.

Rivers

The drainage of the district is towards the Bay of Bengal and is divisible into three river basins, *viz*., the Shimsha basin, the Lokapavani basin and the Cauvery basin. Many streams flow into these rivers, which while flowing to the east, hurl themselves down the eastern group of hills. Owing to either rocky or shallow beds, none of the rivers in the Mandya district is navigable. Most of the streams are fordable at convenient points.

There are five rivers in the district, *viz*., the Cauvery, Hemavati, Lokapavani, Shimsha and the Viravaishnavi.

Cauvery

The Cauvery has its source on the western ghats in Coorg district. It enters the district in Srirangapatna taluk, just above

the famous Krishnarajasagar dam, where it is joined by the Hemavati, and flowing from north to south, it turns to the east and leaves the district near the Malavalli-Kollegal taluk border. There are a number of small islands in the river below the Krishnarajasagar dam and in one of them, known as Ranganathittu, is a bird sanctuary which is described later in this chapter. Lower down, the river branches off to form the famous island of Srirangapatna, at one time the capital of the Mysore kingdom, which is about three miles in length from west to east and one mile in breadth. Running south, the river leaves the district and enters the Mysore district. After some distance, it again re-enters the district in Malavalli taluk, south of Belakavadi and turning north, branches off again to form the Shivasamudram island. The branches of the river, which enclose the island, form the picturesque falls of Gagana Chukki and Bara Chukki (the famous Shivasamudram falls). The re-united river, with a bed 300 feet lower, passes thence eastwards through a wild gorge, receives the Shimsha from the north and enters the Bangalore district.

The average breadth of the Cauvery in the district is from 300 to 400 yards but from its point of confluence with the Kabini at Tirumakudlu-Narasipur in Mysore district to the Shivasamudram falls, it swells into a much broader river. The bottom of the river is for the most part composed of rocks, generally of granite.

Its mythological origin

As is the case with every holy place or river in India, there are several legends connected with the origin of the river Cauvery. Chapters 11 to 14 of the *Skanda* or *Kartikeya Purana*, known as the *Kaveri Purana*, describe the sacred river from its source to its union with the sea and enumerate the many holy bathing places and temples on its banks.

It is said that a certain prince, Chandra Varma, in the course of his pilgrimage, came to Brahmagiri and finding the place picturesque and very calm, decided to stay there and devote himself to the worship of the goddess Parvathi. Pleased with his worship, the goddess appeared before him and gave him a sword, which would give him victory, a white horse which would carry him at high speed and also an army with which he could conquer the country. She also promised to appear in due course in the form of a river and to make the country fertile.

As the result of the churning of the ocean by the *Devas* (Gods) and *Asuras* (Rakshasas), *Amrita* or the nectar of immortality was obtained from the sea, but the *Asuras* seized it from the *Devas*. Anticipating the consequences, Vishnu created Mohini and sent her to restore the *Amrita* to the *Devas* and

goddess Lakshmi also at the same time sent forth Lopamudre (a form of Parvathi) to assist Mohini. After the *Amrita* was restored to the *Devas*, Mohini retired to Brahmagiri and was changed into a rocky cave and Lopamudre was given to Brahma who brought her up as his daughter.

Kavera Muni, a great sage, selected Brahmagiri in Coorg as a place suitable for meditation and there prayed to Lord Brahma that he may be blessed with children. Brahma gave him Lopamudre for a daughter and thereafter she came to be known as Kaveri after the name of her new father, Kavera Muni. She wanted to obtain heavenly happiness for her father and from the heights of Brahmagiri prayed to Brahma to give her the miraculous power of turning into a river, and of absolving all those who bathed in her holy waters of the sins committed by them, and this boon was readily granted to her by Brahma.

Another sage, Agastya, who happened to visit the *ashrama* of Kavera Muni, asked for the hand of Kaveri. Though she was more bent upon fulfilling her desire of becoming a river and pouring her blessings on the people, she agreed to marry him on the condition that if at any time she should be left alone without him, she would be at liberty to forsake him. Agastya agreed to this condition and married her. One day, he left her near his own holy tank, guarded by his disciples, for taking his bath in a nearby river. Thus left alone by Agastya against his promise, she plunged into the holy tank and flowed from it as a river. When the disciples tried to stay her course, she went underground and appeared again at Bhaganda Kshetra (Bhagamandala) and flowed on towards Valamburi (Balamuri).

A differing account

Regarding the origin of the river Cauvery, an account, which differs slightly from the above, is published in Volume IV of "Immortal India" by Sri J. H. Dave and it is as follows :

"Several legends are current about Kaveri. They are mainly recorded in the Agneya and Skanda Puranas. Agneya Purana records that in ancient times there was a king by name Kavera, who performed severe penance. He propitiated Brahma, who told him that as king Kavera had to wait for some time to get liberated, the king should better look after and keep as his ward Vishnu-Maya, the daughter of Brahma. The king did so. Vishnu-Maya grew up at the house of the king and being a part incarnation of Vishnu, she also went to the Himalayas to perform penance. In the meantime, king Kavera was liberated as promised by Brahma. Vishnu-Maya propitiated Vishnu, who asked her to assume two forms for the benefit of the people. In one form she was to become a river starting from the Sahya mountain. As she was the daughter of king Kavera, the river was called Kaveri. In her other form, this Vishnu-

Maya was to become Lopamudra, the wife of Sage Agastya. At this time, Sage Agastya also was performing penance on the Himalayas. He was asked by Brahma to contact and get married to Lopamudra. Sage Agastya came down to Vishnu-Maya, who had assumed the form of Lopamudra and married her. After some time, Agastya came to know that there was scarcity of water in the south. So he asked Lopamudra to enter into his *kamandalu,* which she did, and he carried her to the south on the Sahyadri. On this portion of the mount, even Brahma used to perform penance; therefore, the hill was known as Brahmagiri. At this place, Vishnu had assumed the form of an Amalaka tree and Brahma had brought in his *Shankha* water from Kailasa from the Vraja river to worship Vishnu in his form of the Amalaka tree. This pure water from Kailasa was poured out by Brahma. At this time, Agastya had placed his *kamandalu* on a big slab of stone and had gone for his bath. As God would have it, there were stormy winds, the *kamandalu* was overturned, and Vishnu-Maya, Lopamudra or Kaveri came out of it. Her waters mixed with the waters of Vraja brought by Brahma in his *Shankha* from Kailasa, and Kaveri thus became extremely holy. According to the version of Skanda purana, the Vindhya mount was competing with the sun. He grew taller and taller and thereby blocked the light and stood in the way of the sun and the stars. Ultimately, Sage Agastya was requested to control Vindhya. Agastya agreed to do this and propitiated God Sankara. As desired by Agastya, God Sankara gave him the necessary power and also a continuous stream of water so that Agastya could perform his penance at any place. It is said that originally, river Kaveri was flowing on the Kailasa mount, but as ordered by God Siva, she entered the *kamandalu* of Agastya. Agastya came south from the Himalayas. On the way, Vindhya lay prostrated before this celebrated sage. The sage told him that as he wanted to go to the south with ease, Vindhya should not get up till Agastya came back. Vindhya obeyed and it is said that he is still lying low expecting Agastya to come back. Agastya came to the Sahya mountain and started performing penance. At that time, one *Asura,* named Surapadma, had stopped all rains by his powers. Indra was worried and he requested Lord Ganesa to somehow see that there was plenty of water in the south. Ganesa assumed the form of a crow and over-turned the *kamandalu* of Agastya on the Sahya mountain and thus Kaveri started flowing.

"On account of these legends, the source of Kaveri is also called Amalakatirtha or Sankhatirtha, because waters of Kaveri mixed with those of Vraja coming out of the *Shankha* of Brahma, when Brahma poured out water to worship Vishnu in the form of the Amalaka tree."

The Cauvery is one of the holy rivers and a bath in it is considered sacred and is believed by many to wash away sins. There are a number of shrines situated on both the banks from its source in Coorg to its confluence with the Bay of Bengal in Thanjavur district. At each of the three islands it forms at Srirangapatna and Shivasamudram in Mandya district and at Srirangam near Tiruchirapalli in Madras State, also called Adi Ranga (the beginning), Madhya Ranga (the middle) and Antya Ranga (the end), there is a temple of Ranganathaswami and especially, the first and the last are visited by a large number of pilgrims all round the year. The river has brought plenty and prosperity to the region it traverses and its waters have been harnessed in several places both for irrigation and power, the most important of them being the Krishnarajasagar dam near Mysore and Mettur dam near Salem. Hydro-electric power is generated at Shivasamudram, Shimsha and Mettur.

Hemavati

Hemavati (Golden river) is also called, in Kannada, *Yenne Hole,* the oily or shining river. It is one of the chief tributaries of the Cauvery and has its source at Javali in Mudigere taluk of Chikmagalur district. Flowing south, it enters the Hassan district and is joined by the Somavathi near the head of the Bund Ghat and later by the Aigur river. It receives the Kete Halla at the border of Coorg district and turning east, it crosses a small portion of Coorg and re-entering Hassan district, it receives from the north the Yagachi river near Gorur. With an easterly course, it flows past Hole-Narasipur and bending to the south, enters Mandya district in the north-western side of the Krishnarajpet taluk near Guddehosahalli in Kikkeri hobli and flowing south joins the Cauvery on the south-western side of the Krishnarajasagar water-spread. It has a width of 350 feet near Hemagiri and its bed is rocky.

Its mythological origin

The river is fabled to be Dakshayini, daughter of Daksha and wife of Ishwara. Daksha performed a sacrifice to which he did not invite Ishwara. Feeling insulted at this, Dakshayini cast herself into the fire. When rescued, she had the colour of gold (hema). Becoming incarnate as the daughter of Hemavat, she performed penance with a view to getting reunited with Ishwara, who appeared before her and directed her to take the form of a river for the good of the world.

Lokapavani

Lokapavani, which means world-purifier, is a tributary of the Cauvery and has its source in Honakere hobli of Nagamangala taluk. Flowing from north to south past Pandavapura, it receives the stream from the Moti Talab and joins the northern branch of the Cauvery in Srirangapatna opposite the Karighatta peak. It is a perennial stream and is about 150 feet in width.

Shimsha

Shimsha, also called the Shimshupa, the Kadamba and the Kadaba-kola, rises to the south of Devarayadurga in Tumkur district and flowing south-west through the Gubbi taluk of that district, forms the large Kadaba tank. Flowing southwards, it receives the Naga near Kallur and further on, in the Kunigal taluk, the Nagini. Afterwards, turning east, it skirts the hills west of Huliyurdurga and pursuing a southernly course enters the Mandya district near Kirangur in the north-west of Maddur taluk. It runs by the side of Maddur town and, therefore, is also known as Maddur-hole. Pursuing a south-easterly course, it runs through Malavalli taluk and joins the Cauvery, a few miles below the Shivasamudram falls. It has a width of 250 to 300 feet in the lower reaches, but the river runs into a gorge at the place where it reaches the Cauvery.

Viravaishnavi

The Viravaishnavi enters the district in Bellur hobli in Nagamangala taluk and flows from west to east and leaves the district from Nelligere hobli to join the Shimsha river.

The district has also a number of streams which flow into major rivers. The Bindenahalli stream, Amruthur-Nidasaletore, Handihalla, Hebbahalla and Bhima are some of the important streams.

These rivers and streams are made use of for irrigation purposes and this has been dealt with in the chapter on "Agriculture and Irrigation".

Geology

The rock formations in the district belong to the most ancient period of the earth's history and are divisible into two groups—(i) the Dharwar schists which occur as narrow linear belts and (ii) the Peninsular gneisses and granites.

Dharwar Schists

The Dharwar schist bands are not of any large size. Two well-defined schist belts representing the southern continuation of the more prominent bands seen in the Chitradurga and Tumkur districts are recognised and described under the names of Bellibetta and Hadnur schist belts, respectively.

The Bellibetta schist belt derives its name from Bellibetta (3,029 ft.), four miles west of Krishnarajpet, where it attains its maximum width of about three miles. The belt is traceable for a total length of 15 miles with varying widths. It narrows southwards and terminates near the north bank of the Cauvery river.

The Hadnur belt which derives its name from Hadnur, an important village lying between Krishnarajpet and Chinkurli, forms the continuation of the Nuggihalli belt of schists further north.

There is one prominent schist belt traversing the district from near Yediyur upto Karighatta hill near Srirangapatna. At the southern extremity, the belt is much pinched and bifurcated by the intrusive gneiss.

The main rock type forming the schists is a dark horn-blend schist in which both coarse and fine grained varieties can be distinguished. Tremolite-actinolite schists become prominent to the south and show patches of asbestos talc and serpentine. They are seen prominently two miles south of Bukinkere. A massive bed of greenish coloured fuchsite-quartzite is seen running northwards for nearly a mile from Bellibetta. Schists containing kyanite are seen at the 20th milestone on the Nagamangala-Krishnarajpet road and to the west of Basavankal.

A marked band of ferruginous rocks with numerous old workings for iron ore is seen crossing the Maddur-Channapatna road near the 45th milestone. The band has a north-north-west and south-south-east strike and can be traced north up to Kunigal. It becomes broader and richer towards the south forming a chain of hills to the west of Halagur and Haralkatte.

Reefs of quartz are seen commonly traversing the schists and those near Vittalapur (about nine miles from Chinkurli) are stated to be gold-bearing. Old workings are seen on the northern spur of the hill west of Karighatta.

Gneisses

The gneiss that is commonly met with in the district is grey in colour and banded. Typical exposures are seen in the quarries at Chinkurli. A porphyritic variety is found forming Gavimatha hill, south of Krishnarajpet.

The Melkote range forms a series of conspicuous hills marked by trignometrical stations △ 3,863, △ 3,548 (Melkote peak), △ 3,486 and △ 3,497. The range is composed of pink to light grey granitic gneisses.

The bold, rugged and precipitous peaks lying to the north-east of Sindaghatta are formed by uniform biotite granite.

Dykes

Dykes of dolerite are comparatively few, though they are found in large numbers in the northern and southern portions of the area. A pure hypersthene dyke forms △ 2,748 about 2¼ miles south of Bukinkere.

Felsite and Porphyry dykes

Intruding all the rocks mentioned above are several felsite and porphyry dykes. Some of the former are sinuous in outcrop and every gradation between a compact hornstony felsite to a coarsely crystalline porphyry crowded with large phenocrysts of zoned feldspar is seen. The longest porphyry dykes in

the district are those of Tadagawadi (four miles), Sidlingapur (three miles), Kangatti (two-and-a-half miles), Narankere (two miles) and Turaganur (two miles). The porphyry dkyes show a great diversity and range in colour from dark grey, pink to chocolate.

Any one who has paid a visit to the Mysore palace will notice what handsome building stones porphyries turn out to be, when polished. Some of these porphyries have been used in the construction of the palace. The porphyry dykes are situated in the neighbourhood of Mysore city and within easy reach of railway stations. A variety of handsome and ornamental building stones, beautiful vases, panels, bases for busts, paper weights and other fancy articles can be prepared out of these decorative stones.

Minerals

A number of mineral occurrences of minor importance are known in the district. There are, however, no major mineral-based industries in the district.

Asbestos

A stiff fibre-woody type of asbestos with little or no tensile strength has been described to occur at a number of places in the Hadnur and Bellibetta schists. These deposits have, however, not been prospected.

Beryl

Blue green crystals and lumps of beryl are found north of the Krishnarajasagar dam near Chikkayarhalli and at Katteri.

Pale, yellowish green beryl is seen in pegmatite near Melkote, three furlongs south of the Travellers' Bungalow.

Bluish green beryl occurs in pegmatite in the fields south of Chattanhalli and east of Kupgere, four miles south of Melkote.

Chromite

Low grade chromite in the form of grains, speckled lumps and as stringers occurs in the ultrabasic rock in the vicinity of Seelanere village in Krishnarajpet taluk.

Corundum

Near Bellundigere, a village situated five miles to the north-east of Mandya, corundum in the form of sand-like grains of a grey colour occurs in a highly weathered kankary and clayey matrix.

Crystals and fragments of corundum of large size occur mixed up in the gravelly red soil in fields, one-fourth of a mile west of Nelamakanhalli and half a mile north-east of Gurudevarahalli in Malavalli taluk.

There are a number of old workings for corundum near Arsinkere, eight miles north of Malavalli. Outcrops of corundiferrous rocks are seen in the pits.

The fields near Satnur, Yerehalli, Tarasanhalli, Kirangandur and Ramanhalli villages situated within a radius of two to three miles of Mandya, show loose crystals of corundum.

Fragments of corundum rock are seen two miles north of Basaral, a village situated thirteen miles north-north east of Mandya.

Earth salt and earth-soda

Alkaline earth, which on efflorescence yields earth soda, is seen at a number of places in the Mandya taluk (chiefly at Guttelu, Ramanhalli, Kabbanhalli, Belur, Malekoppal, Holalu, Malnayakankote, Samphalli, Ganadhal, Panakanhalli, Konanhalli, Malligere, Hemmige and Sunaghalli) and in the Sulekere tank bed near Kannalli in the Malavalli taluk.

Gold

The most important of the workings for gold in the district are at Bellibetta hill, west of Krishnarajpet. Several mining leases were taken in the year 1886, but little work was done. In the year 1901-02, an option was acquired by the New Kempinkote Company and some shafts were sunk to test the reefs which the old workings had followed. The quartz was practically valueless Washings from the dumps and assays of float-quartz gave small traces of gold which did not exceed one dwt. per ton.

A number of reefs to the west of Nagamangala are gold-bearing. Sampling of these veins showed only traces of gold with sometimes one or two dwts. of silver.

Several shafts and trial pits were sunk near Hunjanakere, seven miles east of Srirangapatna. Three quartz veins were tested one of which gave occasional assay up to 10 dwts. Old workings for gold are seen at Butgahalli, north of Bannur. Alluvial washings indicate minute traces of gold in the river terraces near Hunjanakere.

Iron ore

Disconnected lenticular outcrops of quartz-magnetite rocks rich in iron are seen concentrated along a narrow belt extending from near Maddur to Malavalli and Halagur. The quartz magnetite rock is crudely banded. Rich concentrations of magnetite are found near Malavalli, Halagur and Shivasamudram. Tests carried out have shown that magnetic concentrates analysing between 60 to 70 per cent iron could be obtained. The ore is free from impurities like sulphur, phosphorus and titania.

Kaolin

Good quality China clay, the result of residual alteration of the felspathic gneiss and pegmatites, is seen at a few places near Melkote. It is washed, pressed into small balls and sticks and used by the local people for religious purposes.

Kyanite and Sillimanite

Occurrences of kyanite and sillimanite are noticed at the following places: (1) a quarter mile east of Nagamangala, (2) near the 20th mile on the Nagamangala-Krishnarajpet road and (3) west of △ 3,590, Basavankal in Nagamangala taluk. They are not large enough to be of economic importance.

Lime kankar

Lime kankar occurs on the banks of Hebbahalla, two miles east of Mandya and at Sindlageri, six miles south of Mandya. The famed Channapatna lime is prepared by burning the kankar obtained from near Mardevarahalli and Machakanhalli villages, a few miles north of Yeliyur station. Other places where lime kankar is found are near Govindanhalli, Holya, Sivahalli and Malekoppal.

Mica

Mica occurs at Vedasamudra, seven miles north-east of Pandavapura and during 1922-23, about 3,500 lbs. of rounds were obtained. There is no activity in this block at present.

Building and ornamental stones

The gneissic rocks are quarried in many parts of the district, chief among which are the quarries near Chinkurli, which supply the slabs and stones to Mysore city. A wide variety of felsites and porphyry dykes showing various shades of pink, red and grey are seen near Mandya, but these are being exploited only on a very limited scale.

Flora

On account of scanty rainfall amounting to an average of 691.2 millimetres, Mandya district has not been reckoned as a high forest area, and the flora is altogether of a mediocre type. The entire area of the district is almost plain, interspersed with a few outcrops of small hills and ridges. Only in the south, where the river Cauvery flows from west to east, can be seen some semblance of forest area. The district is noted for its barren tracts which are abundant in Krishnarajpet and Nagamangala taluks. In these areas, there is not much of vegetation as the area is subject to frequent fires and over-grazing. In the three taluks of Pandavapura, Krishnarajpet and Nagamangala, one can see scrub type of jungles of a very poor quality. The inferior type of scrub jungles, which approximates to semi-forest areas are those which go by the name of Narayanadurga, Basavankal and Mudibetta State forests. From the figures supplied by the Mysore Divisional Forest Office, the extent of these scrub jungle area in 1965 was 15,730.60 acres out of the total forest area of 18,330 acres. Judged by the geophysical characteristics of these areas, it may be fairly surmised that they are formed of sheet rocks. The tree growth can be seen in the clefts or crevices of the hilly portion, where there has been some soil accumulation.

The notable timber species found in the district are:—

Shorea talura (Kannada name—Jalari) : This is also called the lac tree and the lac insect is propagated on it. Besides, a kind of dammar is obtained from the tree. The wood of this species is yellowish in colour and is capable of taking polish. Mostly, the timber is used for building purposes.

Terminalia chebula (Kannada name—Alale) : The fruit of this tree is valuable as tan. The gall-nuts make excellent ink and dyes. The wood is hard and durable and is used as fuel.

Anogeissus latifolia (Kannada name—Dindiga): This is a good fuel tree. The sapwood is yellowish in colour. The species is tough. The gum, which exudes from the tree, is used for calico printing and dyeing.

Erythroxylon monogynum (Kannada name—Devadari) : The heartwood of this species is brownish in colour. Sometimes, this is used as a substitute for sandal. The species is used to produce tar and oil.

Albizzia amara (Kannada name—Chuggulu) : This species is used as fuel ; it is very hard and durable.

Lagerstroemia parviflora (Kannada name—Chunnangi): The wood is light-grey, tinged with red. It is very tough and is used for making agriculural implements.

Vitex altrissina (Kannada name—Naviladi) : It is a valuable wood species and is used for building purposes and also in making agricultural implements.

Bombax malabaricum (Kannada name—Burugulu) : The wood is soft, white in colour and spongy.

Terminalia tomentosa (Kannada name—Bilimathi): The wood is very durable and is largely used as fuel.

Feronia elephantum (Kannada name—Naibela): The fruit of this tree is also called wood apple and is eaten raw. The wood of this species is yellowish in colour.

The undergrowth consists of *Dodonea viscosa* (Bandari), *Pavatta indica* and *Aregrigan cunesta*. The minor forest products comprise gall-nuts, honey, wax, tupra leaves, thangadi and kakke barks, thatching grass and reeds, honge seeds and lac.

The chief trees highlighting the flora of the district, as already stated, consist of Jalari, Naviladi, Alale, Jali, Bage, Honge, Kavalu, Hunse, Naibela and Bilimathi.

Regeneration

It has been the objective of the State Forest Department to improve, wherever necessary, the flora of the area, to get the maximum benefit from forest resources and having regard to the nature of species grown. A number of schemes prepared after careful study by the Working Plan Group in respect of conservation and regeneration of forests have borne fruit and have preserved the forests from undue decay. The schemes include artificial regeneration brought about by afforestation which, while conserving the forest area already existing, goes to augment and improve the flora of the area. The successive Plans laid special emphasis on regeneration. Towards the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, 2,551 acres of land had been afforested in selected blocks. The blocks, where intensive regeneration work was carried on according to a prepared scheme in the district, from 1962 to 1965, were the Hulikere lower block, Hulikere upper block, Bevakal State forest, Narayanadurga State forest, Mahadeshwarapura gomal lands, Settihalli State forest, Kalligundi plantation, Hasuvinakaval State forest, Basavankal State forest, Nagarkere reserve, Nallahalli plantation, Chikkahalli plantation, Induval plantation, Dhanagur State forest, Devalapura hand-post, Konankal hand--post, Kachanahalli block, Vaderahalli block, Mudibetta block, Hemagiri reserve and Silver Jubilee plantation.

In the wake of regeneration, soil erosion poses a serious problem. This is being systematically tackled by contour-trenching and large-scale afforestation. The rural folk are prevented from indiscriminate cutting of trees. The excess *gomal* lands taken over by the Forest Department are afforested by gully-plugging, contour-trenching, introduction of bamboos along the *hallas* and *nalas*, introduction of edible grasses and the like.

In order to augment the forest resources, the cultivators in the rural areas have been encouraged to raise casuarina plantations. The Forest Department has its own plantations for demonstration purposes.

In an assessment of the flora of the area, Mandya cannot rank with the primeval and rich forest belts of the western ghats. At the most, it has all the flora of a *maidan* area.

Fauna

Mandya district cannot be classed as being rich in fauna, as the area is devoid of big game. The absence of thick jungles prevents wild animals from getting into the semi-jungle areas. Occasionally, a panther or a leopard is seen in the hilly areas to the south-east of the district, where the Cauvery river flows through a gorge. Some years back, the Hulikere-Karighatta range was the abode of panthers and leopards. The increase in agricultural acreage in the district, owing to the supply of water from the canals drawn from the Cauvery, has resulted in the moving away of the animals towards the Hunsur side in search

of shelter. Very rarely, does one see carnivora like panthers, leopards or wild cats. In the semi-forest areas, the only wild beasts worthy of mention are the jackals, wild dogs, wild boars and porcupines. Among the mammalian group, spotted deer and hares are found in scrub jungles. The black buck is almost extinct in the district.

Crocodiles are found in the Cauvery river. Among snakes, pythons are seen at some places. The rat snake, water snakes, krait and cobra are found all over.

Avi-fauna

The Cauvery river flowing from the west to the east has a number of small islets through its course and in and around them there are large numbers of birds like the tree pie, jungle babbler, bulbul, robin, flycatcher, black-drongo, myna, weaver bird, sun bird, flower-pecker, barbet, *koel*, parrot, king fisher, brahmini kite, cormorant, white ibis and black ibis.

Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary

The Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary is the first of its kind in Mysore State for the preservation of Avi-fauna. Ranganathittu is a small island 12 miles from the city of Mysore, two miles from Srirangapatna and five miles from Brindavan Gardens. Transport to visit the sanctuary is available from Mysore city or Srirangapatna.

The Cauvery river here forks into two and after four furlongs joins once again forming the Ranganathittu main island with an average width of one-and-a-half furlongs. It is a flat piece of land, calcareous in composition, with sparse growth of vegetation. However, at the periphery, rich shrubby growth and trees are seen due to alluvial deposits Flying foxes occupying the tops of trees in large numbers and hares on the land are the only mammals present in the area. Game birds like jungle fowl, partridge and peafowl have been introduced in small numbers. Other birds like turtle and spotted doves, lap-wings, both yellow and red-wattled with their striking note, goggle-eyed plover with large yellow eyes, beautiful bulbuls, handsome bee-eaters, wire-tailed and red-rumped swallows and swifts quick on their wings, charming robins, vigilant wag-tails, groups of common weaver birds, lovely king-fishers, crow-pheasants, brahmini mynas, water-hens and grey tits are seen in and around the sanctuary, adding much charm to it. Aritificial nests were installed in Ranganathittu island for attracting birds but proved unsuccessful.

Of the two forks of the Cauvery river, the left course is shallow and devoid of islets. The right course of the river, on the other hand, is very deep containing groups of islets amidst swift currents. These islets are richly clothed in thick vegetation with a few trees, thus providing harbourage for any kind of birds. In the monsoon, the river Cauvery will be in spate. Man

or animal cannot reach the islets and intrude there during this time. Thus nature affords protection to bird life there. Further the area over a radius of twenty miles, encircling the spot, consists of paddy fields. These lands are irrigated soon after the first showers of the south-west monsoon and brought under the plough during June-July. At this time, some pisces, amphibians, aquatic insects, crustaceans, mollusca and worms migrate into the irrigated land from the river, tanks and ponds, for spawning. They provide staple food for the insectivorous and piscivorous birds. These two major factors, namely availability of food and safety in the islets of the sanctuary, offer the main attraction for the congregation of wading, aquatic and marshy birds in large numbers. These birds colonise themselves to breed, adjusting and adapting themselves to the local environmental factors in such a way that they complete their breeding activities like nest-building, incubation of eggs and nursing of off-springs within a short period of three months from July to October and leave the area from November onwards.

It is not uncommon that year after year, large numbers of nests, eggs and young ones are washed away by the floods. Even though tall trees exist in the Ranganathittu Sanctuary (main island), they do not seem to have been preferred by the birds.

Crows do much damage to the eggs and young ones. Monkeys cause nuisance to the birds and spill the nests. The attack by birds of prey is less common.

Preservation of wild life

Though the district cannot by any means be called an important game area, the Mysore Game and Forest Preservation Act, 1901, has, however, been made applicable. This Act prevents indiscriminate shooting, killing or capturing of wild animals. Shooting or killing of certain kinds of animals and birds is totally prohibited. Shooting of pigeons within a radius of one mile from the limits of Srirangapatna is prohibited. The Forest staff enforce the provisions of the Game Act and they are assisted in this task by the police and the village officers. Only those animals which are considered as a menace, are permitted to be shot or destroyed and animals defined as game animals or birds are not permitted to be shot, except under a game licence.

Climate

The climate of this district is similar to that of the neighbouring districts of Mysore and Bangalore and is on the whole agreeable. The year may be divided into four seasons. The period from December to February is the dry season, with clear bright weather. The period from March to May constitutes the hot season, and the south-west monsoon season is from June to September. October and November may be termed the post-monsoon or retreating monsoon season.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the district are available for seven stations, for periods ranging from 23 to 82 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in the Tables 1 and 2 at the end of the chapter. The average annual rainfall in the district is 691.2 mm (27.21 inches). The rainfall is generally uniform in the district except in the region of the western border where the rainfall is a little higher. The rainfall varies from 742.0 mm. (29.21 inches) at Krishnarajpet to 670.6 mm. (26.40 inches) at Srirangapatna. The rainfall is mostly confined to the period from April to November. The district receives rainfall both in the south-west monsoon and the retreating monsoon seasons. The heaviest rainfall is in the post-monsoon month of October. Rainfall, mostly as thundershowers, is also received in the latter half of the hot season. The rainfall in the hot, south-west monsoon and the retreating monsoon seasons constitutes 25 per cent, 40 per cent and 33 per cent respectively of the annual rainfall.

There are variations in the annual rainfall from year to year. During the fifty-year period from 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 166 per cent of the normal occurred in 1903. The lowest annual rainfall was in 1927 when it was only 63 per cent of the normal. During this fifty-year period, the rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal in six years, none of them being consecutive. However, at the individual stations, two and three consecutive years of such low rainfall have occurred once or twice at four out of the seven stations during this fifty-year period. Nagamangala had two consecutive years of such low rainfall on four occasions. It will be seen from Table 2 that the rainfall in the district was between 500 and 1,000 mm. (19.69 inches and 39.37 inches) in 46 years out of fifty.

On an average, there are 45 rainy days (*i.e.*, days with rainfall of 2.5 mm—10 cents—or more) in a year. This number varies from 41 at Nagamangala to 49 at Krishnarajpet.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 200.7 mm. (7.90 inches) at Nagamangala on 12th November, 1925.

Temperature

There is no meteorological observatory in the district. But as conditions in the district are very similar to those in the neighbouring district of Mysore, which has a meteorological observatory, the account of the climate, which follows, is based on the climatological records available for Mysore. The period from March to May is one of continuous rise in temperature. April is usually the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 35°C (95.0°F) and the mean daily minimum temperature at about 21°C (69.8°F). On some days, the day temperature in the hot season may go above 37°C (98.6°F).

The heat is relieved by frequent thunderstorms in April and May. With the advance of the monsoon into the district by about the beginning of June, the temperatures drop appreciably and throughout the south-west monsoon period the weather is pleasant. In the post-monsoon season, the temperatures decrease progressively, the drop in night temperatures being more pronounced. December is usually the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 28°C (82.4°F) and the mean daily minimum at about 16°C (60.8°F). On some days the minimum temperature may drop down to about 10°C (50.0°F).

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Mysore a few miles outside the south-western border of the district was 38.6°C (101.5°F) on 25th April, 1931. The lowest minimum temperature was 10.6°C (51.1°F) on 13th December, 1945.

Humidity

Relative humidities are high during the south-west monsoon season and moderate in the post-monsoon season. The period from December to May is the driest part of the year, with humidities, specially in the afternoon, being less than 50 per cent.

Cloudiness

Skies are heavily clouded or overcast during the south-west monsoon period and to a lesser extent in the post-monsoon period. During the rest of the year, skies are mainly clear or lightly clouded. During the summer afternoons, there is some increase in cloudiness.

Winds

Winds are generally moderate, with a little strengthening during the south-west monsoon period. Winds are south-westerly or westerly in the period from May to September. North-easterlies and easterlies appear in October and these predominate in the next four months. In March and April, the winds are mainly south-westerly or westerly in the mornings and north-easterly to easterly in the afternoons.

Special weather phenomena

During October and November, some of the depressions and cyclonic storms originating in the Bay of Bengal cross the east coast and move westwards across the peninsula occasionally. Such depressions and storms pass through the neighbourhood of the district causing widespread heavy rain and gusty winds. Thunderstorms are common in the hot season and the post-monsoon season. Rainfall during the monsoon period is often associated with thunder.

TABLE 1

Normals and Extremes of Rainfall in Mandya district

Station	No. of years of data	January	February	March	April	May	Ja[...]			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
Mandya	50 (a)	4.8	7.4	10.7	40.4	121.2				
	(b)	0.4	0.4	0.7	3.0	7.1				
Srirangapatna	50 (a)	4.1	5.6	10.7	49.0	133.1				
	(b)	0.3	0.3	0.8	3.7	7.5				
Malavalli	50 (a)	2.3	7.9	7.6	49.3	120.1	43.9	42.7	79.5	[illegible]
	(b)	0.3	0.4	0.7	3.4	7.4	3.8	3.9	5.1	6.2
Krishnarajpet .. .	50 (a)	3.6	5.8	8.1	47.0	140.5	61.0	64.3	64.8	100.3
	(b)	0.3	0.5	0.7	3.7	8.0	4.5	6.0	5.2	6.0
Nagamangala	50 (a)	4.3	5.1	7.4	43.7	112.3	39.1	31.5	61.2	122.2
	(b)	0.3	0.4	0.5	3.2	7.1	3.1	2.7	4.1	6.4
Maddur .. .	18 (a)	1.8	4.8	2.5	49.5	91.9	35.8	44.2	98.5	107.9
	(b)	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.7	6.6	3.4	4.7	6.1	5.8
Pandavapura	13 (a)	3.3	6.6	4.8	56.4	110.2	31.2	28.2	77.0	82.0
	(b)	0.3	0.4	0.7	4.7	6.5	2.8	3.0	5.5	6.2
Mandya District	(a)	3.5	6.2	7.4	47.9	118.5	43.1	40.8	74.4	103.3
	(b)	0.3	0.4	0.6	3.6	7.2	3.6	3.9	5.1	6.2

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.

(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more).

(contd.)

TABLE I—*concld.*

Station		*No. of years of data*	*October*	*November*	*December*	*Annual*	*Highest annual rainfall as per cent of normal and year**	*Lowest annual rainfall as per cent of normal and year**	*Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours***	
									Amount (mm.)	*Date*
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Mandya	..	50 (a)	154.7	67.6	12.2	688.5	179	60	177.8	1956
		(b)	7.9	4.0	1.1	43.0	(1909)	(1923)		Oct. 2
Srirangapatna	.	50 (a)	152.4	67.6	11.9	670.6	201	65	142.2	1893
		(b)	8.5	4.0	1.0	44.7	(1903)	(1912)		Jun. 9
Malavalli	..	50 (a)	146.8	67.1	14.0	691.9	176	54	146.3	1943
		(b)	8.0	4.1	1.0	44.3	(1903)	(1927)		Sep. 27
Krishnarajpet	..	50 (a)	160.8	74.4	11.4	742.0	164	53	155.5	1940
		(b)	8.8	4.3	0.7	48.7	(1933)	(1914)		Oct. 8
Nagamangala	..	50 (a)	158.2	79.0	11.9	675.9	170	54	200.7	1925
		(b)	8.0	4.7	0.9	41.4	(1903)	(1913)		Nov. 12
Maddur	..	18 (a)	177.5	52.3	14.2	680.9	152	61	102.9	1935
		(b)	9.1	3.8	1.1	45.3	(1946)	(1940)		Oct. 3
Pandavapura	..	13 (a)	205.5	64.3	19.1	688.6	139	66	112.5	1951
		(b)	9.3	4.3	1.1	44.8	(1949)	(1938)		Sep. 28
Mandya District	..	(a)	165.1	67.5	13.5	691.2	166	63		
		(b)	8.5	4.2	1.0	44.6	(1903)	(1927)		

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.

(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more).

* Years given in brackets.

** Based on all available data upto 1956.

TABLE 2

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in Mandya district

(Data 1901-1950)

Range in mm.	*No. of years*	*Range in mm.*	*No. of years*
401—500	2	801— 900	7
501—600	13	901—1,000	2
601—700	14	1,001—1,100	1
701—800	10	1,101—1,200	1

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

MANDYA district does not form any distinct geographical unit, but is a part of the large plateau from Mysore to the edges of the Eastern Ghats. Therefore, there are not many legends describing the origin of the district as such, but there are quite a few legends describing the origin of certain places like Mandya, Maddur and Srirangapatna in the district. The legends or the *puranas* have made these places either holy or important.

Pre-History

The pre-history of Mandya is the same as that of Mysore State. Palaeolithic remains found in the State show that man was resident in the State in those very early times. He was apparently a rude person, who left behind him chipped stone implements. His descendants died out, it is inferred, while still in a low stage of culture. Long after him, came another race, whose remains are also to be found in the State. These are the people of what is called the Neolithic Age. They polished stone, made pottery and drilled stone and other hard materials. Their implements were still predominantly stone ones. The direct descendants probably of these people were the people of the Iron Age, whose remains are found widely scattered over the State. In this age, stone implements were almost entirely displaced by iron ones and the art of iron smelting was widely known and practised. Wheel-made pottery was also in general use and metals other than iron also began to be worked. The crafts generally made great progress during this period. From the people of this age are descended the present inhabitants of the State and generally of Southern India throughout which their remains have been discovered.

The Aryans had penetrated into South India at a fairly early age and had settled in several places. A few *rishis* or sages made their way to the South in search of suitable retreats in the depths of the forests. But here too, they did not find unpeopled solitudes. The attainments, however, of those sages enabled

them in various ways to win the goodwill of the local inhabitants with whom they came into contact.

One such *rishi,* according to a legend, lived in the forest hermitage in the place which later developed into the present town of Mandya. Another *rishi* lived on the bank of the river Shimsha. His name seems to have been *Kadamba,* for the Shimsha river is named *Kadamba* after him. Goutama, yet another *rishi,* is said to have worshipped God Ranganathaswami at Srirangapatna in the early ages; *Goutama Kshetra,* a small island to the west of Srirangapatna where the river divides itself, seems to have derived its name from this sage. Under two large boulders on the north side of it, is what is called the *rishi's* cave, now closed up. Still another *rishi,* Kanva, had his hermitage in Kanvapuri as mentioned in the *Sthalapurana;* this place was later called Kannambadi, till it was renamed as Krishnarajasagar a few years ago. Here, Kanva worshipped a *linga* since known as Kanveshwara after him. A mound is shown in the bed of the Cauvery as representing the site of Kanva's *ashrama* or hermitage.

Maddur, the fifth biggest town in this district, has also a legend of its own. In the *Sthalapurana* of Maddur, which professes to be an extract from the *Brahmanda Purana* and consists of 12 chapters, Maddur is called Arjunapuri and also Kadambakshetra. The image of God Narasimha here is stated to have been set up by *Brahma* and worshipped by the sage Kadamba. Arjuna, the Pandava prince, is said to have visited this place accompanied by Lord Krishna, worshipped the god and built the temple. That is why this place was called Arjunapuri, in commemoration of the event. Later, it was called Marudur, though why it was called so is not known. The name Marudur is found in the inscriptions. This name later came to be pronounced as Maddur.

Gangas

Coming to historical times, the central and southern parts of the old Mysore State, including the Mandya district and parts of the Cauvery basin, were ruled by the Gangas, a line of kings who were in power from about the 2nd century A.D. to about the beginning of the 11th century A.D. Their grants, of which some fifty-two are on copper plates, have been found at many places in the State and the neighbouring areas. Maddur and the villages round about formed part of the province of Chikka Gangavadi. In Karbail village in Nagamangala taluk, there is a fine *viragal* (hero stone) of the time of the Ganga king, Nitimarga Permanadi.

The region ruled over by the Ganga kings was known as Gangavadi. At the time of the founding of the Ganga kingdom, its chief city was Kuvalala or the present Kolar, but the

capital was removed in the third century to Talkad on the banks of Cauvery, in the south-east of Mysore district. This remained their permanent capital, although the royal residence was fixed at Mankuda, west of Channapatna, in the seventh century and Manyapura, which is identified with Manne, north of Nelamangala in the Bangalore district, in the eighth century.

The Gangas suffered a set-back for a time, for early in the ninth century, the Rashtrakutas, whose capital was Manyakheta (Malkhed in the Gulbarga district), seized and imprisoned the Ganga king, Sivamara-II, and appointed their own viceroy to administer the Ganga territories. Eventually, the Ganga king was restored to power and in the tenth century, there were matrimonial alliances and great intimacy between the Gangas and the Rashtrakutas. This was especially the case in the time of Butuga, who married the Rashtrakuta king's sister and whose son married the Rashtrakuta king's daughter. During this period the Cholas were at war with the Rashtrakutas and, led by their ruler Rajaditya, apparently entered the Mysore territory in order to attack them when Butuga killed the Chola prince at a place called Takkolam, near Arkonam and brought the war to an end. This was in 950 A. D.

The Ganga kings, who ruled over Gangavadi, numbered about thirty-three. Among these rulers, the inscriptions of Sripurusha, Kongani Maharaja, Permanadi, Sivamara, Ereyappa, Nitimarga-I, Satyavakya Rachamalla, Nitimarga-II, Marasimha, Satyavakya, etc., have been found. These inscriptions refer to either grants of land to some persons or to the construction of some temples. A few inscriptions are on *viragals* or stone slabs erected in memory of the warriors who gave up their lives in battles fought on behalf of the Gangas. These inscriptions have been found in some places of Mandya district and in Bangalore and Mysore districts.

Durvinita

In the course of their long rule, the Gangas suffered many attacks from the neighbouring rulers. The Ganga kings, Madhava-III, and his predecessor, Harivarma, were apparently feudatories of the Pallavas. Madhava's successors Avinita, Durvinita, Mushkara and Srivikrama seem to have ruled during the period from 500 A.D. to 608 A.D. Durvinita was one of the most interesting of the Ganga kings. He seems to have extended the Ganga dominion to the south and east, for he is said to have waged sanguinary wars for the possession of Andari, Alattur (in the present Coimbatore district), Purulare (in Chinglepet district), Pennagaram (in Dharmapuri district) and other places and is described as ruler of the whole of Pannad and Punnad. Inscriptions referring to Durvinita have been found in Doddaballapur, Tumkur, Chikmagalur and Uttanur. As all these places

are outside Mandya district in different directions, it can be concluded that this district was included in the dominions belonging to the Gangas, till they were over-powered by the Cholas.

Bhuvikrama

Durvinita was succeeded by his son, Mushkara, of whom little is known. Mushkara's son was Srivikrama who had two sons who, in turn, succeeded him. Of them, the elder, Bhuvikrama, who came to the throne in about 608 A.D., was the son of a daughter of a Chola king. He was apparently a great warrior and he defeated the Pallava king, Narasimhapotavarma, in a great battle and is said to have captured the whole of the Pallava kingdom. On account of his success in war, he received the title Srivallabha, and in the inscription Srirangapatna-16 (Epigraphia Carnatica III). he is called Dugga. He is said to have made Mankuda, in the present Channapatna taluk, the royal residence; from the inscription Mandya-113, we obtain the date 670 A.D. for the end of his reign.

Shivamara-I

Bhuvikrama was followed by his younger brother, Shivamara-I. His period may be taken to be between 679-726 A.D. Between Bhuvikrama's death and Shivamara's succession, there was an interregnum of nine years when there was great political confusion. He is mentioned as Shiva Kumara in his Kulagana copper plates, which might be assigned to about 725 A.D. He is described as *Shista-priya* and *Navakama* in the Keregode-Rangapura plates. The title *Shista-priya*, meaning learned man of good character, occurs in Mandya-113 (E.C. III) and is the one by which he describes and signs himself. According to this grant he had two Pallava princes in his charge, perhaps as hostages or as his wards, which goes to confirm, writes Mr. Rice, the account of his elder brother's conquests.

Sripurusha

Shivamara's grandson, Sripurusha, is another great king of the Ganga dynasty. He inflicted a crushing defeat on the Pallavas. The Ganga kingdom came to be called " Siri Rajya " or the prosperous kingdom during his time because of the great prosperity it then attained. He ruled between 726 and 788 A.D.

Shivamara-II

Sripurusha was succeeded by Shivamara II about the year 788 A.D. In Shivamara's reign, the prosperity of the Gangas declined and they became subject to calamities, which threatened the extinction of the Ganga power altogether. The Rashtrakuta king, Dhruva, seized and imprisoned the Ganga king. Dhruva's son, Kambharasa, is mentioned in the inscription-93 of Heggadadevanakote as governing the ninety-six thousand (a common designation of the Ganga territory) under his father. After him, when his younger brother, Govinda Prabhutavarsha Rashtrakuta was on the throne, Ganga Mandala was under his occupation. However, Govinda, either as seems likely, on the death of his elder brother or moved by reasons of compassion or policy

released the Ganga king from his "long and painful confinement" but owing to his hostility had again to confine him. The Ganga king, during the period of his release, seems to have attacked the Vallabha or Rashtrakuta army encamped at Mudugandur in Mandya district. Though he was victorious for a time, he was again defeated and consigned to prison Eventually, however Govinda reinstated him in his kingdom. These vicissitudes seem to have led to a virtual partition of the Ganga kingdom between Marasimha, the son of Shivamara, and Vijayaditya, the brother of Shivamara.

Rachamalla-I Genealogists mention Rajamalla Satyavakya Permanadi, son of Vijayaditya, as Shivamara's successor in the main Ganga line. In 817 A.D., Rajamalla, mentioned in the inscriptions also as Rachamalla, came to the throne of the Ganga kingdom, which had considerably shrunk in size, owing to annexation of large portions of Gangavadi by the Rashtrakutas. He had to contend with the Rashtrakuta power as also his own feudatories for maintaining the integrity and stability of his kingdom. He was noted for his valour and liberal gifts.

Nitimarga-I Rachamalla was succeeded by his son named Nitimarga I, who was a contemporary of the great Rashtrakuta king, Amoghavarsha II. The Rashtrakutas still showed signs of disturbing the peace of his kingdom. Nitimarga seems to have gained a great victory in 868 A.D. over their army at Rajaramadu, which is to the north of the Kolar district. Besides this victory, Nitimarga is credited with the capture of Banavasa Maharajara nad (E.C.X, Mulbagal—228). Inscription No. 79 of Kolar district shows that, under Nitimarga, the Nolamba-Pallava king, Nolambadhiraja, was ruling the Ganga-6000. At the head of Doddabundi stone (E.C. III, T.Narasipur-91) is a rude but interesting bas-relief depicting Nitimarga's death, the date of which event is 869 A.D.

Rachamalla-II Nitimarga was succeeded by his elder son, Rachamalla Satyavakya II. According to inscriptions, he might be taken to have ascended the throne in 869-870 A.D. Under him, Nolambadhiraja ruled over the Ganga--6000 as a feudatory. This Nolambadhiraja is apparently the same person who ruled over the Ganga—6000. In Nitimarga's time (Mandya-13 dated in 895 A.D.) Rachamalla's younger brother, Butuga, was the Yuvaraja in 870 A.D. He was a great warrior but died before his elder brother. In the Srirangapatna inscription-147, Ereganga, the son of Butuga, is said to have become the Yuvaraja. Rachamalla-II associated Ereganga with himself in the Government of the country and crowned him under the name of Ereyappa. Ereyappa was known by the names of Nitimarga, Satyavakya and Mahendrantaka. At this time, Nolamba kings seem to have

been in possession of Mandya and the neighbouring places. Inscription No. 13 of 895 A.D. and another inscription of 903 A.D. of Mandya district make mention of the Nolamba king, Mahendra. Ereyappa defeated and killed Mahendra in battle and was, therefore, called Mahendrantaka.

Other Ganga Kings

Ereyappa, who was also known as Nitimarga II, ascended the throne about 907 A.D. He had three sons. After Ereyappa's death, his eldest son, Narasimhadeva, ascended the throne. He seems to have died young without leaving any heir to succeed him; for after him his younger brother Rachamalla III came to the throne. Rachamalla III conquered and put to flight the Nolamba king, Anniga, in the famous Kottamangala battle. But Rachamalla also did not rule long. The Atukur inscription (E.C., Mandya-411, dated in Saka year, Saumya 872, corresponding to 950 A.D.) informs us that Butuga slew Rachamalla after a fight and took possession of Gangavadi-96,000. When this event actually occurred is not known. There was at this time a renewed friendship between the Gangas and the Rashtrakutas. A sort of offensive and defensive alliance seems to have been entered into between Butuga and Amoghavarsha II of the Rashtrakutas. Amoghavarsha's daughter was given in marriage to Butuga. Butuga defeated the Chola king, Rajaditya, in 949 A.D., and killed him in single combat at a place called Takkolam near Arkonam. Butuga was succeeded by his second son, Marasimha-III, who also was a great warrior. He defeated and put an end to the Nolamba dynasty and hence is known as Nolambantaka. Marasimha-III left three sons, of whom Rachamalla Satyavakya IV and Rakkasaganga ruled Gangavadi one after the other. Chaundaraya, the powerful minister and general of Rachamalla IV, waged several wars against hostile neighbours and put down refractory feudatories. He carried out administrative reforms and also built the colossal image of Gomateshwara at Sravanabelagola in 983 A.D.

Cholas

In Rakkasaganga's time, the Cholas under the command of Rajendra Chola, son of the reigning king Rajaraja Chola, succeeded in capturing Talakad, the capital of the Gangas and overthrew them, who had ruled over the districts of Mysore, Mandya and parts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur for nearly a thousand years. This event seems to have taken place in 1004 A.D. A lithic grant of Rakkasaganga's reign has been found at Hale-Budanur in Mandya taluk. He continued to rule as a feudatory of the Cholas upto 1024 A.D. The whole region, south of the river Cauvery from Coorg and east of a line from near Srirangapatna to Nandidurga, was overrun by the Cholas and annexed to their empire; the area was under their rule for about 100 years.

Hoysalas

The Hoysalas, who had established their power in the western part of the old Mysore State, had their capital at Dwarasamudra

(Halebid in the Belur taluk of Hassan district). Vinayaditya, who came to the throne in 1047, was the first known king of this dynasty. He subdued the hill chieftains of the neighbouring areas. The Hoysalas gained a much greater power after 1111 A.D. under Bittideva (afterwards called Vishnuvardhana). He retook Talakad and drove the Cholas out of Mysore. The capture of Talakad was effected by his general Gangaraja, who was a descendant of the old Ganga kings. Vishnuvardhana recovered all the Ganga dominions and took the title of Vira Ganga. In 1117 A.D., he claims to be ruling over a territory extending from Nangali in Mulbagal taluk of Kolar district in the east to Barkur in South Kanara in the west and from Kongu (Salem, Dharmapuri and Coimbatore districts) in the south to Savimale in the north. Therefore, it is evident that Mandya district was included in the dominions of the Hoysalas.

In the beginning of the fourteenth century, the Muslims from the north attacked the Hoysalas and in 1326, the Hoysala capital Dwarasamudra was captured and destroyed and the Hoysalas were driven from their kingdom. The Hoysala ruler, Ballala III, retired at first to Tondanur or Tonnur in Srirangapatna taluk and then resided at other places maintaining an enfeebled power upto 1342. He was succeeded by his son Ballala IV who ruled till about 1346, when the Hoysala kingdom was annexed by the Vijayanagar rulers.

Vijayanagar Empire

After the decline of the Hoysalas, Vijayanagar sovereigns became paramount throughout the south. Under the Hoysalas and the Vijayanagar rulers, petty chieftains were ruling different parts of the present Mysore, Mandya, Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar and other districts of old Mysore State. Narasa, the founder of the third dynasty in Vijayanagar, captured Srirangapatna in about 1495. A viceroy of the Vijayanagar rulers was stationed at Srirangapatna. He levied tribute on the neighbouring chiefs to the east of Srirangapatna. There were chiefs at Ummattur, Mugur and other places.

Ummattur Chiefs

In the beginning of the sixteenth century, Ganga Raja of Ummattur established a principality at Shivasamudram, the island at the falls of the Cauvery, not far from Talakad. He seems to have captured Srirangapatna from the viceroy and retained it under him for some years. Since he assumed independence and claimed Penukonda, Krishnadevaraya, the then ruler of Vijayanagar, led, in 1511 A.D., one of the earliest expeditions of his reign against him and captured his fort and took Srirangapatna (E.I. VIII, 18). Ganga Raja, after a prosperous reign, was succeeded by his son Nandi Raja, who, to atone for some ceremonial offence, leaped into the cataract at Gagana Chukki on horse-back with his wife.

His son, Ganga-Raja II, enlarged the city greatly and lived in splendour. His two daughters were married, one to the chief of Kilimale, near Satyagala, and other to the chief of Nagarakere, near Maddur in Mandya district. These marriages were very unhappy, for the pride of the ladies gave their husbands constant disgust and they were continually upbraided for not living in equal splendour with their father-in-law. They, therefore, united to attack Shivasamudram and humble Ganga-Raja. The siege is said to have lasted " twelve years without their having been able to penetrate into the island ". Then they won over the minister of the Raja by bribing and promise of high office, and gained entrance to the fort within the island. The Raja found his position desperate. Having drawn his sword, he first killed all his women and children and then, rushing into the midst of his enemies, fought until he procured an honourable death. The sons-in-law, on seeing this, were struck with horror and immediately threw themselves into the cataract at Gagana Chukki and their example was followed by their wives, whose arrogance had been the cause of such disasters. **Ganga Raja II**

Krishnadevaraya, the greatest of the rulers of Vijayanagar died in 1529 and was succeeded by his brother, Achyutha Raya. Achyutha Raya visited Srirangapatna in 1532 on his way back from Srirangam. Here he is said to have received his minister, Tirumaladeva, on his return from the Tiruvadi region in Tamilnad. He also received local governors, who gave him, it is said, large presents of money.

The Vijayanagar empire declined in extent and power after the battle of Rakkasa-thangadgi in 1565 A.D. After the defeat and death of Aliya Ramaraya at the hands of the Sultans of the Deccan, Tirumala Raya, the younger brother of Ramaraya, went to Penukonda with the nominal emperor, Sadashiva Raya, and began to rule from there in the name of Sadashiva Raya till 1570, after which date he made himself king. **Decline of Vijayanagar and after**

Tirumala Raya seems to have continued the time-honoured custom of his predecessors of appointing princes of the royal house as viceroys of the provinces. According to inscriptions and literary works, Tirumala had four sons named Raghunatha, Sri Ranga, Rama and Venkata. Rama or Rama Raja became the viceroy of the Srirangapatna region. The *Vasucharitramu* mentions that his rule extended over the territory between the Cauvery and the Arabian sea with his capital at Srirangapatna. He appears to have governed Penukonda before he was transferred to Srirangapatna. Several records of his attest to his rule at Srirangapatna. One dated 1569 A.D. is the earliest of these. He is styled in it as *Mahamandaleshwara*. It records the gift of Kollegal to one, Rama Nayaka, a dependant of his in the Shivasamudra *sthala* in the Hadinadu *sime*. He was more or less

independent in his charge of the Srirangapatna province, for he is, in records, dated about his period (1576-8 A.D.), called also Maha-arasu. Almost the last grant of his in his province was the one made by him and his wife Vabajamma in favour of god Narayana at Melkote in 1581 A.D. (E.C. III, Srirangapatna-158).

Tirumala II

His elder son, Tirumala-II, appears to have succeeded him in Srirangapatna. The first record so far known of him is one dated in 1584 A.D., which records the grant of Timmasamudra village to a number of Brahmins by an agent of his in the Srirangapatna province (E.C. III, Srirangapatna-47). In a record dated in the succeeding year (1585), he is actually called *Mahamandaleshwara* and inasmuch as it records the grant by him for the merit of his father of four villages to Brahmins, it has to be inferred that his father might have died about that time (E.C., Srirangapatna 39-40). He continued as the viceroy at Srirangapatna even during the reign of Venkata-I at Penukonda, for we find grants of his in this area dated in 1589 and 1591 A.D. (E.C. III, Mandya-5 and 25). In the first of these records dated in 1589, he is termed Virapratapa, indicating his independent rule, while in the second dated in 1591 A.D., a grant is said to have been made by his minister for the merit of Rama Raja, father of Tirumala-II.

There were evidently a number of local chiefs scattered throughout the Mysore territory during this period. The Wodeyars of Mysore had first established their rule at Hadinadu and Karugahalli near Mysore. Bettada Chamaraja Wodeyar of this dynasty, who came to the throne in 1513, changed the capital to Mysore and began to extend his kingdom. The Vijayanagar emperors were powerful at this time and their empire had extended over the whole of peninsular India; the Wodeyars of Mysore, along with other chieftains, had to acknowledge the suzerainty of the Vijayanagar rulers and pay tribute to them. During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the Vijayanagar rulers had bestowed on or confirmed to vassal chiefs, bearing various titles, sundry tracts in Mysore, on the condition of payment of tribute and rendering of military service. The southern chiefs from South Kanara to Bangalore were placed under the viceroy at Srirangapatna. Even after the decline of the Vijayanagar empire after 1565, the many vassal chiefs continued to pay allegiance to the rulers at Penukoda and to the viceroy stationed at Srirangapatna.

Wodeyar dynasty

The emergence of the Ruling House of Mysore in 1399 is an eventful one in the history of South India. This date bears its impress upon the tradition preserved in the annals of the Mysore Royal Family. There are many versions of how the Wodeyar

dynasty came into being, amidst the confusion and chaos prevailing at that time. Yadu Raya and Krishna, two brothers, who were princes of the lunar race and of Yadava descent, proceeded on a pilgrimage from Dwaraka to Melkote to worship Sri Narayana. After fulfilling this duty, they crossed the Cauvery river and worshipped Goddess Chamundeshwari. About this time, the chief of that place Chamaraja had died leaving behind him the dowager queen and a daughter. Maranayaka, the army chief of the late Chamaraja, had usurped all power and was harassing the queen and her daughter. Yadu Raya and Krishna, on hearing the treachery played by Maranayaka, entered the town and slew him. The queen heaved a sigh of relief and gave her daughter in marriage to Yadu Raya. Eventually, Yadu Raya assumed the principality of Mysore and became the progenitor of the Mysore Royal Family, the title Wodeyar being subsequently affixed to the name of each ruler.

Early Rulers

Of the early rulers of the dynasty down to Hiriya Bettada Chamaraja Wodeyar III (1513-1553), very little is known from authentic sources. Yadu Raya, the progenitor of the dynasty, ruled the principality for a period of 24 years (1399-1423). Hiriya Bettada Chamaraja Wodeyar I, eldest son of Yadu Raya, is next assigned a period of thirty-six years' rule (1423-1459). This ruler is said to have married Gopajamma of Bettadakote and had by her a son named Timmaraja Wodeyar. Timmaraja Wodeyar I ruled for a period of nineteen years (1459-1478). His son, Hiriya Chamarajendra Wodeyar II, was on the throne for thirty-five years (1478-1513). He married Padmajamma of Bilikere and had a son named Hiriya Bettada Chamaraja Wodeyar III, who assumed ruling powers in 1513 and continued till 1553. This ruler was a contemporary of Krishnadevaraya, Achyuta Raya and Sadashiva Raya of Vijayanagar, of whom he appears to have been a loyal feudatory. His authority was confined to the territory comprising the town of Mysore and a few villages round about. Hiriya Bettada Chamaraja Wodeyar III was succeeded by his eldest son, Timmaraja Wodeyar II, who ruled from 1553 to 1572. He was distinguished for his dignity, depth of knowledge and bravery. Timmaraja Wodeyar was a loyal feudatory of Sadashiva and Tirumala I of Vijayanagar. As he had no issues, his younger brother, Bola Chamaraja Wodeyar ascended the throne and ruled from 1572 to 1576. Bola Chamaraja Wodeyar was succeeded by Bettada Devaraja Wodeyar, a nephew of his, and ruled Mysore from 1576 to 1578. As the affairs of the State were in a deplorable condition, Bettada Devaraja Wodeyar was deposed and Raja Wodeyar, the eldest son of Bola Chamaraja Wodeyar, came to the throne.

Raja Wodeyar (1578-1617)

Raja Wodeyar was an able ruler. He came into conflict with Tirumala-II, the viceroy at Srirangapatna and succeeded in gaining possession of Srirangapatna about the year 1610.

Tirumala retired to Talakad where he shortly died. It is said (E.C. IV, Yedatore-17) that Raja Wodeyar "speedily subduing Tirumala Raja seated himself on the jewelled throne in Srirangapatna and gaining the empire received obeisance from all kings." Raja Wodeyar made Srirangapatna his capital and extended his possessions south of the present Mysore and Mandya districts and also captured several places towards the north from Jagadeva Raya of Channapatna. Thus, it is evident that Mandya district was included in the possessions of Raja Wodeyar. The Vijayanagar sovereign, Venkatapathi Raya of Penukonda, is said to have confirmed Raja Wodeyar in 1612 in the possession of Ummattur and Srirangapatna. A bas-relief of Raja Wodeyar is to be seen on a pillar in the Narayanaswami temple at Melkote.

Kanthirava Narasa Raja Wodeyar

After the death of Raja Wodeyar, all his sons being dead, Chamaraja Wodeyar II, a grand son, succeeded him and ruled from 1617-1637. By the capture of Channapatna in 1630, he absorbed the territories of Jagadeva Raya into the Mysore kingdom and completed the conquest of what remained in the South. Immadi Raja Wodeyar, who succeeded Chamaraja, was, shortly after his accession, poisoned by his Dalavayi or military officer. Immadi Raja Wodeyar was on the throne from 1637-1638. He was succeeded by Kanthirava Narasa Raja, who was an able ruler. Seeing that the great empire of Vijayanagar was nearing extinction, he assumed independence and issued coins in his own name. He ruled from 1638 to 1659.

In 1637, the Bijapur forces marched south under Ranadullah Khan as commander and Shahji, father of Shivaji, as second-in-command. These forces conquered the principalities of Bankapur, Harihar, Basavapatna and Tarikere. An attack was next made on Srirangapatna, Kanthirava Narasa Raja Wodeyar defended Srirangapatna and repulsed the enemy forces with great slaughter. The enemy was not only compelled to raise the siege, but was harassed in his retreat by successive attacks in which the Raja obtained considerable booty.

Deva Raja Wodeyar (1659-1678)

Kanthirava Narasa Raja died without issues and was succeeded by Deva Raja Wodeyar, a grandson of Bola Chamaraja, the seventh ruler of the Mysore dynasty. It was during Deva Raja Wodeyar's reign that Sri Ranga Raya III, the then ruler of Vijayanagar at Penukonda, fled for refuge to Bednur. Shivappa Nayaka of Bednur entered upon a considerable range of conquests southwards claiming that he was re-establishing the Vijayanagar royal line and appeared before Srirangapatna with a large force. He was, however, compelled to retreat and the Mysore army, before long, over-ran Sakrepatna, Hassan and other places with the Government of which Sri Ranga Raya had been invested by Shivappa Nayaka. The Nayaka of Madura now invaded Mysore, meditating the conquest of the country, but not only was he forced

to retire, but Erode and Dharapuram yielded to the Mysore army, which levied heavy contributions on Trichinopoly and other important places. The Mysore kingdom at this time extended from Sakrepatna in the west to Salem in the east and from Chikkanayakanahalli in the north to Dharapuram in the south.

Chikka Deva Raja Wodeyar (1673-1704)

Chikka Deva Raja Wodeyar succeeded Deva Raja Wodeyar. He was one of the most distinguished of the Mysore Rajas. He ruled from 1673 to 1704. In his time, the Mysore kingdom was extended on all sides. Tumkur was taken in 1687. The same year, the Mysore army subdued a large part of Baramahal and Salem. Between 1690 and 1694, the territories were extended westwards and all the districts upto the Bababudan mountains including Hassan, Banavar, Chikmagalur and Vastara were taken from Bednur. In the treaty concluded in 1694 with the chief of Bednur, all these conquests except Aigur and Vastara were retained by Mysore.

Chikka Deva Raja next invaded the possession of the Nayaka of Madura and besieged the fortress of Trichinopoly. But while the large army of the Mysore Raja was engaged before the fortress of Trichinopoly, a Maratha force marching to the relief of Gingee where, Rama Raja, the second son of Shivaji, had been besieged by the Mughals under Zulfikar Khan, appeared suddenly before Srirangapatna attracted by the hope of plunder. A part of the Mysore forces camping at Trichinopoly was immediately sent for the protection of Srirangapatna. This force inflicted a total defeat upon the Marathas in which their commanders were slain and the whole of the ordnance, baggage and military stores of every description were captured.

Srirangapatna—a flourishing city

Srirangapatna became a flourishing city during Chikka Deva Raja's time. There is a high-flown description of it in an inscription dated in 1685 A.D. (E.C. III, Malavalli-61) : "With plum, jack, coconut, plantain, lime, orange, fig and other fruit trees, with houses as high as hills was the city filled and with cows and Brahmins, with trees and plants, with temples, with fine elephants like *Airavata*, with horses neighing like the thunder of the clouds, with splendid chariots and foot soldiers ; such was the beautiful city of Srirangapatna having splendid gate-ways, an ornament to the lady Earth, surrounded by the Cauvery, filled with priests, poets, wise men and ministers." Another town of some importance was Malavalli, which had a fort with a deep moat. It was, it is recorded, filled with men, learned in the Vedanta, Sruti and Dharma Sastras. Apparently, it was an intellectual centre, if not actually a great seat of learning. At this place, Chikka Deva Raja constructed in 1685 A.D., a magnificent pond for the use of the people. The political centre of gravity so far as Mysore was concerned had distinctly shifted from the west from Banavasi and Dwarasamudra to Srirangapatna, which

during the next hundred years became the object of attraction to every aspiring power in India.

Chikka Deva Raja Wodeyar stands out in Mysore history by reason of his exceptional personal qualities, which made him an ideal ruler. *Among the rulers of the new States, that had grown up out of the wreckage of the Vijayanagar empire, Chikka-Deva Raja Wodeyar was the foremost. He laid the foundations of an orderly State, wedded to human progress. During the thirty-two years of his reign, the Mysore kingdom, despite the wars he fought, enjoyed the blessings of a settled Government. The literary activities of the period are the best evidence of that golden era. He is undoubtedly entitled to rank as one of the* makers of Mysore.

On the death of Chikka Deva Raja Wodeyar, Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar II, his only son, succeeded to the kingdom. Kanthirava was born deaf and dumb. In his reign, he had the able support of Tirumala Iyengar, who steered the ship of State wisely. Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar ruled from 1704 to 1714. He was succeeded by his son, Krishnaraja Wodeyar I in 1714. This ruler continued on the throne till 1732, when Chamaraja Wodeyar VII who was adopted by the dowager queen, came to power. Chamaraja Wodeyar's reign lasted only for two years (1732 to 1734), when a conspiracy ended his regime. This coup made Dalavayi Devaraja practically the master in Srirangapatna. In 1734, Krishnaraja Wodeyar II, adopted by the dowager queen Devajamma, was installed on the throne. This ruler was yet another notable monarch of the Wodeyar dynasty.

Attempts on Srirangapatna

In the time of Dodda Krishna Raja (Krishnaraja Wodeyar-I), the grandson of Chikka Deva Raja, the Nawabs of Sira, Arcot, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Savanur and the Maratha chief of Gooty formed a combination to seize Srirangapatna. The Mysore Raja was not strong enough to fight the enemy and therefore bought the enemy off. Sadatullah Khan, the Nawab of Arcot, and the leader of the confederacy, got a crore of rupees which he distributed among the confederates. Two years after, the Marathas appeared before Srirangapatna and levied a contribution. In order to replenish these drains upon the treasury, the Mysore Raja attacked Kempegowda of Magadi and, defeating him, plundered the accumulated treasure of two hundred years at Savandurga.

Overthrow of Arcot troops

In the time of Krishnaraja Wodeyar II (Chikka Krishnaraja Wodeyar), who ruled from 1734 to 1766, the Nawab of Arcot despatched a powerful army to exact from Srirangapatna the largest contribution that had ever been obtained from it. Deva Raja, the commander or Dalavayi of the Mysore forces, by a clever stratagem, cut off the retreat of the advance party of the Nawab's forces

and then attacked their camp with his whole army. The enemy forces were completely overthrown and fled in confusion below the ghats, while the victor returned in triumph to Srirangapatna. It may be stated here that, from the time of Kanthirava Narasa Raja Wodeyar, who became an independent ruler after the complete decline of the Vijayanagar empire and who struck coins in his own name, upto the fall of Tipu Sultan in 1799, Srirangapatna was the capital of the Mysore State. The dominions of the Mysore Wodeyars upto the rise of Haidar Ali extended from Palani and Annamalai in the south to Midagesi in Tumkur district in the north and from Karnatic *ghur* in the *Baramahal* in Tamilnad in the east to the borders of Coorg and Balam in the west. Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan further extended their dominions by the conquests of the neighbouring principalities. Therefore, the history of the Wodeyars of Mysore and of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan is the history of their doings and conquests in the whole of old Mysore State, parts of Tamilnad and the districts of South Kanara, Dharwar, Malabar, etc. Hence, the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Bangalore and parts of Tumkur and Hassan do not have separate histories of their own in the times of the Hindu rulers of Mysore before the advent of Haidar Ali. The Muslim rulers of Mysore, as stated earlier, extended their dominions beyond the boundaries of the old Mysore State. Therefore, the history of Mandya forms part of the history of the dominions of the Mysore Wodeyars till 1761, the date of rise of Haidar Ali, and later, the history of the wars and conquests of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan.

Krishna Raja Wodeyar II proved himself a weak ruler. During his reign, the three chief offices in the State, those of *Dalavayi* or head of the army, *Sarvadhikari* or head of finance and revenue and *Pradhana* or privy councillor, were held by Deva Raja, who was Dalavayi, and Nanja Raja, his cousin, who combined in himself the other two offices. It was this Deva Raja, who repulsed the attacks of the Nawabs of Sira and Arcot at Kailancha, a few miles east of Channapatna, about the year 1740. In 1747, Nanja Raja, the *Sarvadhikari* and *Pradhana*, died, but even before his death, his cousin and Deva Raja's younger brother, Nanja Raja, surnamed Karachuri, had been appointed his successor in office.

Nanja Raja's expedition

In 1746, Karachuri Nanja Raja led an expedition into the Coimbatore territory against the Paleyagar of Dharapuram. During the absence of Nanja Raja with the army away from the capital, Nasir Jang, son of Nizam-ul-mulk, marched towards Srirangapatna by order of his father to levy a contribution. A deputation was sent forth to meet him, tendering allegiance. While the negotiations were going on, Nasir Jang encamped at Tonnur near Melkote and amused himself near the large tank named Tirumalasagar. Nasir Jang renamed this tank as Moti Talab or the lake of pearls, an appellation to which its clear and

good water perhaps entitles it. The tank was breached and the water drained off by Tipu Sultan in 1798, to prevent its being used by the enemy besieging Srirangapatna. Nasir Jang was sent back with a huge sum of money.

Siege of Devanahalli

Nanja Raja returned successful from the south. In 1749, he undertook the siege of Devanahalli which was under a Paleyagar. After a siege of nine months, the Paleyagar surrendered and was allowed to retire to Chikkaballapur, where his relations lived. During this siege, an unknown volunteer horseman attracted the notice of Nanja Raja by his courage and bravery. This was Haidar, who was destined before long to gain the supreme power of the State and to play a notable part in the history of the times. Nanja Raja gave Haidar the command of fifty horses and two hundred foot-soldiers with orders to recruit and augment his corps, and also appointed him to the charge of one of the gates of Devanahalli, then a frontier fortress of Mysore.

Invasion of Srirangapatna island

About the time of Clive's famous siege and subsequent defence of Arcot, a Mysore army consisting of 5,000 horses and 10,000 infantry marched from Srirangapatna under the command of Nanja Raja for the assistance of Muhammad Ali, who was the candidate for the Nawabship of the Carnatic, in opposition to Chanda Sahib, the French candidate for the same Nawabship. But before this army could take any part in the warfare, Chanda Sahib's people deserted him and he was killed. His head, however, was sent as a trophy to Srirangapatna and hung over the Mysore gate. Nanja Raja then claimed Trichinopoly from Muhammad Ali which the latter had promised to give to Nanja Raja if he helped him to defeat his enemy, Chanda Sahib. But Muhammad Ali did not cede him Trichinopoly but gave up to him the revenues of the island of Srirangam and the adjacent districts. Nanja Raja occupied the island of Srirangam and then tried to gain the fort of Trichinopoly. Meanwhile, news arrived of a serious danger threatening at Srirangapatna and Nanja Raja returned to Mysore in 1755 at the summons of his brother, having nearly exhausted the treasury by the expenses of this unprofitable war.

The danger which called for the return of the troops under Nanja Raja was the approach of Salabat Jang with a French force under M. Bussy to demand arrears of tribute. Deva Raja, the principal minister, had no money to meet this demand and the enemy, therefore, invaded Srirangapatna. Matters were brought to a crisis before Nanja Raja with forced marches could arrive. Deva Raja was driven to compromise of a payment of fifty-six lakhs of rupees. To raise this sum " the whole of the plate and jewels belonging to the Hindu temples in the town were put into requisition, together with the jewels and precious metals

constituting the immediate property or personal ornaments of the Raja and his family, but the total sum, which could thus be realised amounted to not more than one-third of what was stipulated to be paid". For the remainder, Deva Raja prevailed on the *sowcars* of the capital to give security and to deliver as hostages their principal *gumastas* or confidential agents. On hearing of this transaction, Nanja Raja halted and discharged one-third of his army, not without great difficulty in paying their arrears of pay.

Haidar's mission in Dindigal

Haidar Ali, who had continued to earn the favour of Nanja Raja during the operations against Trichinopoly, was now appointed Foujdar of Dindigal. He proceeded with a considerable force to the south to take charge of his district, while Khande Rao, another commander, was stationed at the capital.

Meanwhile, there was some difference of opinion between Deva Raja and his younger brother Nanja Raja and, therefore, Deva Raja retired from the capital and fixed his residence at Satyamangala in Coimbatore district. He then revoked the assignments made to Haidar Ali to meet his expenses. Learning of this, Khande Rao advised Haidar Ali to come to Srirangapatna at once.

But before Haidar Ali reached Srirangapatna, the Marathas under Balaji appeared, demanding a contribution from the Raja of Mysore. Nanja Raja represented in vain his absolute inability to pay the contribution demanded by the Marathas. Srirangapatna was besieged and the operations were being directed by the European officers; the place was soon reduced to extremity. As Nanja Raja could not collect enough money, a large part of the territory was surrendered in pledge, and the Marathas departed leaving agents for the collection of revenue and six thousand horses in the pledged districts. Nagamangala taluk of the Mandya district was also included in the pledged districts. When Haidar Ali arrived at Srirangapatna, he expressed his regret that his troops had not been ordered up from Dindigal and advised that the revenue should be withheld from the Marathas and their troops expelled at the beginning of the rains, which would prevent an invasion during that season. This was accordingly done.

Marathas in Bangalore

But the Marathas arrived again early in the next year (1759) in great force under Gopal Hari and reoccupied all the pledged districts. Then they suddenly appeared before Bangalore, which they invaded, and at the same time sent a detachment, which surprised Channapatna. Haidar Ali was appointed to the chief command of the army to oppose this invasion. He stationed one detachment at Malavalli under his maternal uncle, Mir Ibrahim, and another at Maddur under Latif Ali Baig. Latif Ali Baig took Channapatna by a stratagem. Then, Haidar Ali concentrated

his forces near Channapatna and Gopal Hari, raising the blockade of Bangalore, marched to meet him with a superior force. After three months of warfare, Gopal Hari found himself straitened by the vigorous activity of his opponent and so proposed a negotiation. In the negotiations that took place, it was agreed that the Marathas should relinquish all claims to the districts formerly pledged and that Mysore should pay thirty-two lakh pagodas in discharge of all demands, past and present.

Raja confined

The Marathas then withdrew to their own region and Haidar Ali returned in triumph to Srirangapatna. There he was received by the Raja in the most splendid durbar since the time of Chikka Deva Raja. He was saluted with the title of Fathe Haidar Bahadur and Nanja Raja rose up to receive him on his approach and embraced him. At this time, the Raja of Mysore, Krishna Raja Wodeyar II, had become impatient of the dictatorial power of the Dalavayi Nanja Raja and therefore sought the help of Haidar Ali, who had become the commander of the army. Haidar Ali induced Nanja Raja to retire and made himself the *de facto* ruler of Mysore. The royal party at Srirangapatna found that the exchange of Haidar Ali for Nanja Raja had left them in the same dependent position as before. Therefore, the Raja tried to put down Haidar's power, but his attempt proved unsuccessful. Haidar Ali took revenge on those who had supported the Raja to overthrow him, confined the Raja in his own palace and began to rule the dominions from 1761 though in the form of a pretended submission to the wishes of the Raja.

Haidar Ali

Haidar Ali now began to extend the kingdom by conquering the territories of the neighbouring chiefs. After placing Srirangapatna under the command of his brother-in-law, Makdum Ali, he proceeded with his army to Hoskote and captured it. Doddaballapur, Sira, Harapanahalli, Penukonda and Rayadurga were next taken. After these conquests, Haidar Ali marched upon Bednur in 1763 with the pretext of supporting a pretender to the throne of Bednur and conquered it. He was helped to enter the city by a private path by a minister of the previous Bednur Raja, who had been imprisoned at Kumsi by Rani Virammaji, who ruled the kingdom in the name of her adopted son, the nominal Raja. A large amount of treasure valued at twelve millions sterling was secured at Bednur. He then conquered all the territories of the extensive Bednur kingdom.

These conquests of Haidar Ali were the foundation of all his subsequent power. By the conquest of Mangalore, Honnavar and the surrounding places, he was in possession of the west coast. The Nawab of Savanur became a tributary. Dharwar also came into the possession of Haidar Ali about this time. Then he marched upon Kerala and gained possession of Palghat and Cochin. The Mysore army had been trained by French officers

and Haidar's generalship was able to achieve success with lightning rapidity.

During these operations, Krishna Raja Wodeyar II had died and Haidar had sent instructions to instal his eldest son, Nanja Raja, then 18 years of age, in his place. On arriving at the capital in 1767, he discovered that this youth was not likely to acquiesce in his subservient position. Haidar immediately resumed the three lakhs of pagodas allowed for the Raja, plundered the palace of every article of value except the ornaments the women actually had on their persons at the time and placed his own guards over the palace.

Rapid rise of Haidar

The rapid rise of Haidar Ali naturally excited the jealousy of the Marathas, the Nizam and the English. The Marathas invaded his territories in 1765 A.D. and compelled him to surrender Gutti and Savanur and to pay an indemnity of thirty-two lakhs of rupees. In November 1766, the East India Company Government at Madras agreed to assist the Nizam against Haidar Ali in return for his ceding the northern *circars*. In short, the Marathas, the Nizam and the English entered into a triple alliance against Haidar. But the Marathas who first attacked Mysore, were soon bought off by the Mysore chief. The Nizam, accompanied by a company of British troops under the command of General Joseph Smith, invaded Mysore in April 1767, but influenced by Mahfuz Khan, brother and rival of the pro-British Nawab Muhammad Ali of the Carnatic, he quickly deserted the English and allied himself with their enemy. But Smith was able to defeat the new allies at the pass of Changama and Trincomaly in September 1767. Haidar was soon abandoned by his fickle ally, the Nizam, with whom the Company Government at Madras tactlessly concluded an ill-advised treaty on the 23rd February 1768. By this, the Nizam confirmed his old treaty obligations in as irresponsible a manner as he had broken them, and declaring Haidar a "rebel and usurper" he agreed to assist the English and the Nawab of Carnatic in chastising him. This alliance with the vacillating Nizam was of no help to the English, but it needlessly provoked the hostility of Haidar Ali.

Mangalore recovered

In spite of the Nizam's desertion, Haidar continued to fight with great vigour. He recovered Mangalore after defeating the Bombay troops, appeared within five miles of Madras in March 1769 and dictated a peace on the 11th April 1769, which provided for an exchange of prisoners and mutual restitution of conquests. It was also a defensive alliance as the English promised to help Haidar Ali in case he was attacked by any other power.

Second Anglo-Mysore war

The terms of the treaty of 1769 were not fulfilled by the Company Government at Madras. When the Marathas again

invaded the Mysore territories in 1771, the English did not help him. This naturally offended Haidar Ali, who remained on the look-out for an opportunity to strike once again. In 1779, he joined in a grand confederacy against the English, which was organised by the discontented Nizam and to which the Marathas, already at war with the Company Government at Bombay were a party. The British capture of Mahe, a small French settlement within the jurisdiction of the Mysore territories, added to his resentment. He held that the neutrality of his dominion had thus been violated, and declared war.

Seizure of Arocot

In July 1780, Haidar with about 80,000 men and 100 guns, came down upon the plains of the Carnatic, like an avalanche "carrying destruction with him". He defeated an English detachment under Colonel Baillie and in October 1780 seized Arcot. The situation was indeed a critical one for the East India Company. But Warren Hastings, the Governor-General, soon sent to the south Sir Eyre Coote, the victor of Wandiwash and then commander-in-chief in India, to stand forth and vindicate in his own person the rights and honour of British Arms. He also detached the Raja of Berar, Mahadaji Scindhia, and the Nizam from alliance with Haidar. Undaunted by these desertions, Haidar continued the war with his usual firmness and vigour but Sir Eyre Coote defeated him severely at Porto Novo in 1781. The English captured Nagapattana in November, 1781. An English force under Colonel Braithwaite was, however, defeated by the Mysore troops. Early in 1782, a French squadron, under the command of Admiral Suffren, appeared in Indian waters and, in the month of February next, Du Chemin came with 2,000 men under his command. After some indecisive engagements of the English with the French and the Mysore troops, active hostilities ceased with the commencement of the rainy season. But Haidar was not destined to fight any longer. The fatal effects of cancer from which he was suffering resulted in his death at an advanced age on the 7th December 1782.

Haidar's Attributes

Haidar Ali was one of the most notable personalities in the history of India. He rose from obscurity to power during the distractions of the eighteenth century. A completely self-made man, he was endowed with strong determination, admirable courage, a keen intellect and a retentive memory, which more than counter-balanced his lack of ability to read and write. Cool, sagacious and intrepid in the field, he was remarkably tactful and vigorous in matters of administration and had all business of the State transacted before his eyes with regularity and quickness. Easily accessible to all, he had the wonderful capacity of giving attention to various subjects at the same time, without being distracted by any one of these. It would be unfair to describe him as an "absolutely unscrupulous man who had no religion, no morals and no compassion" as Dr. Smith has done.

Though he did not strictly follow the external observances of his religion, he had a sincere religious conscience, and Col. Wilks has described him as the "most tolerant" of all Muhammadan princes. Bowring gives his estimate of him in the following words :—

> "He was a bold, an original, and an enterprising commander, skilful in tactics and fertile in resources, full of energy and never desponding in defeat. He was singularly faithful to his engagements and straightforward in his policy towards the British. Notwithstanding the severity of his internal rule, and the terror which he inspired, his name is always mentioned in Mysore with respect, if not with admiration. While the cruelties which he sometimes practised are forgotten, his prowess and success have an abiding place in the memory of the people".

Tipu Sultan (1782-1799)

Tipu Sultan succeeded his father in 1782. At the time of Haidar's death, Tipu had gone with an army to Paniani near Palghat to fight against the English. After the death of his father, he hastened to Srirangapatna, took charge of the treasury and the army and put down the attempt of his brother to seize power. Having made his position secure at the capital, he went to the west coast to continue the war with the English. He not only recovered the places captured by the British during his absence, but captured Mangalore also. The Company Government at Madras came to terms with him and peace was concluded at Mangalore on the basis of mutual restitution of conquests.

Meanwhile, the Nizam and the Marathas took advantage of the pre-occupation of Tipu and invaded the Mysore territories from the north. At home, Maharani Lakshammanni was making efforts to regain the power and prestige of the royal family. Under these circumstances, Tipu thought it advisable to come to terms with the Nizam and the Marathas ; he gave up some places like Adoni, Kittur and Badami and paid forty-five lakhs of rupees as indemnity.

Decline of the authority of Wodeyars

Haidar Ali had kept up a semblance of the royal authority of the Wodeyars, but Tipu dispensed with that fiction also and called himself Sultan, thus alienating the sympathy of many people in his State. He was in correspondence with France and Turkey for help against the British. Lord Cornwallis, who was at this time the Governor-General of the English dominions in India, believed that Anglo-French hostility in Europe was bound to have its repercussions in India and that Tipu Sultan, allying himself with the French, would surely strike once more against the English.

Lord Cornwallis' command

As a matter of fact, the treaty of Mangalore was nothing but a "hollow truce". Tipu also knew that the renewal of hostilities with the English was inevitable, because both were aiming at political supremacy over the Deccan. Soon, a war, known in history as the third Anglo-Mysore War, broke out between Tipu Sultan and the English. In July 1789, Lord Cornwallis wrote a letter to the Nizam with a view to "laying the foundation of a permanent and powerful co-operation". He deliberately omitted Tipu's name from the letter, which was declared to be as binding "as a treaty in due form could be". This was indeed a sufficient provocation to Tipu. But the immediate cause of the war, which had been foreseen both by Tipu and Cornwallis, was the attack on Travancore by the former on the 29th December 1789. The Raja of Travancore was an old ally of the East India Company and asked for the help of the English in repelling the attack of the Sultan. The English declared war against Tipu Sultan in May 1790. An alliance was formed by the English with the Marathas and the Nizam and treaties were signed in July binding them to unite against Tipu on the basis of an equal division of conquests. Lord Cornwallis personally assumed command of the British troops in December 1790, when he also formed the project of deposing Tipu in favour of the heir of the old Hindu ruling dynasty of Mysore. He marched at the head of an army from Madras through Vellore and Ambur and captured Bangalore on the 21st March 1791.

Assault fails

On the 4th May 1791, Lord Cornwallis marched towards Srirangapatna; Tipu took up a position on the Channapatna road, supported by the hill forts of Ramagiri and Shivagiri with the object of opposing the British. But Lord Cornwallis unexpectedly took a southern route by way of Kankanhalli and arrived, without opposition, at Arakere, about nine miles from Srirangapatna on the northern bank of the Cauvery, on the 13th May, with the intention of crossing the river there. Crossing of the river at Arakere being impracticable, he resolved to move to Kannambadi, higher up, for the double purpose of fording the river there and forming a junction with General Abercromby, who was advancing from the west through the friendly principality of Coorg, and had taken Periyapatna. Tipu had always avoided a general action with the English, but being goaded on to risk a battle for the capital, he took up a strong position between Karighatta and the river to oppose the march of the English. Lord Cornwallis planned a night attack to turn Tipu's left flank and to cut off his retreat to Srirangapatna, but the bursting of a tremendous thunder-storm threw the English troops into confusion. These attempts to take Tipu by surprise did not succeed, but Lord Cornwallis resolved to bring Tipu to action if possible and continued his advance. Tipu Sultan changed his front to the left, his right being covered by a deep ravine and his left resting upon the lower

speers of the Karighatta hill. Lord Cornwallis, after crossing the ravine which took nearly two hours, drew up his army in battle array and a general engagement ensued the next day, the 15th May, in which the English were completely victorious, and Tipu's forces, driven from every point, were forced to take refuge on the island under the guns of Srirangapatna, where they could not be followed. Lord Cornwallis then moved to Kannambadi, but the incessant rain and exhausted supplies brought on so great a mortality of the cattle and sickness in camp as to put a stop to all operations. He resolved, therefore, to relinquish the attempt against Srirangapatna for the time and to return to Bangalore to rest there until the rains were over.

More Hill-Forts captured

It was now arranged that the British should take possession of the hill forts and places in the east, in order to open free communication with Madras and that the Marathas and the Nizam, who had sent forces to assist the English against Tipu Sultan, should operate to the north-west and the north-east of the Mysore territories respectively. Between July and January, the English, having taken Hosur, Rayakota and all places to the east, succeeded in capturing the hill forts of Nandidurga, Savandurga, Hutridurga, Ramagiri, Shivagiri and Huliyurdurga.

All the arrangements for the siege of Srirangapatna being now matured, communications free and supplies abundant, the English army under Lord Cornwallis marched from Huliyurdurga on the 25th January 1792, accompanied by the Nizam's force under Sikandar Jah, a son of the Nizam, and an army of the Marathas under Hari Pant.

Encampment near French Rocks

On the 5th of February, Lord Cornwallis encamped behind the French Rocks, now called Pandavapura about six miles north of Srirangapatna, with the allies at some distance in the rear. The Sultan had made every effort to strengthen the defences during the preceding six months. He had persuaded himself that nothing decisive would be undertaken until the arrival of General Abercromby's army, then at Periyapatna. But Lord Cornwallis resolved to attack at once on the night of the 6th February. The English force was formed into three columns, the centre being commanded by the Governor-General in person. Under a brilliant moonlight, the three columns marched in dead silence at about 8 O' clock towards the Sultan's fortified encampment, which was established on the northern side of the Cauvery, immediately in front of the island on which the fort stands, and occupied an elevated piece of ground enclosed by a hedge of prickly-pear and other thorny plants. This space was about three miles in length and 3,000 yards in breadth at the western extremity, diminishing to about one mile in the centre and running nearly to a point at the eastern end, where it was flanked by the defences on the Karighatta hill. One large redoubt known

as the Idgah, stood at the north-western angle close to the hedge, two redoubts were in the centre, also near the hedge, with about 600 yards between them. A second line of redoubts, *viz.*, Lally's, Mahomed's and the Sultan's lay behind, nearly equi-distant from the bound and the river. All of these were armed with heavy cannon.

Tipu's infantry computed at 40,000 men, with 100 field pieces, was drawn up nearly mid-way between the line of redoubts, with about 5,000 cavalry in the rear.

The island, somewhat more than three miles long and about one mile and a half in breadth at the widest point, contained the fort, two palaces within walled gardens and a *pettah,* also surrounded by a good wall. The fort, about one mile long and 1,100 yards broad, occupied the western angle; next to it, at a distance of about 500 yards with one face resting on the northern branch of the river, was the Darya Daulat Bagh; then came the *pettah* (of Shahar Ganjam) at an interval of about 400 yards; the Lal Bagh protected by lines of entrenchment and batteries filled the eastern angle. The guns in the fort and other parts of the island were estimated at 800.

Cauvery river crossed

The attack was made in three divisions, *viz.*, the right under Major-General Meadows, the centre under Lord Cornwallis with Lieutenant Colonel Stuart as his second-in-command and the left under Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell. The right division carried the Idgah redoubt after a severe struggle, killing about 400 of the Sultan's forces, the loss on the British side being 11 officers and 80 men killed and wounded. The central division was ordered to cross the river near the north-eastern angle of the fort. It crossed the river and took position on the southern side of the island, after having dispersed several men of the Sultan.

Colonel Knox, with two companies of soldiers, crossed the river immediately afterwards, and marched to the *pettah,* the gate of which was found open. Halting there, he detached parties against the batteries, which lined the banks of the river at that point, and as they were all open to the rear, they were carried at once without loss.

Captain Hunter followed Colonel Knox and took possession of the Daulat Bagh, but as this position was untenable, he recrossed the river.

Progress of the assault

In the meantime, Lord Cornwallis, with several companies of soldiers, halted behind the Sultan's redoubt. About two hours before day-light, Tipu's men advanced in great force against this party. At this moment, Captain Hunter returned from Daulat Bagh, with ten companies under his command and

joined Lord Cornwallis. A desperate contest ensued, the Sultan's forces not having been repulsed until after several attacks. After the repulse of the Sultan's forces, Lord Cornwallis drew off towards the Karighatta hill so that he might not be exposed to the fire of the fort at day-light.

The left division under Colonel Maxwell, after having carried the defences on the Karighatta hill, crossed the river Lokapavani and the bound hedge and met the party under Colonel Stuart, a few hundred yards further on. Colonel Stuart then assumed command and advanced to cross the Cauvery into the island, a hazardous undertaking as the river at that point was very deep and the passage was under the fire of the batteries on the bank near the *pettah*.

On the morning of the 7th February 1792, the Sultan's forces were still in possession of the redoubts at the western end of the camp, and in considerable force in other parts of the enclosure. They repeatedly attempted to retake the Sultan's redoubt captured by the English forces, but were repulsed each time. About 4 O' clock, they gave up the attempt and retreated into the island.

Colonel Stuart's strategy

The reserve of the English forces, which had marched in the morning from the French Rocks, was joined by two battalions detached by Lord Cornwallis and encamped during the day behind the river Lokapavani, with the left on the Karighatta hill. Colonel Stuart, shortly after crossing into the island, took up a position in front of the Lal Bagh facing towards the *pettah,* and covered by the river on each flank. On the morning of the 8th February it was found that the Mysore forces had withdrawn entirely from the fortified camp, upon which picquets were sent into the redoubts, and the army, exclusive of the detachment posted in the island, encamped parallel to the bound hedge at such a distance in the rear as to be out of range of fire from the fort.

The Sultan, at the commencement of the eventful night of the 6th February, had his evening meal in a redoubt to the right of the spot where the central columns had entered. On the first alarm, he mounted, but before he could get news of the nature of the attack, the crowds of fugitives announced that the enemy had penetrated into the camp. He rushed precipitately to the ford, and barely succeeded in passing over before the advanced column of the enemy. Taking up his position on an outwork of the fort, which commanded the scene, he remained there till morning, issuing orders and spending one of the most anxious nights in his life.

Tipu's appeal

The whole of the next day, the most vigorous attempts were made to dislodge the English from the island. The Sultan's passionate appeal, "Have I no faithful servants to retrieve my

honour-? " was gallantly responded to by a body of 2,000 cavalry; but being foiled at every point, all the redoubts north of the river were evacuated the same night and promptly occupied by the English. General Abercromby crossed the river at Yedatore with the Bombay division and joined the main army on the 16th February and encamped to the north-west of the fort. On the 19th February he crossed the river and took up a position to the south-west of the fort. A redoubt immediately in front of this position was taken the same evening after a feeble resistance and occupied as an out-post. On the 22nd February, Tipu Sultan attempted to dislodge General Abercromby but gave up the attempt after a fruitless struggle. By this time, the dispositions for the siege were rapidly pushed on.

New negotiations

Various efforts at negotiation had been made by the Sultan since Lord Cornwallis took command of the army, but nothing had come out of those efforts till then. Now, negotiations were continued again and on the 22nd February the envoys of the Sultan brought him the ultimatum of the confederates requiring the cession to the allies, from the territories adjacent to theirs, of one half of the dominions, which he possessed before the war, the payment of three crores and thirty lakhs of rupees, one half immediately and remainder in three instalments, the unequivocal release of all prisoners of the allies from the time of Haidar Ali and the delivery of two of the Sultan's sons as hostages for a due performance of the treaty. On the mutual execution of these preliminary articles, hostilities were to cease and a definite treaty was to be entered into.

Meeting at the mosque

On the 23rd February, Tipu Sultan assembled all the principal officers in a mosque and sought their advice. "You have heard", said he, "the conditions of peace and you have now to hear and answer my question; shall it be peace or war"? They unanimously offered to lay down their lives in defence of the capital, but equally unanimously hinted with various shades of expression that the troops were disheartened and had become undeserving of confidence. After a great mental struggle, the Sultan signed the preliminary articles and returned them to Lord Cornwallis, the same day. These were ratified on the 19th March soon after which the army left the place accompanied by several thousands of Indians of the Carnatic, given up under the treaty, with their cattle and effects. The two young princes surrendered as hostages, one aged ten and the other eight, were received in the English camp with every consideration due to their rank.

The English obtained Malabar, Dindigal, Baramahal and other places, while the boundary of Marathas, one of their allies, was extended to the Tungabhadra, which was their frontier in 1779, and Nizam Ali, the other ally, recovered his possessions to

the north of that river and Cuddapah to the south, which he had lost about the same time. Thus ended the third Mysore War.

In 1796, Chamaraja Wodeyar, the nominal Raja of Mysore, died of small-pox. Tipu, who considered the appointment of a successor unnecessary, removed the royal family to a mean dwelling and plundered the palace of everything, including the personal ornaments of the inmates of the palace.

Tipu's renewed efforts

Tipu next strained every nerve to form a coalition for the expulsion of the English from India. Embassies were despatched at various times to the Ottoman court and to the court at Kabul; letters were exchanged with Arabia, Persia and Muscat and agents employed at Delhi, Oudh, Hyderabad and Poona, the object sought in the two last named courts being two-fold, namely an alliance with the sovereigns themselves and the seduction of their officers from them. Even the princes of Jodhpur, Jaipur and Kashmir were invited to join this mighty coalition. The French, in particular, were repeatedly approached to join the coalition.

Tipu enlisted himself as a member of the Jacobin Club and permitted nine Frenchmen in his service to elect 'citizen' Ribaud, a Lieutenant in the French navy, as their President to hoist the flag of the recently established French Republic and to plant a tree of liberty at Srirangapatna.

Lord Wellesley's determination

Lord Wellesley, the then Governor-General, was fully aware of these hostile preparations by Tipu Sultan and deemed it high time to put a check on the Sultan's plans. He wrote letters to the Sultan, first from Calcutta and later from Madras, where he had come early in 1798, exposing the Sultan's hostile preparations and asking him to enter into fresh treaties of alliance with the English immediately. But the Sultan gave an evasive reply to the Governor-General and was indifferent to receive the English envoy at his court.

Revival of the Triple Alliance

Lord Wellesley then determined to wage another war on the Sultan. He tried to revive the Triple Alliance of 1790. The Nizam at once concluded a subsidiary treaty with the English, but the Marathas under the Peshwa showed disinterestedness in the alliance. The Governor-General ordered the Company Government at Madras on 18th October 1798 to advance the army to some convenient place near the Mysore frontier. Instructions were sent to Bombay at the same time for the assembly of a body of troops in Malabar for the purpose of co-operating in the siege of Srirangapatna, should hostilities become inevitable.

The Madras army, under the command of General Harris, the commander-in-chief, first assembled near Vellore and then marched for the Mysore frontier on the 14th February 1799.

Retreat by Mysore forces

The force from Bombay, assembled in Malabar under Lieutenant-General Stuart, had received instructions to ascend the ghats into the principality of Coorg, and to remain there until further orders. It marched from Cannanore on the 21st February 1799 and on the 2nd March, the right brigade under Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor encamped at Siddeshwar on the Coorg frontier, about seven miles from the town of Periyapatna on the high road to Srirangapatna, the main body remaining about eight miles in the rear. Tipu Sultan, having received intelligence of these movements, determined to attempt to cut off the column. On the morning of the 3rd March, he hastened from Maddur, where he left a detachment under Purnaiya and Sayyid Sahib to oppose the Madras army, and on the 6th March suddenly attacked Colonel Montresor with a select corps of about 11,800 men. The brigade, although completely surrounded, behaved with great resolution and maintained the position until about 3 O' clock in the afternoon. When General Stuart came up with the rest of the army, the Mysore force retreated in all directions with the loss of about 1,500 killed and wounded.

On the 9th of March, the English army encamped at Kelamangala and on the next day, Lieutenant-Colonel Read, who had joined General Harris shortly before, was detached in order to protect the frontier of the Baramahal, to collect provisions and ultimately to co-operate with a force under Colonel Brown, which had been assembled near Trichinopoly and was about to march for Srirangapatna by Karoor, Erode and Kaveripuram.

General Harris's march

General Harris marched from Kelamangala on the 10th March and arrived near Malavalli in Mandya district and camped there for some days. An action took place there on the 27th March between the Sultan's forces and the English Army. The English army, by a continued, close and well-directed fire, repulsed the Sultan's forces with considerable loss.

Immediately after the action at Malavalli, General Harris decided to cross the Cauvery. Tipu, however, anticipating that the British army would take the same route to the capital, which had been taken in 1792, had destroyed all the forage in that area. But General Harris defeated his project by crossing the Cauvery at Sosale on the 29th and 30th March and resumed his march on the 1st April. When intelligence of this skilful movement reached the ears of the Sultan, he was deeply dejected. Assembling a council of his principal officers at Bannur, " We have ", he observed with great emotion, " now arrived at our last stage " ;

intimating that there was no hope, he asked: "What is your determination"? "To die with you" was the universal reply and the meeting broke up bathed in tears, as if convened for the last time. In accordance with the deliberation of this assembly, the Sultan hastened to the southern point of the island and took up his position at the village of Chandagal. General Harris again thwarted his plans and, making a circuit to the left, safely reached the ground towards the west and camped before the capital, about two miles from the south-west face of the fort on the 5th April 1799.

New line of entrenchments

After his defeat in the third Mysore War in 1792, the Sultan had added to the fortifications of his capital and constructed a new line of entrenchments on the south-west face of the fort from the Daulat Bagh to the Periyapatna bridge within six or seven hundred yards from the fort. The Sultan's infantry was now encamped between these works and the river. Colonel Arthur Wellesley, who was in command of a regiment and two Bengal battalions, attacked a portion of the Sultan's infantry and repulsed them from their posts. Further, he established strong advanced posts within 1,800 yards of the fort, with their left on the river and their right at Sultanpet.

Offensive by the British

The attack on Sultanpet was renewed on the morning of the 6th April by the same troops, strengthened by the Scotch brigade and two Madras battalions under Lieutenant-Colonels Bowser and Haliburton, under the over-all command of Colonel Wellesley as before. Lt. Col. Shawe, at the same time, pushed forward to the water-course in his front with the 12th regiment, supported by the flank companies of the 74th regiment and four companies of sepoys under Lt. Col. Wallace, which moved from the left. These attacks were successful and placed the British in possession of a strong line of posts in their front along the water-course extending from the river Cauvery on the left, to the village of Sultanpet on the right, a distance of about two miles.

General Stuart, at the head of the Bombay army, effected his junction with the main army on the 14th April, notwithstanding the active and well-conducted exertions of the Mysore Cavalry under Kammar-ud-din Khan to check his progress. He took up his position on the north side of the fort. The regular siege may be said to date from the 17th April and he decided ultimately to storm at the western angle, across the river.

Failure of negotiations

The Sultan, in order to open communications, had written to General Harris on the 9th April, affecting ignorance of the cause of hostilities, on which, he was referred to the Governor-General's letter. On the 20th April, he proposed a conference and was furnished in reply with the draft of a preliminary treaty, to be executed in 24 hours, the principal conditions of which were the

cession of half of his remaining territories, the payment of two crores of rupees in two instalments and the delivery of four of his sons and four of his principal officers as hostages. But the time passed without his accepting it. A sortie, on a large scale, was repulsed by the besiegers, who pushed on their operations with vigour, till on the 27th April, the Sultan's forces were driven from their last exterior line of defence.

The Sultan again attempted negotiation and was informed that the terms previously offered would be held open till 3 O' clock of the next day but no longer. From this time, despair seemed to hover over the Sultan. But his officers were most alive to their duty at such a crisis.

Final assault

Before day-break on the fateful 4th of May, the assaulting party, consisting of 2,494 Europeans and 1,887 Indians under the command of General Baird, had taken its stand in the trenches, with scaling ladders and other implements ready. The Sultan had persuaded himself that the assault would never be made by day-light; however, 1 O' clock had been decided on as the hour for the assault by the English.

At that precise moment, General Baird, eager to avenge the hardships he had suffered within the walls of Srirangapatna and the secret massacre of his countrymen, stepped forward from the trenches in full view of both armies, and drawing his sword called on the soldiers in a tone, which reverberated along the trenches, to "follow him and prove worthy of the British name". His men rushed at once into the bed of the river. Though immediately assailed by musketry and rockets, nothing could withstand their ardour and in less than seven minutes, they reached the summit of the breach and there hoisted the British flag which proclaimed to the world that the fate of Tipu Sultan was sealed.

The right attack under Colonel Sherbrooke was accompanied by General Baird, and reached the eastern face of the fort in less than an hour, without having met with any serious opposition except near the Mysore gate, where many men were killed and wounded. The left attack met with more resistance, the traverses on the northern rampart having been resolutely held until the defenders became exposed to a flanking fire from a detachment of the 12th regiment, which had got on the inner rampart, and advanced parallel with the main body of the column. With this assistance, Captain Lambton, who had assumed command, forced the traverses one after another and drove the Mysore forces to the north-east angle of the fort, where having perceived the near approach of the right column, they fell into

confusion and a large number of them were killed. Immediately after this, Captain Lambton joined General Baird near the eastern gate.

Tipu's death

For the preceding 14 days, the Sultan, who could not be convinced that the fall of his capital was so near at hand, had taken up his quarters in the inner partition of the Kalale Diddi, a water gate through the outer rampart on the north face of the fort. The troops on duty at the several works were regularly relieved, but the general charge of the angle attacked had been committed to Sayyid Sahib, his father-in-law, assisted by Sayyid Gaffur, formerly an officer in the British service, who was taken prisoner with Colonel Braithwaite and was now serving the Sultan. The large cavalier behind the angle bastion was committed to the charge of Monsieur Chapuis. The eldest of the princes, with Purnaiya, commanded a corps intended to disturb the northern attack and the second prince was in charge of the Mysore gate and the southern face of the fort. Sayyid Sahib had sent a message in the morning that the fatal hour of storming was drawing near, but the Sultan replied that it would not be by day-light. He had ordered his mid-day repast, but had scarcely finished it when the report came to him that the assault had begun. Hastily arming himself, he heard that Sayyid Gaffur had been killed. He then mounted the northern rampart with a few attendants and when within two hundred yards of the breach, fired several times with his own hands at the assailants under the cover of a traverse. But seeing that his men had either fled or lay dead and that the assailants were advancing in great numbers, he retired along the rampart, slightly wounded, and asking for one of his favourite horses, mounted him and proceeded eastward till he came to the gate-way leading into the inner fort, which he entered with a crowd of fugitives.

A deadly volley was poured into this crowded passage by a portion of the storming party. Tipu Sultan received a second and a third wound and his horse was struck, while the faithful servant, Raza Khan, who still clung to his master's side was also hit. Raza Khan advised the Sultan to reveal his identity. "Are you mad? Be silent" was Tipu's promt reply. Raza Khan then made an effort to disengage his master from the saddle, but both master and servant fell in the attempt on a heap of dead and dying. Tipu's other attendants obtained a palanquin and placed him in it, but he contrived to move out of it; while he lay with the lower part of his body buried underneath the slain, the gold buckle of his belt excited the cupidity of a soldier, who attempted to seize it. Tipu snatching up a sword made a cut at him, but the grenadier shot him through the temple and thus terminated his earthly career.

So long as the Sultan was present, some of his troops on the north side made some efforts at resistance and his French corps persevered for some time longer, but they were soon overpowered. Immediately after the assault, Colonel Allen and General Baird hastened to the palace in the hope of finding the Sultan. The inmates, including two princes, who were themselves ignorant of Tipu's fate, solemnly denied his presence, but the doubts of the Colonel and the General were not cleared. The princes were assured of protection and removed under military guard to the British camp and the palace was thoroughly searched with the exception of the *zenana*, but to no purpose. At last, the General's threats extorted from the unwilling killedar the disclosure of the secret that the Sultan lay wounded at the gate. Here, after a search in the ghastly heap of the slain, Tipu's dead body was discovered. It was removed to the palace in a palanquin and the next day consigned with all military honours to its last resting place at the Lal Bagh by the side of Haidar Ali's grave. Thus, one of the most dreadful storms that ever blew over this part of the country ended with this fateful day.

Tipu's personality

Tipu had ruled for 17 years. He was neither tall nor so robust as his father. His face was clean shaven, except for a thin line of hair on the upper lip. In dress he was simple. He was very garrulous and spoke in loud and sharp tones. He was a good horseman and active in the field. He was very industrious in writing. He could speak fluently Hindustani, Kannada and French. He had a craze for innovations. His bigotry sometimes blinded his perception. He gave power to unworthy hands and alienated the sympathies of most of his subjects. But his greatest attribute was his paranoid hatred of the British, whom he wanted to drive away from the Indian soil.

Plunder of Srirangapatna

During the night of the 4th May, almost every house in the town was plundered and it was not until the 6th May that Colonel Wellesley, who had been appointed to the command of the fort, reported that the plundering had been stopped, the fires extinguished and that the inhabitants were returning to their homes. Guards were placed over the houses of the respectable persons, several men indulging in plunder were executed and a number of others were flogged.

Surrender of Tipu's sons

A few days later, the eldest son of Tipu Sultan, Fatteh Haidar, Purnaiya, the Minister, Kamar-ud-din Khan and other officers of the Sultan, who had escaped from Srirangapatna, came to the island and surrendered to the British. Circular orders were issued by General Harris accompanied by communications from the Meer Sudur to the officers in charge of the different forts in the territories to deliver their charges to the British authorities and giving them general assurance of favour and protection. By

these means, the territories submitted and the raiyats returned to their peaceful occupations.

After the fall of Tipu Sultan, his sons were provided with liberal allowances and removed from the scene of their former glory, first to the fortress of Vellore and later to Calcutta. Many of the principal officers of the Sultan were pensioned off.

Immediately after the surrender of Tipu's sons, Purnaiya suggested to General Harris that Fatteh Haidar, the eldest son of Tipu Sultan, should be placed at the head of the Government to be established in the country and that he should pay tribute to the English and that the English troops should garrison such forts as they might deem necessary for the security of the country. General Harris communicated Purnaiya's views to the Marquis of Wellesley and in the meantime, informed Purnaiya that Fatteh Haidar should repair to Srirangapatna and that he should arrange, on certain conditions, to discharge the troops.

Restoration of kingdom to the Raja

The Marquis of Wellesley, it is said, was, however, against the restoration of any member of a family, which had a hand in establishing an alliance with the French. He wanted the military power of Mysore to be absolutely identified with that of the East India Company. Srirangapatna must in effect be a British garrison. He had by this time resolved upon restoring a portion of the conquered territory to a descendant of the ancient royal house of Mysore and to divide the remainder between the Company, the Nizam and the Peshwa. Accordingly on the 8th June 1799, he wrote to the Commissioners, who had been appointed by him, to make a settlement of the conquered territories to proceed with the conclusion of both the Tripartite and the Subsidiary Treaties, the latter with the heir of the old Hindu dynasty of Mysore on the lines sketched out by him. He added: "I authorise you to place the Raja formally upon the *Musnad* and to appoint, in the Raja's name, Purnaiya to be the Dewan".

Shifting of capital to Mysore

The Raja, Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, was at this time a five-year old boy, who was the adopted grandson of Maharani Lakshammanni. The Governor-General directed that they should fix up the "fortress of Mysore" as the most acceptable seat of the Raja's residence. On the 30th June 1799, His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar III was placed on the throne of Mysore. From that time onwards Mysore became the capital of the rulers.

Decline of Srirangapatna

Srirangapatna became the property of the British East India Company and British troops were kept in the fort. Colonel Arthur Wellesley was in command of these troops till 1805. He resided in the Darya Daulat Bagh, the summer palace which was

Tipu Sultan's favourite retreat from business. The inner ramparts within the fort were demolished to provide greater space within the walls and the inner ditch was filled up in 1800. The course of this ditch may now be traced by the line of tamarind trees planted along it when it was closed up. Srirangapatna began rapidly to decline after the close of the war. The population of the island, estimated by Buchanan to have reached at least 1,50,000 during the reign of the Sultan, had sunk to 32,000, barely a year after Tipu's death. A kind of fever also gradually made its appearance and necessitated the removal of the troops to Bangalore in 1811. The British Government then leased the island to the Mysore ruler for a fixed sum of Rs. 50,000 a year.

Second Strongest Fort

The population of Srirangapatna continued to decline and was only 12,744 in 1852, falling still lower to 10,594 in 1871. But in 1891 it was again 12,551 and the advent of the railway with stations at the fort and at Paschimavahini, together with developmental measures introduced have, in recent years, improved its condition considerably. But still it is sad to think of a place on which the tide of history has wrought so great a change in so short a time as to have converted the proud capital of a great kingdom and the seat of a sumptuous court into a straggling ordinary town. This transformation is shown in bolder relief by the comparatively uninjured state of the fortifications themselves. On these, the results of the breaching batteries are far more apparent than the work of time and the fort is still so formidable that a competent military authority, who visited it about seventy years after the breaches were made in the fort walls, pronounced it as the second strongest in India. The spot, on which the breaching battery was erected, is marked by two cannons fixed perpendicularly on the ground opposite the western angle and close to the river's edge, and the breach itself is visible a short distance to the right of the road to Mysore.

Srirangapatna was both the administrative capital of the State and the headquarters of the subsidiary force between 1799-1804, governed by General Wellesley. The Lal Bagh was assigned as the residence of the Resident, while the principal Mint, the General Treasury and the Huzur Cutcherry were located close to it, partly for the convenience of communication with the Resident but chiefly because Mysore, the place of residence of His Highness was yet to be provided with buildings for these purposes. About the close of 1804, this deficiency at Mysore was remedied and these offices were subsequently transferred to that place. The Lal Bagh was about the same time pronounced to be uninhabitable on account of its unhealthiness and proposals for transfer of the Residency to Mysore were also taken up. The Resident was assisted by a secretary and a subordinate officer styled the Assistant Resident; there were, besides, a Head Assistant Resident and a Post Master.

Shifting of Regiments to Bangalore

Owing to the unsuitability of Srirangapatna for the European regiments, they were removed to Bangalore between 1809 and 1811. There was a mutiny of the European military officers in Srirangapatna in 1809, but it was easily suppressed. After 1811, only one regiment of Indian sepoys was kept at Srirangapatna as a local battalion. Some European regiments were stationed at Hirode or French Rocks, which place is now named Pandavapura.

In 1830, Srirangapatna ceased to be a military station after the reduction of the local battalion, the gun carriage manufactory being removed in June of the same year to Fort St. George, Madras.

Administration by British Commission

In 1831, the British took over the administration of the Mysore territory from Krishnaraja Wodeyar III for alleged mis-government. Two officers styled Senior Commissioner and Junior Commissioner were appointed to govern the territory of the Raja. This arrangement continued from 1831 to 1834. In April 1834, the post of the Junior Commissioner was abolished and the Government of the Mysore territory was put in charge of only one Commissioner. In June 1834, Colonel (afterwards Sir) Mark Cubbon took up the administration. He continued in this office for 26 years.

The Commissioner's rule of Mysore State continued for fifty years from 1831 to 1881 in which year the Mysore territory was handed back to the Mysore Wodeyars. The Commissioners, who administered the State, were Colonel Briggs, Colonel W. Morrison, Mr. C. M. Lushington, Mr. C. D. Drury, Mr. J. M. Mcleod, Sir Mark Cubbon, Mr. C. B. Saunders and Mr. L. M. Bowring. Krishnaraja Wodeyar III had died in 1868. His adopted son, Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar, was recognised as his heir to the throne by the British Government and he succeeded to the *Musnad* of Mysore in 1881, when the State was handed back to him by the British Government in India, as a result of the persistent efforts of his predecessor and his people for restoration of the ruling powers to the Mysore royal family

Maharaja Chamaraja Wodeyar ruled the State from 1881 to 1894 He was an enlightened ruler and during his regime, the resources of the State were greatly developed. He died of diphtheria at Calcutta in December 1894. At this time, Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, the heir-apparent, was only 10 years old and as such Maharani Kempananjammanni was appointed as the Regent. She held that position upto August 1902, when Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV was invested with full ruling powers. He ruled for 38 years and earned for himself the name of "Creator of Modern Mysore" by his benevolent and efficient administration. He strove hard to promote the moral and material welfare of the people and granted them a share in the

administration of the State. He died in August 1940 and was succeeded by Sri Jayachamaraja Wodeyar, who granted responsible Government to the people and became a constitutional ruler in October 1947, and later became its Rajpramukh and also the Governor, in keeping with the democratic structure of the country.

Administrative changes

After the fall of Tipu Sultan, Srirangapatna lost its importance and the present Mandya district, which was then a part of the Mysore district, was administered from Mysore. The Mysore district, including the then five taluks of the present Mandya district, formed at first part of the Patnada Rayada and afterwards of the Ashtagram Foujdari. In 1862, the latter was merged in the Ashtagram Division, which included the districts of Mysore and Hassan. The Divisions had been abolished before the Rendition in 1881 and the island of Srirangapatna was then made over to Mysore. In 1882, Mysore district was extended by the addition of several taluks from the Hassan district, which was also abolished. There were thus fourteen taluks and three sub-taluks besides the Yelandur jagir included in the Mysore district, of which five taluks and one sub-taluk were formed into the French Rocks sub-division. In 1886, the Hassan district was restored, but the limits of the Mysore district continued to remain the same and included the French Rocks sub-division. The French Rocks sub-division was constituted as a separate district in 1939 and called the Mandya district with Mandya as its headquarters. The five taluks and one sub-taluk were reconstituted into seven taluks which continue to this day The Mandya district is now one of the nineteen districts of the Mysore State.

Beginning of national movement

The inauguration of the Mysore Representative Assembly in 1881, four years earlier to the birth of the Indian National Congress, engendered in the minds of the Mysore people a vision of responsible Government in the State. This political objective envisaged closer association of the popular representatives with the administration. Though the Mysore Representative Assembly consisted of chosen representatives of the people, the institution had no powers to pass Acts or vote on demands Due to persistent appeals by the members, the Legislative Council came into being in 1907, invested with some powers. But the aspirations of the people were not met by these reforms. Unmindful of the rigid attitude of the Government, the elected members strove hard, using the forums of both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council to ventilate their demand for more responsibility in the administration. It was only after the Jallianwallahbagh tragedy in 1919, that the activities of the Congress in the State began. Sri S. S. Setlur, a Judge of the Mysore Chief Court, resigned his position to take up the leadership of the State Congress. In 1921, the State Congress became a part

of the Karnataka unit of the Congress. The constructive programme, as adumbrated in the Belgaum session of the Congress of 1924 got good encouragement in the State and several volunteers went about from place to place in the district, to popularise Khadi and Swadeshi goods.

In addition to the plea of the State Congress for the establishment of responsible Government, several other organisations in the State, *viz.*, Prajamitra Mandali, Praja Paksha and Praja Samyuktha Paksha also put forward their demands for granting of responsible Government. On the 16th October 1937, Praja Samyuktha Paksha merged with the Congress in order to fight the issue in a unified manner. It was at Shivapura, a village near the Maddur railway station, that a clarion call was given for starting a peaceful agitation to attain the goal of responsible Government. On 10th, 11th and 12th April 1938, the State Congressmen met at a convention at Shivapura to chalk out a new programme. The Congress flag was about to be hoisted but Government prohibited the hoisting. Several leaders courted arrest.

Agrarian agitation

Earlier to this political event, the raiyats of the Visvesvaraya Canal region had been dissatisfied with the block irrigation system. A big *jatha* of 3,000 to 4,000 men marched on foot to Bangalore to ventilate their grievances to the Dewan. Mandya, Induval and other places in the district were centres of this agrarian agitation, which gave an added incentive to further political struggles.

The Mysore Congress gained strength from day to day and during the 'Quit India' struggle of 1942, several Congress leaders in Mandya district were incarcerated. After their release in 1944-1945, they met at a special meeting of the All-Mysore Congress Committee at Kyatanahalli in Pandavapura taluk in November 1945, with Sri S. Nijalingappa in the chair, and decided to step up the fight for responsible Government. The working committee of the Mysore Congress met at Ummadahalli near Mandya town to devise ways and means to accelerate the agitation for responsible Government. All these events culminated in the 1947 struggle, which ushered in responsible Government in the State, and a popular ministry assumed power on the 24th October 1947. As the Constitution of India was in the offing, the Mysore Constituent Assembly, which had been set up under an agreement with the ruler, got itself converted into a Legislative body. With the promulgation of the Indian Constitution in 1950, Mysore became a part 'B' State with the Maharaja as the Rajpramukh.

In 1956, when the States were reorganised, the new Mysore State, which included most of the Kannada-speaking areas contiguous to the old Mysore State, came into existence with the Governor as the head of the State. (*See* Chapter XIX for architecture and sculpture in the district.)

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Population

ACCORDING to the 1951 Census, the total population of the Mandya district was 7,17,545. The 1961 Census of India gave the total population of the district as 8,99,210. While in terms of area, Mandya ranks eighteenth among the districts of the State, it occupied the fourteenth place in point of population. The following statement gives the figures of rural and urban population with a sex-wise break-up for the district as per the 1951 and 1961 Censuses :

Sex		1951		1961	
		Rural	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Urban*
Male	..	3,20,032	40,498	4,04,599	52,544
Female	..	3,19,737	37,278	3,94,539	47,528

The taluk-wise population of the district as per the 1961 Census with rural and urban classification details is indicated below :

Taluk		*Rural*	*Urban*
Krishnarajpet	..	1,21,075	8,331
Maddur	..	1,43,242	8,120
Malavalli	..	1,37,855	18,436
Mandya	..	1.50,056	33,347
Nagamangala	..	1,01,119	10,126
Pandavapura	..	77,320	10,289
Srirangapatna	..	68,471	11,423

Density

In respect of density of population, Mandya district gets the third place among the nineteen districts of the State. In 1951, the density was 374 per square mile or 148 per square kilometre and according to the figures of the 1961 Census, it was 480 per

square mile or 185 per square kilometre as against the State average of 319 per square mile or 123 per square kilometre. The density of a tract depends, to a large extent, on its soil, rainfall or irrigation facilities, climate, railway and other communications and industrial development. It may be said that all these factors have been at work in making the district one of the most densely populated areas in the State.

Growth and variation

As in the case of all other districts of the Mysore State, the population of Mandya district has also recorded a considerable increase during the last few decades. The following statement indicates the population figures beginning from 1901 :

Year		*Population*
1901	..	4,83,201
1911	..	5,04,755
1921	..	5,42,996
1931	..	5,82,576
1941	..	6,35,588
1951	..	7,17,545
1961	..	8,99,210

It is seen from the figures of the 1961 Census that the total population increased from 7,17,545 in 1951 to 8,99,210 in 1961, giving a percentage increase of 25.3. The population increase shows variations among the several taluks of the district. The figures for 1951 and 1961 are indicated in the following table :

Taluk		*Population in* 1951	*Population in* 1961
Krishnarajpet	..	1,08,151	1,29,406
Maddur	..	1,16,948	1,51,362
Malavalli	..	1,31,616	1,56,291
Mandya	..	1,24,572	1,83,403
Nagamangala	..	1,01,166	1,11,245
Pandavapura	..	70,395	87,609
Srirangapatna	..	64,697	79,894

Significant increase is noticed in Mandya, Maddur, Pandavapura and Srirangapatna taluks, which may be attributable to a better agricultural and/or industrial development in those tracts, among other reasons.

The following table indicates the variations of the population of the district since 1901 :

Year		*Population*	*Variation*
1901	..	4,83,201	..
1911	..	5,04,755	+ 21,554
1921	..	5,42,996	+ 38,241
1931	..	5,82,576	+ 39,580
1941	..	6,35,588	+ 53,012
1951	..	7,17,545	+ 81,957
1961	..	8,99,210	+1,81,665

From the above table, it is clear that the population of the district has steadily increased since 1901. Since 1941, the increase is more marked. The Malaria Eradication Programme, other public health facilities, irrigation schemes and progress of industries have played a notable part in the district in increasing its population.

Urban and Rural population

Of the total population of 8,99,210 in 1961, as many as 1,00,072 lived in towns and 7,99,138 lived in villages, the percentage of urban population to the total population being 11. The urban population in Mandya district in 1951 was 77,776. According to the new principles of enumeration, the towns are divided into six classes according to the size of the population, ranging from those with a population of 1,00,000 and above to those with less than 5,000 inhabitants. In 1951, Mandya district had ten towns, *viz.*, Mandya, Malavalli, Srirangapatna, Krishnarajpet, Maddur, Pandavapura, Nagamangala, Belakavadi, Bellur and Melkote. According to the 1961 Census, the urban areas numbered eleven, *viz.*, Mandya, Mandya Sugar Town, Malavalli, Srirangapatna, Krishnarajpet, Maddur, Pandavapura, Nagamangala, Belakavadi, Bellur and Melkote. It is appropriate here to give the population figures of towns in 1901 and in 1961 :—

Town		*Population in 1901*	*Population in 1961*
Mandya	..	4,496	33,347*
Malavalli	..	7,270	13,561
Srirangapatna	..	8,584	11,423
Krishnarajpet	..	2,131	8,331
Maddur	..	2,597	8,120
Pandavapura	..	1,983	7,508

*This includes the figures for Mandya Sugar Town Colony also.

Town		*Population in* 1901	*Population in* 1961
Nagamangala	..	3,516	6,524
Belakavadi	..	5,183	4,875
Bellur	..	1,734	3,602
Melkote	..	3,129	2,781

From the above table, it is clear that in some towns, the rise in population has been steep, while in some others it is not so high. In Mandya town, for example, the population has increased nearly eight-fold, during the sixty-year period. It may be said that the formation of a separate district with Mandya town as its headquarters and the location of the sugar factory there, has induced more persons to settle down there. In two towns, *viz.*, Belakavadi and Melkote, the population has, however, decreased during the period from 1901 to 1961. But there has been a general tendency for a rise in population all over the district. According to demographic estimates, on an average, there is a two per cent rise in population annually. In Mandya district as a whole, there has been an increase of 25.3 per cent between 1951 and 1961.

Drift in population

The exodus of people from the rural areas to urban areas is always there. Employment opportunities and educational facilities available in the towns constitute a major factor for the drift of population. Many of the non-cultivating owners of land and their dependents live in towns, engaging themselves in various kinds of urban business. The notion that town-life is dependable and easy-going in contrast with the uncertainties and hardships of agricultural life is also responsible, to a certain extent, for the drift in population. Sometimes, the factions and party strifes in villages also drive families to towns. In addition to these reasons, the population in towns has increased in common with the rest of the country.

The number of households in Mandya district in 1951 was 1,30,522. In 1961, it had risen to 1,71,164. The number of households in rural and urban areas for 1951 and 1961 was as follows :—

			1951	*1961*
Rural	..	..	1,17,794	1,52,076
Urban	..	..	12,728	19,088

The increase in the number of households as indicated in the above statement is due to the general rise in population and also to the increased amenities made available by the Government by way of housing loans, subsidies and the like.

Population on basis of mother-tongue

The following statement gives the distribution of population according to language in the Mandya district at the time of the 1961 Census :—

Language	*Persons*
Kannada	8,24,546
Urdu	29,673
Tamil	21,105
Telugu	15,725
Marathi	4,448
Malayalam	1,237
Hindi	1,006
Tulu	541
Konkani	301
Gujarathi	209
English	129
Hindustani	103
Punjabi	45
Bengali	27
Rajasthani	24
Saurashtra	17
Nepali	17
Coorgi	13
Bahusar	11
Banjari	9
Marwari	7
Danish	7
Balabandhu	6
Arabic	2
Sanskrit	1
French	1

It is evident from the above figures that Kannada is the principal language spoken by more than 90 per cent of the district's population. Among the other languages spoken in the district, Urdu, Tamil and Telugu are the more important. Persons speaking Kannada are found in large numbers in all the taluks of the district. Next to Kannada, Urdu is spoken in all the taluks. Malavalli has a considerable number of Urdu-speaking persons. Tamil and Telugu are spoken by a number of persons in all the taluks. Persons speaking Gujarathi are mostly resident in Mandya town. Many of the languages

enumerated in the statement are spoken by persons whose number is not considerable.

In addition to their mother-tongue, a good number of people speak another Indian language also, which they need in their day-to-day work. Most of the people, who have a language other than Kannada as their mother-tongue, acquire a knowledge of, at least, spoken Kannada. Many people in the district are also trilingual. Of the total number of 8,24,546 persons, who spoke Kannada in the district, it was recorded that 17,522 persons spoke other Indian languages also as subsidiary to Kannada, such subsidiary languages being mainly Urdu, Tamil, Telugu and Hindi.

Religion and Caste

The statement given below shows the distribution of the population of Mandya district on the basis of religion, according to the 1961 Census :

Hindus	..	..	8,62,726
Muslims	..	..	31,381
Christians	..	..	3,734
Jains	..	..	1,288
Sikhs	..	..	72
Buddhists	..	..	9

Thus, out of a total population of 8,99,210 in 1961, Hindus formed a very large majority. Muslims were more concentrated in Mandya urban area, Malavalli taluk and Srirangapatna-Krishnarajpet tract. They were least in Pandavapura and Nagamangala taluks. The Christians are more in the urban areas. As for Jains, they were mainly concentrated in Mandya urban area.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The total number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the district, according to the 1961 Census, was 1,16,178 and those belonging to the Scheduled Tribes 552. The following table gives taluk-wise figures for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in 1961 :

Taluk			*Scheduled Castes*	*Scheduled Tribes*
Krishnarajpet		..	15,045	58
Maddur	..	..	19,885	58
Malavalli	..	..	30,910	82
Mandya	..	..	22,737	188
Nagamangala	..	..	9,259	143
Pandavapura	..	..	8,817	22
Srirangapatna	..	..	9,525	1
	Total	..	1,16,178	552

It is seen from the above table that in the taluk of Malavalli, the population of Scheduled Castes is large. Mandya and Maddur taluks together had 42,622 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 246 belonging to the Scheduled Tribes.

Religion—Hinduism

The Hindu community in the district, as elsewhere in India, is organised on the basis of castes and sub-castes. The term 'Hindu' is wide in meaning and comprises many traditional faiths. The two dominant faiths coming under Hinduism in the Mysore State may be said to be Brahmanism belonging to *Vaidik* school of thought and Veerashaivism which, while having many points in common with Brahmanism, radically differs from it in many others. Among Brahmins, Smarthas, Madhvas and Srivaishnavas form a considerable number in the district. The Smartha Brahmins derive their name from the *Smrithis*, the code of traditional law. They hold the monotheistic *Vedanta* doctrine of *Advaita* or non-dualism. This is interpreted as belief in one supreme soul. This supreme soul called Brahman is only the existing being, the whole universe including both matter and spirit being nothing but an appearance created by the Brahman out of itself with the help of *Maya*. The founder of the Smartha sect was Sri Shankaracharya. The Madhva Brahmins derive their name from Sri Madhvacharya, the founder of the sect, who was born in South Kanara. Madhvas worship mainly Vishnu and profess the doctrine of *Dvaita* or dualism. By this is meant, the distinction between the independent supreme being and the dependent principle of life (*Jivatman*). Orthodox Madhva Brahmins usually have two vertical lines of sandalwood paste on the centre of the forehead and a black perpendicular line from the junction of the eyebrows to the top of the forehead with a dot in the centre. Srivaishnavas follow the teachings of Sri Ramanuja, who propounded the theory of *Vishistadvaita*, which reconciled devotion to a personal god, with the philosophy of *Vedanta* by affirming that the soul, though of the same substance as god, can obtain bliss not in absorption but in existence with him.

Veerashaivism

Veerashaivism as a faith has its basis in the original Shaivism and was largely built on the sayings and teachings of Sri Basaveshwara and other *Shivasharanas*. The main features of the Veerashaiva or Lingayat faith are what are known collectively as *Ashtavaranas* and *Shatsthalas*. *Ashtavaranas* or the eight emblems comprise the aids to faith and protection against sin and evil. They are (1) devotion to a *guru*, (2) worship of *linga*, the emblem of Lord Shiva, (3) reverence to the Jangamas or priests, (4) use of *vibhuti* or holy ash, (5) wearing of *rudraksha*, (6) use of *padodaka* or holy water, (7) partaking of *prasada* and (8) *mantra* or the uttering of *panchakshari*. Many of these observances are to be found in Brahmanism also. *Shatsthalas* may be described as the six stages of approximation towards union

with Lord Shiva. They are *bhaktha, mahesha, prasadin, prana lingin, sharana* and *aikya*. There are three degrees of manifestation of the deity, sometimes described as the *Bhava linga* corresponding to the spirit, *Prana linga* corresponding to the life of the subtle body and *Ishta linga* corresponding to the material body. The wearing of a *linga* on the person is the distinctive external mark of the Veerashaiva faith.

Animism

Yet another form of popular faith, which is prevalent in the district, is spirit worship. This consists essentially of a belief in the existence of spirits, secondly of a fear of evils which they inflict, and thirdly, their propitiation through sacrifices. The spirits worshipped are many and usually take the forms of goddesses. Among the most common goddesses of this type are Mariamma, Durgamma, Yellamma, Gangamma, Matangamma and Kalamma. Each village in the district has its own goddess known as *gramadevata*. Some of these *ammas* are associated with cholera, small-pox, chicken-pox and measles, and the function of the *gramadevata* is to protect her devotees from such pestilences. There is no priesthood attached to animistic beliefs Ordinarily, the head of the family or that of the community is chosen to officiate as a priest. Animal sacrifice was once considered a most accepted doctrine of this cult. With the passage of time and with the enactment of legislation, these sacrifices have now become a thing of the past.

Jainism

The Jains are dispersed throughout the country and their number in the district, according to the 1961 Census, was 1,288. There are two sects among the Jains, *viz., Digambaras* and *Swetambaras*. The *Yatis* form the religious order. The moral code of the Jains holds existence as divisible into two heads, namely, *jiva* (life) or the living and sentient principle and *ajiva* (inanimate) or the various modifications of inanimate matter. These are imperishable, though their forms and conditions may change. Their philosophical tenet is designated as Syadvada, as one can neither affirm nor deny anything absolutely. Absolute knowledge is attained only by Tirthankaras. All others have only relative knowledge. Dharma is virtue and *Ahimsa* is the highest virtue (*ahimsa paramo dharmah*). Adharma is vice. Although their objects of worship are the Tirthankaras, they pay their devotion to some of the gods of the Hindu pantheon also. They visit a temple where the image of a Tirthankara is installed, walk round the image three times, make an offering of fruits and flowers and sing praises in honour of the saint. Their *Japa* is known as *Panchanamaskara* and they make obeisance to Arhanta, Siddha, Acharya, Upadhyaya and Sarva-Sadhu.

Islam

The essential Muslim beliefs are six in number, *viz.*, (1) in one god, Allah, (2) in angels, (3) in the Koran, (4) in the prophets, (5) in judgment, paradise and hell and (6) in the divine

decrees. The five primary duties called the five pillars of Islam are: (1) repetition of the creed—*Kalimah*—every day, (2) prayer, (3) alms-giving, (4) fasting during the month of Ramzan and (5) pilgrimage to Mecca. Apart from the Ramzan, the other principal public feasts are the Bakrid, Id-Milad and the Shab-e-Barat. The main sects of Muslims found in the district are Mughal, Pathan, Sheikh and Saiyad. The Saiyads claim a lineal descent from the Prophet Muhammad's family and the Sheikhs a descent through the Prophet's son-in-law.

Christianity

The Christians like the Muslims are strict monotheists. There are both Catholics and Protestants in the district.

Catholics believe in Father, Son and the Holy Ghost as comprising one Supreme. As followers of Jesus Christ, they owe their allegiance to the Holy Church founded by Jesus Christ and entrusted to Peter, the first Vicar (the Pope). His Holiness the Pope, who resides in the Vatican city, is the supreme religious head of the Catholics.

Protestant Christians are those who follow the teachings of Jesus Christ as the Lord and Saviour and have faith in His death, resurrection and ascension. They believe in His second coming and judgment. They also profess faith in the Holy Trinity, Nicene creed and Apostles' creed.

Castes and Communities

The scope of this chapter does not envisage a detailed description of each caste or community in the district We confine ourselves here mainly to a general discussion of the traditional social structure, customs and religious beliefs of the people. The following is a brief account of some of the castes and communities in the district.

Agasa or Madivala

The Agasas are washermen by occupation. They are an important functional community in the villages of the district. They are sub-divided into several sects. While they follow mainly the profession of washing clothes, some of them also work as casual labourers in order to supplement their income. Their beasts of burden are asses. They worship Vishnu, Someshwara, Mariamma and other gods. They worship also the *Ubbe*, the steam which causes the garments to swell out in the pot of boiling water in which the clothes are steeped. Satanis are their gurus. Divorce and widow marriage are allowed. They usually bury their dead.

Banajiga

Banajigas are a trading class, known by various names, one of which is Balija. The term 'Banajiga' is derived from the Sanskrit *Vanik*. The caste is a composite one, consisting of people who have trade as their main occupation. Many of them live in

streets called *pettahs*. Some of the Banajigas speak Telugu; the Dasa Banajigas and some of the Ele Banajigas speak Kannada. There are, in all, 14 endogamous groups among Banajigas The Dasa Banajigas call themselves Jaina Kshatriya Ramanuja Dasa Vaniyas. It is said that they were formerly Jaina Kshatriyas and were converted to Vaishnavism by Sri Ramanujacharya. The Ele Banajigas possess betel gardens. The Setti-Banajigas deal in bangles. The Nayudu Banajigas claim that they are Kshatriyas by origin. Marriage prohibitions are the same as in other Hindu castes. Widow remarriage is not in vogue. The dead are generally buried.

Beda

The traditional occupations of the Bedas have been hunting and agriculture. They are identical with the Boyis of Telangana and the Ramoshis of Marathwada. They seem to have been originally a Telugu-speaking people, but after long settlement in the Kannada area, they adopted Kannada as their mother-tongue. The caste is divided into a number of exogamous clans. Most of them are totemistic and as usual bear the names of plants and animals. Marriage is not allowed between the members of the same clan or *gotra*. Two sisters may be married to one man, but not at the same time and two brothers may marry two sisters. Widow remarriage is allowed, but the form differs considerably from the regular marriage. Many of the Bedas worship Vishnu while some of them worship Shiva as their family god and go on a pilgrimage to Nanjangud in Mysore district. Among the goddesses worshipped by the Bedas are Gangamma, Durgamma and Mariamma. The dead are usually buried.

Brahmin

Brahmins belong to one of the three sects, Smartha, Madhva and Srivaishnava. In each of these sects there are *vaidiks*, who devote themselves to religious pursuits. The Smartha group consists of Badaganadu, Babbur Kamme, Mulukanadu, Hoysala Karnataka, Vadamas, Brahacharanam, Hale Karnataka, Aruvelu, Aravattu Vokkalu, Sanketi, Velnad and Dravidas The Madhvas owe allegiance to several Mathas, *viz.*, Uttaradi, Sosale, Vyasaraya and Raghavendra. Among the Srivaishnavas, there are considerable divergencies in points of rituals and dogmas. These have led to two main divisions known as Tengalais and Vadagalais. There are, in all, 16 endogamous groups among the Srivaishnavas like Hebbar, Mandyattar, Hemmigeyar, Vembar, Tirumalayar and Prativadibhayankarattar. In the Mandya district, the Hebbar group is concentrated in some villages like Haravu, Bindiganavale and Srirangapatna. The Mandyattar have settled in Melkote, Arakere and Mandya. There are also some Srivaishnavas, who have come from down south.

All the Brahmins, whether they are Smarthas, Madhvas or Srivaishnavas, have, according to the Sutras, to go through the sixteen rites. In addition, all Brahmins perform the annual

ceremony to the dead called the *Shraddha*. They are also enjoined to observe daily the *sandhya* services, the *panchamahayagnas* and other rituals. Widow marriage and divorce are not in vogue. The dead are generally cremated.

Devanga

Devangas have weaving as their traditional occupation. The Devangas found in the district are divided into four endogamous groups, *viz*., Shivachar Devangas, Kannada Devangas, Telugu Devangas and Hatagararu. The latter three have exogamous groups, some of which have names borrowed from objects considered sacred. With regard to widow re-marriage, the practice is not uniform. In some places it is allowed and in others it is not. They have *Kattemanes* with jurisdiction over a limited area and presided over by Settis and Yajamans. Many of the Devangas worship both Vishnu and Shiva without any apparent distinction. They also worship village deities like Mariamma and Muneshwara. Devangas bury their dead. They do not generally observe *Shraddhas*, but on the first anniversary of the day, they worship a *Kalasha* and feed their castemen.

Gangakula or Besta

Fishing and boating have been the chief traditional occupations of the Bestas or people of Gangakula. They are also called Gangemakkalu or Gangaputras. Many of them have taken to agriculture and other avocations; this change of profession sometimes acts as a bar to inter-marriage among the groups. Divorce and widow marriage are permitted. They have caste councils or panchayats, which have a Dodda Yajamana, a Chikka Yajamana and a Desha Shetti. They worship Shiva, Vishnu, Tolasamma, Lakshmidevi, Mariamma, Patalamma and other deities. They have their own *pujaris*. The dead are buried.

Ganiga

Ganigas are mainly oil-pressers. They are also known as the Jyotiphana people, meaning the community of the lamp, as they supply oil for lamps. Ganigas are divided into three main groups, *viz*., Jyotinagaradavaru, Sajjana and the other Ganigas. On the basis of language, there are Kannada Ganigas, Telugu Ganigas and Tamil Ganigas. They do not allow remarriage of widows. They worship both Shiva and Vishnu as also Muneshwara and Yellamma, whose names are very commonly given to their children. They respect also other gods of the Hindu pantheon. The dead are buried. Some members of the community have taken to agriculture, trade and other walks of life.

Holeya

Holeyas are found in all parts of the district. The origin of this caste is, according to a legend, traced to one Honnayya, whose shrine is honoured with reverential offerings. This caste has a number of sub-divisions, based on language, profession or place of residence. These groups are all endogamous. They have a number of exogamous clans, all of which descend in the male line. The members of each clan regard themselves as

belonging to one family. Re-marriage of widows is generally permitted. In the matter of inheritance, the Hindu law, modified by customs, is followed. The members of the caste worship several gods and goddesses. The dead are buried as a rule, but sometimes old people are cremated. Holeyas constitute the backbone of cultivation in the area.

Idiga

The Idigas claim to have been originally Banajigas, but to have become later a distinct caste from the profession adopted by them, *viz.*, toddy-tapping. They attribute a supernatural origin to their calling. It is believed that many of the Idigas came to Mysore from the Telugu country. This caste contains two main endogamous groups, *viz.*, Maddi Idigas and Bellada Idigas. The former are also called Uru Idigas, in contra-distinction to the other division. In some places, the Maddi Idigas are again divided into three groups. The Idiga caste has two exogamous clans. They have in addition family names, which are the names of places, from which their respective ancestors emigrated. Widow re-marriage is allowed, though it does not find favour with some sections. Idigas generally resort to caste panchayat to effect partition of property. Sometimes, the youngest son is allowed the first choice of the share and then the next above him. The caste is well-organised and is divided into several groups, each having its own headman. They worship both Shiva and Vishnu as also several other deities such as Muneshwara, Mariamma and Durgamma. Idigas bury their dead.

Korama

The origin and tradition of the Koramas are obscure. It is probable that they were an aboriginal tribe. In communicating among themselves, the Koramas speak a dialect comprising words derived from different languages. There are four main divisions, which, though originally based on occupations, have become endogamous. Widow re-marriage is allowed. They worship Durgamma, Mariamma, Halagamma and Gangamma. The worship of Muneshwara is common among the members of this caste. The dead are buried.

Kumbara

The Kumbaras are potters and tile-makers. They are divided into Kannada and Telugu Kumbaras. Kannada Kumbaras have a large number of exogamous clans. The members of a clan observe the usual prohibitions prescribed for them. Widow re-marriage is generally allowed, but is not popular with some groups, especially with that of Sajjana Kumbaras. They worship both Shiva and Vishnu as well as the local deities. Their clan god is known as Kumbheshwara (god of pots) to whom offerings are made. The Kumbaras generally bury their dead. Like the Agasas, the Kumbaras play an important part in the village organisation. They supply various kinds of earthen vessels to the village folk.

Kuruba

The Kurubas have been traditionally shepherds and blanket-weavers. They are sometimes known as Kanakajatiyavaru. A large number of them are now engaged in agriculture. There are three main endogamous groups in the caste, *viz.*, Halu Kurubas, Ande Kurubas and Kambli Kurubas. There are a few other divisions known as *Hosa*, *Hale*, *Sada*, *Kunchi* and *Mullu*. But there is reason to believe that these names are merely local terms denoting one or other of the three divisions. The caste has a number of exogamous clans also. It is said that Revanna, the original ancestor of this caste, divided it into "as many as there are grains in four seers of paddy". Marriage in one's own *kula* is prohibited, the affinity to the clan being traced through males. Members of the same exogamous clan are looked upon as brothers and sisters and they are not eligible for marriage with one another. A man may not marry his maternal aunt's daughter, but the daughter of a maternal uncle is eligible. The Kurubas have their own *pujari* to officiate at religious ceremonies. Widow re-marriage is permitted. Kurubas are Shaivas in religion and worship also other Hindu gods. Their common deity is Biredevaru. They bury their dead.

Lingayat or Veerashaiva

Lingayats are also known as Lingawantas, Lingadharis or Veerashaivas; Shivachara or Shivabhakta is their another alternative name, because they pre-eminently follow the tenets of the Shaiva religion. They observe a simplified system of daily and special ceremonies. The daily ceremony consists chiefly of Shivapuja or Lingapuja, while the special ceremonies consist of what are known as Dasha Samskaras or ten rites. A Veerashaiva householder has also to observe five Acharas in his daily life, namely, Lingachara, Sadachara, Bhaktachara, Shivachara and Ganachara. They have their own *gurus* and priests called the *viraktas* and *jangamas*. They bury their dead and do not perform annual *Shraddha*. Divorce and widow marriage are permitted among certain sections. The Lingayats are found in all the taluks of the district and have several occupations like agriculture, trade, public administration and other services and learned professions.

Madiga

The meaning of the word 'Madiga' is not clear. It is said to be a corruption of 'Matanga', the name of a *rishi*. The caste has three endogamous divisions. A section among them is known as Jambavas, *i.e.*, descendants of Jambava, one of the allies of Rama. The Jambavas are the *gurus* of the Madigas. The Madigas have also a number of exogamous divisions known as *kulas*. Most of them are named after various material objects, such as trees and animals. Widow re-marriage is allowed and freely practised, but in some places descendants of persons so married form a distinct line. Cases of partition and disputes of a trivial nature are settled by panchayats consisting either of the village elders or their own castemen. They have some

animistic beliefs and worship spirits, besides various Hindu gods. Their common deities are Matangamma and Mariamma. They have also priests of their own called Tappatigas who are *pujaris* in their temples. The dead are buried. The traditional occupation of the Madigas is leather-tanning and making of footwear and some are employed as village watchmen, known as Talaris. Many of them have taken to agriculture.

Meda The Medars are a caste who make bamboo articles such as mats and baskets. In the district, they are also known as Gaurigas and Gauri-makkalu as distinguished from Bestas. The Medars are divided into several endogamous groups like Gaurigas, Palli Medars, Bandikara Medars, which in their turn have several exogamous divisions. These clans appear to be totemistic. Medars have also other divisions, which are neither endogamous nor exogamous. Widow re-marriage is allowed and freely practised. Divorce is also permitted. They worship both Shiva and Vishnu and also pay respect to several other deities like Mariamma. The common deity of the Medars is variously known as Durgamma, Malalamma and Chowdamma. They generally bury their dead.

Mudali The word 'Mudaliyar' is said to have come from 'Modal' meaning first. Another probable derivation is that the word is the plural of 'Modali' meaning a wealthy man in Tamil. Modali is an honorific title like 'Shreshthi', 'Chetti', given to wealthy and influential traders and contractors. Strictly speaking, there are no endogamous groups among the Mudaliyars. They speak Tamil. Among them, there are Shaivas as well as Vaishnavas. They have their own caste councils, presided over by the headman and the elderly members, who generally assemble whenever any caste dispute or similar incidents take place. Many of the Mudaliyars are contractors, traders, brokers and agents to firms. Some have taken to learned professions.

Nayinda The Nayindas are a caste of barbers. Many of them are also professional musicians. The members of this caste prefer to call themselves as Angarakas or Nayana Kshatriyas. There are Morasu, Uppina and Silavanta endogamous sub-groups. There are no hypergamous divisions in this caste. Re-marriage of widows is prohibited in some sections of this caste, while the majority allow it. They worship both Shiva and Vishnu. The Silavantas worship only Shiva. The other deities worshipped are Muneshwara, Gangamma and Mariamma. They bury their dead.

Satani The Satanis are Srivaishnavas. Their traditional occupation has been temple service. Some have taken to agriculture and other occupations. They revere the sacred hymns of the twelve Alwars and venerate Sri Ramanuja, whom they believe to

have been an incarnation of Adi Sesha. They act as priests to the Upparas, Kadu Gollas, Holeyas and some other castes. They generally cremate their dead and also perform *Shraddha* ceremonies.

Tigala

Tigalas call themselves also as Vanneru or Vanni-Kuladavaru, *i.e.*, the descendants of Vanniraja. They talk either Kannada or Tamil. There are two main endogamous divisions known respectively as Ulli or Kannada Tigala and Arava Tigala or Dharmarayana Okkalu. The caste is divided into a number of exogamous groups, each of which takes its name from a particular patron deity. Marriage of widows is allowed and the customs connected with it are like those in other castes. There are both Shaivas and Vaishnavas among them. The distinctive festival, in which they participate, is the *Karaga* which falls in the month of Chaitra. Their traditional occupation is kitchen and flower gardening. Many of them have taken to agriculture and other avocations.

Uppara

Upparas are also called as Uppaligas in the district. This term means manufacturers of salt (uppu). As the manufacture of earth salt is not in vogue now, they have changed their original occupation and most of them follow agriculture. Setti and Gowda are the honorific suffixes added to their names, besides the general suffixes, Appa, Ayya and Anna. Originally, the Upparas were probably a single homogenous caste, but they are now divided into a number of endogamous groups on account of dispersion to different places and adoption of different professions. Widow re-marriage is permitted and is freely practised. They are mostly Vaishnavas, their common deity being Channakeshava. Some also worship Shiva. They make pilgrimages to Tirupati, Kadiri and Nanjangud. They also worship Durgamma, Yellamma, Mariamma and Sunkalamma. Upparas bury their dead

Vishwakarma or Panchala

Vishwakarmas or Panchalas comprise five professional groups of Akkasaligas, Kanchugaras, Badagis, Kammaras and Silpis, who follow five kinds of handicrafts, *viz.*, work in (1) gold and silver, (2) brass and copper, (3) carpentry, (4) iron and (5) sculpture, respectively. They claim descent from Vishwakarma, the architect of gods. 'Panchala', which is a generic term, also denotes the five types of crafts in which they are engaged. Inter-marriage between these groups is in vogue. Widow marriage and divorce are not traditionally permitted. They have five *gotras* or exogamous clans, which are further divided into a number of *upa-gotras*. The Vishwakarmas have their own priests. Among them, there are both Shaivas and Vaishnavas. Kalikadevi, Kapardeshwara and other deities are also worshipped. They are vegetarians. The dead are generally cremated.

Vodda

The Voddas have been tank-diggers, well-sinkers and road-makers by occupation. The name 'Vodda' is said to mean the people of Odra country, which is identified with Orissa. The titles appended to their names are Raju, Boyi and Gowda. Their language is Telugu, which they speak with a peculiar intonation. The caste is made up of Kallu Voddas, Mannu Voddas and Uppu Voddas. The names are suggestive of their professions. The caste contains a large number of exogamous clans numbering about fifty. Re-marriage of widows is permitted. They have caste panchayats, which ordinarily settle all disputes. They worship Shakti as also Vishnu. Lord Venkateshwara of Tirupati is the principal god of the community. Goddesses like Mariamma and Chowdamma are also worshipped. The dead are buried.

Vokkaliga

A large proportion of the population of the district consists of Vokkaligas, who are mainly cultivators. The term 'Vokkaliga' means a cultivator and is probably derived from the word 'Okkalu'. In recent decades, they have taken up several other occupations also and have progressed in many fields. The title used by many male members of the community is *Gowda*, meaning headman. Most of the Vokkaligas in the district are Gangadikaras. Gangadikara is a contraction of the term 'Gangavadikara', meaning a man of the country ruled by Ganga kings, a dynasty which flourished for many centuries and held sway over the central and southern parts of the old Mysore State. There are two main divisions, which are endogamous, *viz.*, Pettigeyavaru and Bujjanigeyavaru. The former derive their name from the custom of carrying marriage articles in a bamboo box and the latter from the custom of carrying them in a covered basket. Of late, however, there have been instances of inter-marriage between these two sections. There are two other sections, which are based upon religious beliefs, *viz.*, Mullujana, who are Shaivas, and Dasajana, who are devotees of Vishnu. The Bujjanige section is otherwise known as *Dhare* marriage section, while the Pettige section is called Vilyada-Maduveyavaru. There is a third section of the caste called Chelura Gangadikaras, who are vegetarians.

Gangadikaras, living in the district, have a large number of exogamous clans, named after material objects with the usual prohibition against cutting, using and sometimes touching such objects. There are as many as 40 such clans.

Marriage ceremonies among the Gangadikara Vokkaligas are not different from those among the other Hindu communities. Divorce and widow re-marriage are permitted. Adoption is allowed and practised. The boy to be adopted must not only belong to the same sub-division, but in some places must be of the same exogamous sept. The Vokkaligas have *Kattemanes* presided over by the Gowda or the Yajamana.

Gangadikaras worship both Shiva and Vishnu and have also family gods to whom they show special reverence. They also worship other deities such as Muneshwara, Mariamma and Durgamma. Bhaire Devaru of Chunchanagiri near Nagamangala is the family god of many of the Vokkaligas. They bury their dead, but if the deceased when alive had expressed a desire to have his body cremated, this is done. They do not perform death anniversary or *Shraddha*, but on the Mahalaya Amavasya day, a *Kalasha* is set up in the name of all the ancestors and water libations are offered.

Social Life

Property and inheritance

The Hindu communities in the district are governed by the Hindu law, inheritance being in the male line. No other form of inheritance such as matriarchy and the like is prevalent in the district. The affiliation of a son-in-law in the family is also prevalent among some castes. Among the Holeyas, the resident son-in-law gets a share of his father-in-law's property along with his brothers-in-law. A somewhat similar practice is in vogue among the Bedas, Besthas, Voddas, Gollas and a section of the Vokkaligas. If a man has no sons, when a daughter is married, the son-in-law agrees to become a member of the family. He resides with his father-in-law and inherits his property for his progeny.

There are a number of joint families still existing, though the system is losing its hold on society. Conditions of modern living and the changing socio-economic pattern have, to some extent, been responsible for the decline of the joint family system.

Marriage and morals

There are many restrictions on marriage among the generality of castes and tribes. A man cannot marry outside the limits of his caste and if he belongs to a sub-caste, he cannot marry outside the particular sub-caste. Again, in the same caste, the rule that the bride and the bridegroom should not belong to the same *gotra* or sept prevails. In addition to these restrictions on marriage, there also exists a custom among many castes, which allows marriage between certain near relatives. Among some of the castes, a woman's brother enjoys a unique position in the family. It might be said that the practice of a man to ask for the hand of his sister's daughter, either for himself or for his son is wide-spread. Among certain castes, it is the right and duty of the maternal uncle to cut the chief post of *Kalli* required for erecting the marriage booth. Among the Lingayats, a portion of the present made to the bride is given to the maternal uncle and another portion to the bride's sister. Among the Idigas and the Telugu Banajigas, the duty of tying the chaplet (*Basinga*) to the bridegroom's forehead lies with the maternal

uncle. Among the Madigas, the bride and the bridegroom are each lifted up by their respective maternal uncles at the time of marriage.

Among the Brahmins and those who closely follow them in many customs, the rule is to give away the bride as a gift (*Kanyadana*) to a suitable young man. With the increase in the cost of education and competition for well-educated sons-in-law, the practice of paying dowry came into existence, but among those who valued social propriety, this evil had not, however, developed to any great extent. Payment of dowry has now been prohibited by legislation. Among certain other castes and tribes, it was the bride that had to be paid for and this payment was known as *tera*. These practices are frowned upon by social reformers.

Marriage ceremonies

Among the generality of castes, the marriage celebrations are elaborate and take place at the bride's place. There is practically no difference between the details of marriage among the Brahmins in the district and those in other parts of the State. After the arrival of the bridegroom at the bride's place, the important rituals begin. The *Varapuja*. *Nandi*, *Kankanadharana*, *Lajahoma* and *Saptapadi* follow one after another.

The Veerashaivas have their own distinct marriage ceremonies. Instead of fire, *panchakalashas* representing the five *Gotrakaras* of the Lingayats are set up. Other details including the *Varapuja* take place after the *Kalashasthapana*. The most important part of the marriage ceremony is the tying of the *Mangalasutra* by the bridegroom around the neck of the bride.

The old ideas about marriage are slowly losing their hold on the people. For instance, in many cases at present the marriage rituals are simplified. In the old days, the marriage ceremonies used to last for about five days, but now marriages are completed in two or three days. However, this should not be taken to mean that the expenses of marriage have come down in any way. On the contrary, it may be said that the marriage expenses have increased. Instances of performing marriage ceremonies in a 'grand style' by going in for loans of money are not wanting. Views are also changing regarding inter-caste relations. Though, of course, inter-caste marriages are few and far between, the number of inter-sub-caste marriages is increasing.

Muslim marriage

Muslim marriages are celebrated according to Islamic rites. Like the other communities, Muslims also erect pandals in front of the marriage house. On the day of marriage, the bridegroom arrives in a procession and is received by the bride's people. The *Kazi* obtains the signatures of the bridegroom, the bride's father and two witnesses, one from each side. The proceedings

are recorded. The *Kazi* reads out the *nikha* and invokes the blessings of the Holy Prophets.

Christian marriage

The Christians celebrate their marriage in the church. It is the duty of the parish priest or any other religious authority superior to him to conduct the marriage. After the marriage service is read, the bridegroom and the bride are asked whether both of them are agreeable to the union. The marriage is then solemnised.

Divorce

Marriage being a religious sacrament among the Hindus, divorce as such is not generally in practice. Among some of the castes, however, divorce is not difficult. It can be brought about at the instance of either party for infidelity on the part of the wife or husband or other serious reasons. In either case, the wife has to give back to her husband the *tali* tied to her on the occasion of marriage and the jewels, if any, presented to her then. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, has, however, provided for divorce. Among the Muslims and the Protestant Christians also, divorce is permitted.

With the passing of the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955, polygamy has become illegal. Among the Hindus, *sagotra* and *sapinda* marriages were prohibited as a rule, nor were inter-caste marriages permissible. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, permits inter-caste marriages but prohibits *sapinda* marriages. *Sagotra* marriages are now permissible under the law.

Social evils

Social evils like prostitution, traffic in women, gambling and untouchability are expressly prohibited by law, but these evils continue to exist to a certain extent. These evils are to be found to a larger extent in the urban areas than in the rural parts except, perhaps, untouchability which has still some hold among the rural population.

Dwellings

The houses in the villages are constructed along narrow and irregular streets and lanes. They are usually built of mud or sun-dried bricks. The dwellings are mostly one-storeyed and low, with not much care being paid to ventilation. Bigger houses have courtyards, surrounded by verandahs. Houses belonging to the affluent are constructed with materials of a superior quality and better desigus and have more apartments, better ventilation, flooring and roofing. The dwellings belonging to the poor consist of a couple of rooms with a small back-yard. The houses of the cultivators have long narrow rooms, a portion of which is sometimes shared with the cattle. The middle-class houses have tiled roofs, while the poorer have their dwellings thatched with grass. Generally, the village houses are surrounded by a strong

hedge of either *Kalli* or *Butali*. Most villages have temples dedicated to Anjaneya, Veerabhadra or Basava and also a temple of the local goddess.

Some of the towns have well laid out extensions, in addition to the old *pettah*. The houses in the urban areas range from small insanitary dwellings of the poorer classes to the well-designed and elegantly constructed houses belonging to the upper middle classes and the rich.

Furniture, as understood in the modern sense, is practically not seen in most of the rural dwelling houses. But in the urban areas, the demand for furniture is increasing. Modern furniture has become a house-hold necessity with the middle class and well-to-do families. They have sofas, couches, spring bedsteads, almirahs, tea-poys and the like.

Dress

The generality of the orthodox Hindus, including the Brahmins, usually have their heads shaved, except for the tuft at the crown. The *dhoti*, a sheet of white cloth, covers the lower limbs. Some people wear the *dhoti* in the *katche* style. A shirt covers the upper part and a piece of cloth known as *angavastra* is often thrown over the shoulders. While attending to business or work, many of the Hindus wear a closed coat and a turban called *peta* or *rumal*. Among the younger generation, the western type of dress consisting of a pair of trousers, a shirt and a coat or a bush shirt is common. Boys wear a shirt and half-trousers or pyjamas. The dress of the farmers consists of a *rumal* (head-dress), shirt, *angavastra* and *panche* or shorts. In the cold weather, they carry a blanket.

Women, in the district, are fully clothed with a saree and a blouse, called *kuppasa*. The one end of the saree among the generality of castes is taken over the head, except among the Brahmins and some other castes. The women of the Madhva, Smartha, Srivaishnava and Sanketi communities have their own modes of wearing the saree. Among the Madhvas and Srivaishnavas, the saree is worn in the *katche* fashion. The usual dress of the girls consists of a *langa* or skirt and a jacket or occasionally a frock.

The Muslim men wear long loose drawers, a shirt and a turban or a cap in the same way as worn by the Deccani Muslims. The women wear either a saree or long loose drawers, with bodice.

Ornaments

The passion for ornaments is as strong today as in the past. If there is any variation, it is only in the style. Every village has its goldsmith who prepares several kinds of ornaments. The

ornaments worn by women consist of ear-rings, nose-studs, necklaces, bangles and rings. Plaits and studs for the back of the head are also usual. Silver ornaments are more common among the rural population. These consist of chains worn on the legs, bangles and heavy rings. Of late, fashions have changed and in the choice of ornaments, lightness and fineness are important factors.

Food habits

Throughout the district, ragi and rice are the staple food. Ragi is used by almost all the rural population. The ragi flour is cooked and made into balls. These are taken with *sambhar,* together with some vegetables. This food is said to be especially wholesome for those who do hard physical work. The middle, the upper middle classes and the rich use more rice in their culinary preparations. Wheat, made into *chapatis,* is also eaten by many along with rice.

The poorer and the orthodox sections take their meals in platters made of leaves. But most of the people have taken to the use of plates made either of aluminium or stainless steel. Some of the Lingayats use the *addanige,* a small three-legged wooden stool for placing the plate.

The usual vegetarian meal consists of rice, ghee, dhal, one or two vegetables, pickles, *happala* and *sandige,* and curds or buttermilk. These are supplemented by tiffin with coffee or tea in the morning and afternoon. The working classes have generally three meals, breakfast in the morning, lunch at mid-day and a dinner at night. Others have two meals a day, one at mid-day and the other at night. The Brahmins, Vaishyas, Veerashaivas, Vishwakarmas, Jains and a few others are vegetarians. The others eat meat and fish. As elsewhere, beef is eschewed by the Hindus and pork by the Muslims.

Before the introduction of prohibition in the Mandya district, spirituous liquors were freely consumed by some sections of the population. Fermented liquor called '*henda*' in Kannada, was also used.

Festivals

Most of the Hindu festivals and feasts are of a socio-religious character. There are special festivals and feasts in honour of the several gods of the Hindu pantheon. There are certain forms of worship (*vratas*) special to women, in which they take a leading part and men play only a secondary part. The object of their special worship is many a time confined to the attainment or continuation of happy married life, prosperity of wealth, children and the like. The following is a brief chronological account of some of the more important festivals observed by different sections of the Hindu community :

Yugadi, the first day of Chaitra, is the new year day of the Shalivahana Saka and is observed by all the Hindus. It is considered as one of the most auspicious days in the year. Ramanavami, the ninth day of Chaitra, is celebrated as the birth-day of god Rama. Ramanujacharya's birth-day (Tirunakshatra), which falls on the third day of Chaitra, according to the solar system of reckoning, is observed by the Srivaishnavas. Hanuma Jayanti, *i.e.*, the birth-day of Hanuman, is on the full moon day of the same month. Basava Jayanti or the birth-day of Basaveshwara is celebrated on the third day of Vaishakha Shuddha (Rohini Nakshatra). This is a sacred day for the Lingayats. Akshayatritiya, the third lunar day of Vaishakha, is considered as one of the auspicious days. Many of the cultivators start their spade work on this day and in general people begin on this day any new important undertaking. Narasimha Jayanti falls on the full moon day of Vaishakha and is observed by a section of the Brahmins. Though every 11th day of the bright half and the dark half of a month is considered as a fasting day (Ekadashi), only a few observe it; but Ashadha Ekadashi, *i.e.*, the 11th day of the bright half of Ashadha is observed by many Nagapanchami, the fifth day of Shravana, is one of the important festivals observed by almost all sections. This is an occasion on which the serpent in the form of a stone image or an earthen image is worshipped. Gokulashtami, the eighth day of Shravana, is believed to be the birth-day of god Krishna. Many Hindus observe a fast on this day and at midnight an idol of Krishna is worshipped. The whole night is often spent in singing devotional songs.

Dasara and other Festivals

Ganesha Chaturthi, falling on the fourth day of the bright half of Bhadrapada, is a popular festival observed by a large number of Hindus. The festival lasts usually for one, three, five or eleven days, during which Ganesha is worshipped as the god of wisdom. Navarathri, the festival of nine nights, which begins on the first day of Ashvija, is known for the worship of *Shakti* in various forms—Saraswati, Durga, Chamundi, etc. The tenth day known as Vijayadashami (Dasara), which signifies triumph of good over evil, marks the end of the festival. Navarathri is one of the most important festivals for all the Kannada people and it has in recent years assumed almost a national importance as Nadahabba throughout the State. Dipavali, the festival of lights, starts on the 13th day of the dark half of Ashvija and lasts for five days. It is a colourful festival observed by all Hindu communities and is known to the children as the festival of crackers. There is much give-and-take among near relatives on this occasion. Makara Sankranti, also called Bhogi, on the fourth lunar day of Pushya, marks the entry of the sun into Capricorn. It is also one of the harvest festivals when the newly harvested rice is cooked into a dish called *Huggi* or *Pongal*. A mixture of sesamum, sugar or gur and bits of copra

is made on the occasion. Mahashivarathri, on the new moon day of Magha, is the most important festival for the devotees of Shiva. On this day, they observe a fast and worship Shiva at home or in a temple. The night is spent in singing devotional songs. Holi or *Kamana Habba,* marking the death of Kama, is observed during the week ending with the full moon day of Phalguna. On this day, people revel in songs and sprinkle *okali* or coloured water on one another. In the houses, a cake and other eatables are thrown into a special fire along with the effigy of Kama. There are communal worships of Kama and bonfires are lit at night. Besides, festivals of local deities like Mariamma are also celebrated in the belief that this would help to ward off epidemics.

In addition, the Hindus undertake *Yatras* or pilgrimages to worship Cheluvanarayanaswamy at Melkote, Ranganathaswami at Srirangapatna and Biligiri hills, Srikantheshwara at Nanjangud, Chamundeshwari at Mysore, Madeshwara in Kollegal taluk, Venkateshwara of Tirupati, etc., on certain specified days in the year. Those that can afford also visit places like Kashi and Rameshwaram.

Muslim Festivals

The chief Muslim festivals are the Id-ul-Fitar or breaking of the fast, which marks the conclusion of the Ramzan, and the Id-ul-Zuha or Bakrid, which is held on the ninth day of the month called Zil-hajah. Bakrid is perhaps the greatest of the Muslim festivals. Muharram is observed by fasting and is continued for ten days till the day of Karbala in the month called Muharram. The Shab-e-Barat is observed during the evening of the fifteenth day of the month of Shaban. The Bara-Wafat is observed to commemorate the death of the Prophet and occurs in the month of Rabi-ul-Avval. The Akhiri-Chahar-Shumba or the last Wednesday of the month of Saffar is also observed as a festival. The Ramzan is observed in the eighth month of the Muslim year. During this period, the time for breaking the fast is from 2 to 5 A.M. It was in the month of Ramzan that the Holy Koran is believed to have descended from heaven. It is said to be the divine command that both the beginning and breaking of the fast should be preceded by the making of a vow to that effect. These days and nights are spent in meditation by the devout. The Milad-un-Nabi, the Prophet's birth-day, is yet another important Muslim festival.

Christian Festivals

The Christians observe the New Year Day, Easter, the day of resurrection and Christmas, the birth-day of the Christ. Besides, they also celebrate some festivals in honour of their several saints.

Recreation

Children in the district play a variety of indigenous games like *Chinni-kol, Kilu-patti, Mara-kothi, Ane-kirrh, Bugari-ata,*

Kuntata and the like. The grown-ups among them play modern games like cricket, foot-ball, hockey, volley-ball, badminton and basket-ball. Of late, Indian games like Kabaddi and Kho-kho have also become popular; indoor games like carrom, chess, cards are also played. Some of these games are played by the elders also in general. Among girls, *Kolata* is popular, as also *Gajjiga* (pebble play), *Haggadata* and doll play. The elders, particularly the orthodox section, spend their evenings in listening to *puranas*, *kirthanas* and *bhajans*. The *Bayalata* or *Bayala Nataka* is also popular; it is a major form of recreation in rural areas and is staged often on festive and *jatra* days. In recent years, cinema houses have sprung up in almost all towns, to which a large number of people go for entertainment. Rural areas also get this entertainment through touring talkies. There are clubs in the urban areas, which cater to the recreational needs of the elite. The people of the district have an added recreational facility in that the famous Brindavan gardens at Krishnarajasagar are situated in the district.

Jatras and Fairs

A number of *jatras* and fairs are held in many parts of the district. These are mostly annual features, organised in honour of some local god or goddess, and in most cases, the taking out of the idol of a presiding deity in a decorated car in procession forms an important part of them. These occasions also provide varied entertainments to the people of the area. Cattle fairs are also held in several places. A list of *jatras* and fairs is given in Chapter VI—Banking, Trade and Commerce.

Funeral rites

The dead are either buried or cremated. Cremation is done as a rule among the Brahmins, Vaishyas and Banjaras. Occasionally, aged men among the Holeyas are also cremated. Those who die of communicable diseases too are cremated. Among some castes like the Uppara, Vodda, Madiga, Agasa, Telugu Banajiga and a few others, the dead body is, sometimes, disposed of by what is known as *Kallu Seve* or stone service. This consists of the body being placed on a suitable ground and being heaped over with stones so as to form a mound. The generality of castes bury their dead with the head turned to the south. Amongst the Muslims, the dead are buried in the sleeping posture on the back, with the face towards the west. The Christians also bury their dead in the sleeping posture. Veerashaivas bury their dead in the sitting posture.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Land utilisation

THE total geographical area of the district, according to the survey figures, is 12,31,185 acres. But according to village papers, the total area works out to 11,78,659 acres. Out of this total, the extent of land put to agricultural use in 1964-65 was 6,75,817 acres, forming more than half of the total land area. The following table indicates the cultivable and uncultivable areas in the district during 1964-65, taluk-wise :

Taluk		Cultivable area in acres				
		Total cropped area	Forests	Permanent pastures	Cultivable waste	Area sown more than once
Mandya	..	96,668	..	38,503	1.478	608
Maddur	..	94,105	..	10,012	22,361	1,700
Malavalli	..	1,22,944	4,470	30,755	14,320	16,100
Pandavapura	..	77,948	3,373	30,390	761	6,530
Krishnarajpet	..	1,10,755	3,785	56,789	..	5,614
Nagamangala	..	1,01,145	6,232	2,241	74,718	2,136
Srirangapatna	..	72,254	470	14,240	1,468	16,622
Total	..	6,75,817	18,330	1,82,930	1,15,106	49,309

Uncultivable area in acres

Taluk		Current fallows	Other fallows	Land put to non-agricultural use	Barren land
Mandya	..	17,888	100	2,412	16,488
Maddur	..	2,120	..	18,141	..
Malavalli	..	9,504	2,329	12,270	10,305
Pandavapura	..	4,654	..	11,001	7,012
Krishnarajpet	..	24,344	..	15,090	..
Nagamangala	..	26,608	3,810	20,941	2,238
Srirangapatna	..	3,120	..	7,987	4,738
Total	..	88,238	6,239	87,842	40,781

Total cropped area

The total cropped area in the district was 6,75,817 acres, according to tables of agricultural statistics of 1964-65. The area sown with different crops is proportionately more in Mandya, Maddur, Malavalli, Krishnarajpet and Nagamangala taluks. The Nagamangala, Maddur and Malavalli taluks have a fairly higher proportion of cultivable waste than the other taluks of the district. Out of the total area, only 18,330 acres were covered with forests, mostly scrub jungles. Only in the Nagamangala taluk and to a lesser extent in the Malavalli, Krishnarajpet and Pandavapura taluks, is there any semblance of forest. In two taluks, *viz.*, Mandya and Maddur, out of the seven, there is no forest at all.

Agricultural population

The population of the district is divided into two distinct groups, *viz.*, agricultural and non-agricultural. Agricultural population includes owner-cultivators, tenant cultivators, cultivating labourers and non-cultivating owners. The non-agricultural population is composed of producers other than those engaged in farming practices, like commerce, transport and other services. It is relevant for this chapter to take note of only the agricultural population. Figures available from census reports reveal that in 1951, there was a total agricultural population of 6,09,827. The figures supplied by the agricultural authorities indicate that about 85 per cent of the total population in the district formed the agricultural population in 1964-65.

Size of holdings

As per the Mysore Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Committee Report (1958), the distribution of land-holdings according to size-groups owned in the district was as follows:—

Number of land-holders in various size-groups in the taluks of Mandya District

Sl. No.	Size-group		Mandya	Maddur	Malavalli	Pandavapura
			1	2	3	4
1.	100 to 500 acres	..	123	7	3	..
2.	50 to 100 acres	..	685	31	52	26
3.	10 to 50 acres	..	1,525	5,667	1,639	125
4.	5 to 10 acres	..	420	4,101	3,067	469
5.	1 to 5 acres	..	330	8,328	6,443	7,250
6.	Below one acre	..	2	208	3,044	1,890

Sl. No.	Size-group		Krishnarajpet	Srirangapatna	Nagamangala	Total
			5	6	7	8
1.	100 to 500 acres	..	..	3	..	136
2.	50 to 100 acres	..	32	81	53	960
3.	10 to 50 acres	..	3,689	928	3,068	17,641
4.	5 to 10 acres	..	3.910	2,074	4,375	18,416
5.	1 to 5 acres	..	5,855	3,593	7,010	37,809
6.	Below one acre	..	1,436	1,940	1,850	10,368

From the above table, it is clear that uneconomic units held by a majority of cultivators constitute a large portion of the holdings. In Srirangapatna taluk, there were 1,940 persons who owned land below one acre each. In Malavalli taluk, the problem of uneconomic holdings is very acute. There were 3,044 persons owning land below one acre. It is noteworthy that out of 136 land-holders owning land from 100 to 500 acres in the district, as many as 123 were found in the Mandya taluk alone. Similarly, out of 960 land-holders owning land from 50 to 100 acres, the taluk had 685 of them. Yet another significant feature was that the taluk had only two land-holders owning land less than an acre.

Agricultural meteorology

The seasonal rainfall begins with the pre-monsoon showers from about the last week of March to the middle of May. This period provides the district with two to four inches or 55 to 110 millimetres of rain. By about the middle of June, the south-west monsoon begins with high winds, thus causing a lowering of the temperature. The south-west monsoon season covers the period from June to August. This period gives a precipitation of 10 to 12 inches or 250 to 300 millimetres of rain. After the end of the south-west monsoon, the wind stops, with an appreciable rise in humidity. Then the north-east monsoon breaks in. The average fall in this period is from 15 to 25 inches or 375 to 625 millimetres. This season lasts upto the middle of November. These rains belonging to the north-east monsoon are very essential to all the crops grown in the *maidan* region. With the end of the two monsoons, the weather turns dry and cold and the growth of crops stops. The district average of rainfall is 691.2 millimetres or 27.21 inches.

Agricultural seasons

The agricultural seasons in the district are broadly classified into (1) *Kar* and (2) *Hain* seasons. The *Kar* season corresponds to early *Mungar* season beginning in the month of April or May. The *Hain* season begins from July. In addition to this, there is another season called the *Hingar* season commencing in September or October. In modern agricultural parlance, the two prominent seasons are the *Mungar* and the *Hingar*, *Mungar* being the kharif season and the *Hingar* being the rabi season. The following table indicates the periods during which principal crops are sown and harvested :

Sl. No.	Crop	Season	Sowing	Inter-culturing	Harvesting
1.	Paddy ..	Hain	Jun –July	Aug-Sept.	Dec.–Jan.
		Kar	Feb.–March	Apr.-May	June-July
2.	Ragi ..	Hain	June–July	Aug.-Sept.	Dec.-Jan.
		Kar	Feb.-March	Apr.–May	June–July
3.	Jowar ..	Mungar	Mar.–April	Apr.–May	June–July
		Winter	Sept.–Oct.	November	Dec.–Jan.
4.	Sugarcane (Factory area) ..		Jan.–Feb.	Apr.–May	June–July
			Sept.–Oct.	Dec.–Jan.	Jan.–Feb.

Forestry

As the rainfall in the district is scanty, the forest area is small and restricted, extending to only 18,330 acres. Scrub jungles of inferior variety are found in Narayanadurga, Basavankal and Mudibetta State forests. The most important species found are Jalari, Alale, Dindiga, Devadari, Hippe and Bilimathi. Sandal is scattered all over the district. The minor forest produces are gallnuts, honey, wax, tupra leaves, thangadi and kakke barks, grass and lac, which are collected under a lease system. The grass is often sold to the cultivators on pre-paid licences. Scrub type forests of poor quality are located in Pandavapura, Krishnarajpet and Nagamangala taluks. The problem of erosion is being systematically tackled by contour-trenching and afforestation works. From 1956 to the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, 2,551 acres had been afforested. During 1962-63, 200 acres of land were utilised for planting eucalyptus. The cultivators in the district are raising large-scale Casuarina plantations on their own lands for purposes of obtaining fuel.

IRRIGATION

Agricultural production depends to a great extent on the development of irrigation. The tanks are the oldest in the irrigational system. In ancient days, the cultivators constructed small tanks across streams to impound sufficient water for their farming needs. There were any number of tanks of this description. The Moti Talab in Mandya district was one of the big tanks, supplying water for wet cultivation. Major Sankey, one of the earliest Engineers, who worked in the State, addressed himself to the task of repairing tanks. In memorable words he has said : "To such an extent has the principle of storage been followed, that it would now require some ingenuity to discover a site for a new tank. While restorations are, of course, feasible, any new work of this description would within the area be almost certainly found to cut off the supply of another, lower down and to interfere in fact with vested interests." Though there are many isolated tanks in various regions, the vast majority of them are constructed on a connected system of streams and their feeders, which are abundant in the table-land of old Mysore.

During the regency of Dewan Purnaiya, a generous sum was spent on irrigation works. This expenditure was, to a great extent, incurred on the repairs of old tanks and canals, the majority of which had fallen into disuse during the reigns of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan. During the period when the British Commission was in power in Mysore, a large amount was spent on irrigation works. Most of the tanks were improved and many reconstructed from the disused condition into which they had fallen. After the formation of the Public Works Department in 1856, the expenditure on irrigation went up. Special attention

was directed to irrigation between the years 1872 and 1878, because a separate irrigation branch of the Public Works Department was constituted. Since the rendition in 1881, grants for irrigation were increased and a liberal policy pursued. In 1913, on the specific recommendation of the Chief Engineer, the Government raised the annual grant for promoting irrigation works and the grant was distributed under various heads like major tanks, minor tanks, canals and investigation.

Tank policy

The restoration of disused tanks had come to a definite state of advancement by the time the State was handed back to the Mysore Maharaja in 1881. In 1886, the Government of Mysore decided to hand over all the minor tanks or those yielding a revenue not exceeding Rs. 300 to the Revenue Department, the cultivators doing the earth work themselves and the Government only paying for masonry works where needed. All the other tanks were called major tanks. The restoration of these major tanks was the direct responsibility of the Government and the cultivators contributed a moiety for their betterment. This scheme was tentatively introduced in one taluk of each district and after trial, was extended to all the other areas. A Tank Inspector was appointed in each taluk to assist the Amildar and a trained sub-overseer was posted in each district to help the Tank Inspectors in technical matters. Under the rules issued in 1904, the cultivators were required to contribute one-third of the total cost of restoration including earthwork, the other two-thirds being met out of public funds. In selecting tanks for restoration, perference was given to those where the cultivators came forward with their contribution.

With a view to making the minor tanks restoration scheme a success, it was decided that larger and more liberal Government grants be made available for the improvement of such tanks. During 1914-15, the responsibility for working the minor tanks restoration scheme and the entire control of the operations were vested in the Revenue Commissioner. In regard to maintenance, the cultivators were responsible for doing the earthwork, so as to keep the bunds in strong condition. The repairs to stone revetment and masonry were done by the Government. In order to provide for the obligation of cultivators in regard to the maintenance of major tanks and the restoration, repair and maintenance of minor tanks, the Government of Mysore, in 1911, passed a regulation called the Tank Panchayat Regulation (No. 1 of 1911). The panchayats constituted under this regulation had absolute control over the tanks as also the power to administer the funds earmarked for their restoration, repair and maintenance. The preparation of serial maps and tank registers was also undertaken. In 1916, the Minor Tanks Restoration Regulation XIII of 1916 was passed, providing for the recovery of the cultivators'

share of cost of restoration compulsorily. Later measures fixed the cultivators' contribution at one-fourth of the actual cost of restoration.

Among the many tanks in this district, the Thonnur tank, called also the Moti Talab, in the Pandavapura taluk, is an old tank with historical associations. Moti Talab or 'the lake of pearls' is situated about three miles to the left of the seventh mile of the Pandavapura Railway Station—Nelligere Road. This tank has been constructed by putting up an earthen bund across the gap between two rocky hills. The bund of this tank is said to have been constructed in the 12th century by Sri Ramanujacharya who named it as Tirumalasagara. Nasir Jung, son of the then Subedar of the Deccan, gave it the name of Moti Talab.

New Tanks

Several new irrigation works were approved under the Plan schemes. These are under way and are expected to be completed within a short period. Some of the more important works which are under execution are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

The construction of a new tank across the Hardihalla in Malavalli taluk at a cost of Rs. 1,90,000, having an atchkat of 130 acres, is in progress. This is situated at a distance of 12 miles from Malavalli, in between a ridge line of Dasanadoddi and Hosahalli villages in Malavalli taluk. It is an earthen bund across the stream flowing in the area.

The opening up of a high level sluice channel from the Koppa tank on the south flank to feed lands near Chikkanahalli village in Maddur taluk at a cost of Rs. 2,50,000 is also under way. This has an atchkat of 400 acres. This is situated near Koppa in Maddur taluk. This high level sluice channel has been opened from the Koppa tank to feed the tail-end lands of the 26th and 27th distributaries (Keregode branch) of the Visvesvaraya canal. The length of the channel is five miles and three furlongs.

The capacity of the Heragonahalli major tank in Nagamangala taluk is being increased at a cost of Rs. 1,16,000.

The Sindaghatta major tank is being restored at a cost of Rs. 1,71,000. This tank is situated in Seelanere hobli of the Krishnarajpet taluk on the right side of the Melkote—Krishnarajpet Road.

Fresh projects have been investigated and project reports have been sent to the Government. These relate to construction of a new tank called the Hulikere—Koppal tank, construction of another tank near the Gaviranganathaswamy temple in Krishnarajpet taluk, restoration of the Aghalaya major tank and opening

up of a feeder channel in Devalapur tank. All these projects are estimated to cost about five lakhs of rupees.

Use of rivers for irrigation

Mandya district is blessed by nature with perennial rivers, the waters of which are used for raising wet crops. Even in the old days, anicuts were constructed across these rivers, and the canal waters were let into fields for growing paddy, sugarcane and other water-fed crops. The rivers in the district, which have been put to irrigational use, are the Cauvery, Hemavathi, Shimsha and other small rivers and streams.

The Cauvery river enters Mandya district near the Krishnarajasagar dam in the Srirangapatna taluk. It flows from north to south and then turns towards the east. The river leaves the district near a point on the Malavalli—Kollegal taluk border.

The Hemavathi river enters the district from the north-western side of the Krishnarajpet taluk near Guddehosahalli and then flows in the western side of the same taluk from north to south and leaves the district from the south-western side of the taluk.

The Shimsha river forms the eastern boundary line of the Nagamangala taluk and enters the district from the northern side of the Maddur taluk near Kirangur. This river flows in the eastern side of the Maddur and Malavalli taluks from north to south and leaves the district in the south-eastern side of the Malavalli taluk near the Basavanabetta forest and joins the Cauvery.

The Lokapavani river takes its origin in the Honakere hobli of Nagamangala taluk and flows from north to south in Nagamangala, Pandavapura and Srirangapatna taluks and joins the Cauvery river near Baburayanakoppal in the Srirangapatna taluk.

The Veeravaishnavi river enters the district in the Bellur hobli of the Nagamangala taluk and flows from west to east and leaves the district from the eastern side of Nelligere hobli.

The more important of the streams made use of for irrigation purposes are the M. Sarahalla in Pandavapura taluk, Narayanadurga *thore* in Krishnarajpet taluk, Koppa tank waste-weir *halla* and Nidasale tank waste-weir *halla* in Maddur taluk. These important streams are made use of for irrigation by constructing pick-ups and anicuts across them.

Anicuts

There are six anicuts in the district out of which three are old ones and the rest are newly constructed. The old anicuts are the Mandagere, Hemagiri and Thaggally anicuts, while the

new ones are the Bolenahalli, Uyyanahalli and Dummasandra anicuts.

The Mandagere anicut is an old one, constructed across the Hemavathi river near Mandagere in Akkihebbal hobli of the Krishnarajpet taluk. This anicut is 666 feet in length. There are two channels from this anicut, *viz.*, the Mandagere right bank channel running to a length of 37 miles and the left bank channel running to a length of 21 miles.

The Hemagiri anicut is also an old one, constructed across the Hemavathi river near Bandihole in Akkihebbal hobli of the Krishnarajpet taluk. This anicut is of size-stone masonry in *surki* mortar and it is 1,360 feet in length. The left bank channel taken out of this anicut called the Hemagiri canal is 23 miles in length.

The Thaggally anicut is constructed across the Shimsha river near Thaggally in Maddur taluk. This anicut is of burnt brick in *surki* mortar and is 825 feet in length. There are two channels opening from this anicut, *viz.*, the Shimsha right bank channel running to a length of 12 miles and the Shimsha left bank channel running to a length of 23 miles.

New Anicuts

The Bolenahalli anicut is constructed across the Lokapavani river near Bolenahalli in Melkote hobli. The length of the anicut is 132 feet and it is constructed with size-stone masonry. There is a feeder channel for a length of three and three-fourths miles to feed the Madarahalli tank.

The Uyyanahalli anicut is also constructed across the Lokapavani river, near Uyyanahalli in Nagamangala taluk. The length of the anicut is 370 feet and is constructed with size-stone masonry. The length of the channel is three miles and one furlong.

The Dummasandra anicut is constructed across the Veeravaishnavi river near Dummasandra in Nagamangala taluk. The length of the anicut is 400 feet, while the length of its right bank channel is four miles.

The construction of a reservoir across the Bhima stream in Malavalli taluk, has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,50,000 to irrigate about 530 acres. The proposed reservoir will be situated near Dalavoy-Kodihalli village of Halagur hobli in Malavalli taluk. It will be an earthen bund of about 500 feet in length.

Cauvery Canal system

Even before the Krishnarajasagar dam was built across the Cauvery river, the waters of the river were made use of for

irrigation to a certain extent. Several anicuts were constructed across the Cauvery and its main tributary, the Hemavathi, and from these anicuts, canals were opened out for supplying water to the irrigated tract. The anicuts and the canals, though very old, fulfilled the needs of the cultivators in the area to some extent. At the time of the construction of the Krishnarajasagar dam, a statement was prepared showing the area and assessment under the various channels in the Cauvery valley. The following figures pertaining to the Mandya district have been taken from that statement. They show the extent of the area irrigated by the Cauvery and the Hemavathi rivers and the amounts of revenue realised at that time :—

Name of channel	Area irrigated in acres			Amount of Revenue
	Government	Inam	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs.
Chikkadevarayasagar ..	13,328	917	14,245	92,286
Devaraya ..	1,832	190	2,022	14,181
Virajanadi ..	7,047	373	7,420	47,265
Bangaradoddi ..	681	81	762	5,408
Maddur Anicut ..	1,377	116	1,493	8.207
Kemmanu ..	925	33	958	6,269
Vaidyanathpur ..	222	27	249	1,555
Baitan ..	240	40	280	2,002
Chamanahalli ..	576	31	607	3,841
Mandagere ..	2,497	546	3,043	20,770
Hemagiri ..	19	1,362	1,381	9,506
Akkihebbal ..	330	50	380	2,490
Kalhalli } Since submerged in the reservoir.	869	347	1,216	8,433
Kannambadi } Since submerged in the reservoir.	1,087	69	1,156	8,102

Lower channels

The lower channels in the Cauvery valley are the Virajanadi, Devaraya, Chikkadevaraya and Bangaradoddi, the right bank low-level channel and the left bank low-level channel. As already stated, even prior to the construction of the Krishnarajasagar dam, these channels were existing and were supplying water for irrigation. The following statement shows the length of each channel and the extent of irrigation under each of them :

Channel	Length	Extent of irrigation
Virajanadi Channel ..	42 miles	10,094 acres
Devaraya Channel ..	23 miles	2,409 acres
Chikkadevaraya Channel ..	72 miles	Not available
Bangaradoddi Channel ..	5 miles	920 acres
Right Bank low-level Channel ..	19½ miles	3,420 acres
Left Bank low-level Channel ..	13 miles	1,430 acres

Close to the village of Sitapur in the Srirangapatna taluk, is the Madadkatte dam, a low straggling structure of rough stone, 776 yards in length and averaging 15 yards in width. From this small dam, the Chikkadevaraya channel is led off. This channel runs to a total length of 72 miles in both Mandya and Mysore districts. In its course, the channel crosses the Anche-halla and Mosale-halla streams and also the Lokapavani river. The Chikkadevaraya channel passes through Haravu, Kyatanahalli, Nelamane, Patsomanahalli, Settihalli and Arakere. Both the anicut and the channel were constructed at the time of Sri Chikkadevaraya Wodeyar, a celebrated ruler of Mysore.

A few yards below the Madadkatte, is the Devaraya anicut, giving rise to a small channel of the same name. On the right bank, the length of the channel is eight miles. This channel ends at the village of Palahalli, which was once the headquarters of the Mysore Ashtagram taluk.

The Balamuri anicut on the Cauvery river is situated one mile from Belagola, giving rise to the Virajanadi channel on its right bank. This channel runs to a length of 38 miles through the Mysore taluk of the Mysore district and passes through Palahalli, Kalasthavadi, Naganahalli, Hebbadi and ends near Ankanahalli.

The Bangaradoddi anicut is constructed across the Paschimavahini branch of the Cauvery river. The channel drawn from this anicut (Bangaradoddi channel), after crossing the little Paschimavahini island, is led over to the Srirangapatna island by means of an aqueduct. It then divides itself into three branches, one entering the Srirangapatna fort by means of an underground duct, the second terminating at the Darya Daulat garden and the third after traversing the island ends near the Gumbaz.

Canal management

The management of the Cauvery irrigation canals was a major factor which exercised the minds of the State engineers, who were constantly asked by the Durbar to increase the potentialities of irrigation. The Government of the State earmarked generous amounts to reconstruct some of the old anicuts and repair the canals. In 1886, during the Dewanship of Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, a new division of the Public Works Department, called the Channel Division, was formed to deal specifically with the restoration and extension of channels drawn from the Cauvery, Hemavathi, Kabini and Lakshmanathirtha rivers. Improvement and extension of channels engaged the earnest attention of this new division. Proposals were submitted to the Government to extend the Virajanadi channel. The Dewan was assured that the channel had immense possibilities of extension and expansion in the lower reaches. The Government did not delay any considerations of the proposal and in 1888, the improvement works connected with the Maddur anicut channel and the Virajanadi

channel extension were taken up and promptly executed. As a result of these improvement works, the acreage of wet cultivation increased considerably. In the Virajanadi channel atchkat, 3,000 additional acres were included in the irrigation command, the Maddur Ane atchkat brought 900 additional acres and the Mandagere channel atchkat 1,500 acres. In 1890, the Maddur tank was restored so as to allow more water for irrigation.

At the time of retirement of Colonel Bowen, who was the Chief Engineer of the State, investigations were under way to improve the irrigation capacity of all the anicuts on the Cauvery river and this work was completed in 1892. In 1893, the Dewan took personal interest and ordered the improvement of the Maddur Ane channel and also the Kalhalli channel in Krishnarajpet taluk. The Sulekere tank in Malavalli taluk required much improvement and this was also attended to.

Improvements to anicuts

About that time, repeated representations were made in the Mysore Representative Assembly to extend the irrigation command under the Kalhalli channel in the French Rocks sub-division. This was also attended to and more water was supplied to irrigated fields. In 1899, the Devaraya anicut was improved and strengthened. In 1900, a new aqueduct was constructed at a point near the seven-and-a-quarter mile of the Chikkadevarayasagar channel. The Chikkadevarayasagar anicut was a very old one and due to periodical heavy floods in the Cauvery river, the strength of the anicut was not up to the mark. In 1904, the Government decided to construct a new anicut and sanctioned Rs. 1,03,319 for this purpose. In that year, under the personal directions of Dewan Krishnamurthi, the work was taken up in right earnest and was completed in 1905. The same year, reconstruction of the Hemagiri anicut in Krishnarajpet taluk was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 93,000 and the work was finished within a year.

As stated earlier, irrigation, as practised within the Mysore State at that time, was either from tanks, a vast number of which existed all over the area or from channels which were in the Cauvery valley. The tanks played an important part in producing rice and garden crops, but the irrigation from this source was not always dependable. In 1876-77, a year of extreme drought, the country suffered much for want of food and about one-fifth of the population of the old Mysore State is said to have died from the effects of the disastrous famine. The irrigation from the old Cauvery channels was more secure, but its command area was small. Water from these channels was usually available only for the first crop and the irrigation of perennial crops suffered from serious disabilities. Water supply in summer was very precarious and crops like sugarcane and mulberry could not be extensively cultivated. It was, therefore,

proposed to provide water for irrigation throughout the year for perennial crops. In pursuance of this proposal it was thought best and feasible to impound the waters of the Cauvery on a large scale by recourse to modern aspects of hydraulic engineering. The Government embarked on a sound policy of utilising the potential to a greater extent, and earnestly went about surveying the possibilities that the Cauvery river offered to construct a reservoir.

Stages of investigation

Although anicuts across perennial rivers were known to exist from ancient times, it was only during 1870-1880 that attempts were made to construct high masonry dams across large rivers. Ever since the feasibility of high masonry dams became apparent, the question of constructing a reservoir on the Cauvery river engaged the attention of the successive Chief Engineers of the State. A reservoir would have been built long ago, had the principles involved in the building of high masonry dams been so well understood formerly as they were later. Colonel Sankey, a late Chief Engineer of the State, ordered investigations for an irrigation reservoir project about the year 1870. As a result of the surveys, it was reported that there was one suitable site for a high dam on the Cauvery at Ramaswamy Kanive, close to the borders of Coorg and Mysore. The cost of a reservoir at this site was considered prohibitive. About the year 1885, Mr. McLaughlin, an Executive Engineer, was placed on special duty by Colonel Bowen, the Chief Engineer, to investigate a reservoir scheme for the combined purpose of irrigation and water supply to the city of Mysore. This project was also abandoned on account of its high cost.

In 1898, the Mysore Government undertook the construction of a reservoir at Marikanive in the Chitradurga district at an estimated outlay of Rs. 37 lakhs. As all available funds were required for this undertaking, attention for a time was diverted from the Cauvery project But since the power station came to be established at Shivasamudram in 1902, a reservoir on the Cauvery or one of its tributaries became an urgent necessity. Under the orders of Mr. McHutchin, the then Chief Engineer, Mr. V. H. Karve, a former Superintending Engineer, re-investigated the Ramaswamy Kanive site and came to the conclusion that the foundations there would be unsatisfactory. He then selected two other sites for a dam on the river near Kannambadi, eight and ten miles respectively west of Srirangapatna. The late Captain Bernard Dawes, who was Deputy Chief Engineer at the time, after careful investigation, recommended the lower site. This site was approved by Mr. McHutchin after Dr. W. F. Smeeth, the then Government Geologist, had examined the foundations and pronounced them to be strong and sound. In his final report dated 25th July 1908, Captain Dawes proposed to construct a reservoir with a dam, 70 feet high, to be eventually raised

to 115 feet. Rough estimates were prepared for the first stage of the scheme.

Captain Dawes' idea was to earn a large revenue by supplying power to Madras and Coimbatore, besides the Kolar Gold Fields, and from the net income so earned, to construct a system of canals capable of irrigating 3,00,000 acres eventually. Captain Dawes summed up his financial forecast in these words: "In the 30th year, the original debt will be liquidated, and by the beginning of the 39th year, the whole of the irrigation channels will be complete. The State will then be the owner of a property free of all charges except Rs. 8 lakhs for maintenance and bringing in a revenue of Rs. 60 lakhs per annum and this on an original borrowed capital of Rs. 175 lakhs". Under the advice and guidance of Mr. McHutchin, Captain Dawes worked on these proposals with great zeal and ability, but partly on account of the heavy cost and partly because he contemplated expenditure on works outside the State, the project was not carried to the stage of practical action.

Later on, on the 5th May 1911, the Government of Mysore received another report from the Chief Engineer on the Cauvery Project. After careful consideration of the project report, the Government in their order dated 12th October 1911, gave final sanction for the construction of the first stage of the reservoir scheme estimated to cost about Rs. 80 lakhs. The reservoir was named 'Krishnarajasagar' after the late Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar in whose reign its construction was undertaken.

Krishnarajasagar Reservoir

The Krishnarajasagar Reservoir was thus formed by the construction of a dam across the Cauvery river, nine miles on the upstream side of the historic town of Srirangapatna and 12 miles from Mysore city. The lake, at the maximum water level, has a water-spread of about 50 square miles. Construction of this reservoir was undertaken with the object of ensuring steady supply of water for the generating station at Shivasamudram to meet the growing demand for power in the State and to supply water for irrigation in the arid tracts of Mandya district. In the words of late Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, the scheme was to "open out a vista of possibilities of ever-increasing value in the State by adding to the productive power of the people with the increase in agricultural produce and development of industries and manufacture". The catchment area of the river above the dam is 4,100 square miles, half of which lies in the regions of Coorg and Mysore districts. The flow of the river at the site of the dam fluctuates from a normal high flood of 1,00,000 cusecs during the monsoon months to a flow of even less than 100 cusecs in summer. The highest flood discharged in the river, which occurred in 1924, was 2,90,000 cusecs.

Progress of construction work

In the first stage of the construction of the Krishnarajasagar reservoir, it was the intention of the Government to raise the dam to a height of 97 feet with weir crest at 80 feet above the bed of the river. A sum of Rs. 91 lakhs was earmarked for this stage of the work. The first stage progressed according to schedule. The excavation of the foundation in the river-bed, however, gave considerable trouble owing to the presence of water and springs and the existence of a deep mica vein close to the south bank. The storage of water secured at the first stage not only enabled the Government to guarantee to the Kolar Gold Mines power supply upto 9,321 H.P. as previously agreed to, but also to supply additional power to the extent of 5,000 H.P.

As there were differences of opinion between Madras and Mysore in respect of the second stage of the reservoir, the Government of India appointed in 1914, a committee of arbitration headed by Sir H. D. Griffin. The award contained a proviso placing the Mysore Government under an obligation to deliver a constant water supply of 900 cubic feet per second in summer months, while the natural river flow was on occasions as low as one-tenth of that discharge, compelling Mysore thus to pay a heavy price under the award. With regard to the future raising of the storage capacity, there arose a dispute between Mysore and Madras as to the extent of their respective rights to share the river waters. A conference took place at Mysore on 13th November 1923, at which Lord Willingdon, then Governor of Madras, was present and Sir Albion Banerji, Dewan of Mysore, represented the Mysore State. After a full discussion, an agreement was arrived at between the two Governments in February 1924 and this agreement was subsequently ratified by the Secretary of State for India.

Initial stages

The first stage of construction of the dam took a definite shape by 1914 when the laying of the foundation in the river-bed was over. The difficult portion of the work in the river-bed and on the banks was completed and the masonry rose to a height of 60 feet above the bed on the south side and to 36 feet on the north bank. Water was stored to a height of eight feet at the gap in the centre of the dam. Arrangements were made for the construction of turbine sluices in the dam with a view to installing a power station at the reservoir itself, from which electric energy was contemplated to be supplied to the Belagola pumping station, which supplied protected water supply to Mysore city. In 1915, the dam rose to a height of 65 feet. With the aid of scouring sluices fixed in the dam, the discharge in the river, except during high floods, was regulated according to requirements. The outlay on the construction of the dam during 1915 was Rs. 26,92,000, bringing the total upto the end of July 1915 to Rs. 71,45,000. During the year 1916, the outlay earmarked was

Rs. 20,93,170 and the total upto the end of June 1916 was Rs. 92,39,373.

By 1919, the height of the dam was raised to 107 feet on the two flanks and the low level canals and other channel works were attended to. The expenditure on the construction of the dam exceeded Rs. 155 lakhs. In order to give effect to the rules and regulations framed under the terms of the Griffin award, a temporary division of the Public Works Department, called the Gauging and Regulation Division, was formed with headquarters in Mysore city. All the works connected with the Cauvery valley irrigation were made the sole responsibility of a separate Chief Engineer, who was also appointed Joint Secretary to the Government. During the year 1920, the construction work in the reservoir project further progressed and the temporary weir gap was raised from +63 feet to +75 feet. The turbine sluices, high level irrigation and scouring sluices on the north bank were constructed. The top of the dam on the south bank was at +107 feet and that on the north bank +100 feet. The sides of the south bank low level canal were properly rivetted. By 1921, the first stage of the reservoir works was nearly completed. The gap in the dam was raised to a height of 80 feet above the river-bed, thus completing the storage contemplated for the first stage. A portion of the body wall of the waste weir was constructed upto 77 feet above the river-bed. All these works were completed before the outbreak of the monsoon, and a flood of nine feet was safely passed over the river gap of the dam. In order to help the cultivating raiyats, the available water from the reservoir was given for ten days in the month in the near reaches of the sluice for raising food crops.

After 1922

In 1922, a special committee, presided over by Sir Frederick St. John Gebbie, was appointed to go into the question of future policy in regard to the reservoir project. The opinion of the committee centred on the feasibility of combining the Cauvery power scheme and the reservoir works. By 1923, the total expenditure on the reservoir project came to Rs. 211 lakhs. The grant during the year 1925 for the reservoir works was Rs. 14,69,875. The low gaps in the dam were all filled up, and the raising of low portions to 122 feet went on as scheduled. During the high floods in 1925, water was stored upto 106 feet and passed over the 106 feet weir to a depth of one-and-three-fourths feet. The programme envisaged in that year was to raise the masonry to 122 feet throughout the whole length of the dam and subsequently to raise it to 130 feet as recommended by the special committee. The total expenditure upto the end of 1924 including the canal works came to Rs. 227.9 lakhs. During 1926, a sum of Rs. 10.5 lakhs was provided for the reservoir works. The work of raising the dam to its full contemplated level of 130 feet progressed satisfactorily. The supplies of water

available in the storage level of 106 feet were sufficient to irrigate over 60,000 acres. In 1926, the excavation of the high level canal was in full progress, the first three miles having been completed and water allowed for irrigation.

The year 1928 was a notable one in the construction of the Krishnarajasagar reservoir works. In that year, the construction of the dam to a height of 130 feet was completed leaving the crest of the weir at R.L. 106 feet. The original estimates of the project were closed at this stage. But it was felt that the raising of the weir to 124 feet required earnest attention. During 1929, a sum of Rs. 8.90 lakhs was earmarked to push through the remaining works. The excavation of the high level canal went on as programmed. The Hulikere tunnel was bored to a length of 4,000 feet against the full length of 9,200 feet. The dispute, which was pending settlement with the Government of Madras regarding the interpretation of certain rules of the 1924 agreement, was settled by compromise through the good offices of Mr. S. E. Pears, the British Resident in Mysore, in collaboration with Justice Sir A. Page of the Calcutta High Court.

By 1932, the Krishnarajasagar dam works were practically over. It was the largest of the engineering works undertaken in the old Mysore State and a standing monument to the talent, skill and resources of the Mysore engineers.

Later stages

By 1936, the Krishnarajasagar reservoir and allied works accounted for a total investment of Rs. 323.47 lakhs. The gross revenue from the new irrigation works for 1936-37 was Rs. 63.39 lakhs. The work on the Shimsha branch from the Maddur branch channel progressed satisfactorily. In 1938, the opening of a new branch of the Shimsha canal was proceeded with. A special division was established for this purpose. By 1939, the extent of irrigable land under the high level canal and distributaries rose from 48,025 to 51,630 acres. The extension of the 27th mile distributary canal and the second section of the Cauvery branch canal were also completed. The Lokasara branch of the canal was being vigorously pushed through. The Shimsha branch of the canal was excavated upto a length of 18 miles. By 1940, the total command area under the high level canal was 70,239 acres. Later on, the full command was reached and water made available for irrigation.

Details of the dam

The reservoir dam is 8,600 feet long, 130 feet high above the river-bed and is intended to store 124 feet depth of water at full reservoir level. The height above the deepest foundation is 140 feet and the width of the dam at this depth is 111 feet. The storage capacity of the reservoir is 43,934 million cubic feet (M.Cft.), above the sill of the irrigation supply sluices, which are 60 feet above the bed level and the total capacity is 48,335

million cubic feet. A motorable roadway, 14½ feet wide, is formed on the top of the dam with ornamental parapets on both sides lit with electric lights. The profile of the dam is of the non-overflow gravity type with necessary front and rear slopes. It can withstand the water pressure of 124 feet depth at its face.

Surki mortar

The masonry of the dam is of random rubble stone set in *surki* mortar, the facing being built of roughly hewed stones and laid in horizontal position to the required profile. The stone used for the construction is hard granite, obtained from quarries situated within a radius of five to seven miles. The mortar used for the masonry was specially prepared at the site with natural hydraulic lime and clay available in the locality. It is called *surki* mortar and is manufactured by burning the natural hydraulic lime at the site and mixing this quicklime with burnt broken bricks in the ratio of 1 : 4 and grinding the mixture to a paste in the power mills. This special kind of mortar was first evolved by the Mysore engineers during 1889 and was used in the construction of the Vanivilas Sagar dam across the Vedavathi river in Chitradurga district. This mortar was subsequently perfected on the Krishnarajasagar dam construction, as cement manufacture in India was still in its initial stage in those days and the material had to be imported at a high cost from foreign countries. Since then, this kind of mortar is being exclusively used in the construction of other dams also. This mortar has certain inherent superior qualities over cement mortar on account of its low rise in temperature during setting. This special quality of mortar has rendered the provision of contraction joints unnecessary for structures built of it.

The whole dam, being of a magnitude requiring special attention for each detail, was carried out under piece work agency and daily labour under departmental supervision. No contractors were employed at any stage. This system of work called for great organising ability and intensive supervision on the part of the engineering staff.

The quantity of masonry in the dam is roughly 30 million cubic feet and the cost of the masonry worked out to Rs. 31 per 100 cubic feet. The quantity of excavation involved for the foundation was 8.73 million cubic feet at Rs. 55 per 100 cubic feet. The number of labourers employed during the peak construction period was as many as 10,000.

Sluices

There are, in all, 171 sluices of different sizes in the dam at various levels providing for flood disposal and scouring, irrigation and power generation. The flood disposal and scouring sluices comprise: (*a*) 40 vents of eight feet by twelve feet with sill at 106 feet above the bed situated immediately after the entrance gate at the south end. These vents are provided with lift gates

worked electrically by a travelling crane ; (*b*) 48 vents measuring ten feet by eight feet with their sills at 103 feet above the bed located in continuation of the above sluices and worked electrically by another travelling crane. These are also provided with lift gates ; (*c*) on the top of these lift gates, there are 48 vents of ten feet by ten feet with their sills at 114 feet above the bed and provided with automatic gates, which are placed in six batteries of eight gates each. These gates open automatically with the rise of water level in the reservoir above the maximum water level. This was patented by the late Dr. M. Visvesvaraya. The above lift and automatic gates numbering 136 are all of cast iron and were manufactured at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi ; (*d*) in continuation of the automatic gates, are located 16 sluices of ten feet by twenty feet with their sills at 80 feet above the bed, each provided with a gate operated electrically by an independent crab winch ; (*e*) at the centre of the dam, *i.e.*, at the original river course, are situated eight deep level scouring sluices of six feet by twelve feet with their sills at 12 feet above the bed. These gates are operated mechanically by independent crab winches; and (*f*) on the north bank of the river, are located three more scouring sluices of six feet by fifteen feet with their sills at 50 feet above the bed, also with gates worked mechanically by independent crab winches. The maximum discharge which can be passed through all the above sluices is 3,50,000 cusecs. The surplus waters are let off through suitable waste weir channels with necessary protective works.

The irrigation sluices at the dam consist of (*a*) three vents, six feet by twelve feet, with their sill at 60 feet above the bed situated on the north bank of the river to feed the north bank high level canal known as the Visvesvaraya canal, which is designed to irrigate 1,20,000 acres, and also a left bank low level channel commanding about 1,500 acres and (*b*) one vent of six feet by eight feet at 60 feet above the bed located at the south end of the dam. The right bank low level channel takes off from this vent emerging through a tunnel immediately below the entrance gate of the dam. This channel is designed to irrigate an extent of 3,500 acres. All these irrigation sluice gates are worked independent of each other mechanically by crab winches. The turbine sluices consist of four pen-stock pipes of six feet diameter with their centres fixed at 53 feet above the bed ; the gates and their parts for these were obtained from Switzerland.

Brindavan Gardens

At the entrance to the dam, an ornamental gate-way has been built from which a concrete road leads over the dam. Below the dam are situated the famous Brindavan gardens laid out on both sides of the river. At the entrance to the garden on the south side, in a niche built in the face of the dam, is located a beautiful image of the Goddess Cauvery with a bowl in her hand from which a continuous stream of water flows, indicative of

continuous prosperity and benevolence. On the eastern side is an orange grove with a plant nursery for ornamental, shady and economical trees which supplies plants to different parts of the State. At another place, there is a horticultural farm where many varieties of fruits are grown. The variegated colours of the beds with a large number of fountains, big and small, arranged all over, with the subdued roar of the cascades from the pavilions, give the whole place the appearance of a wonder-land. At night, a string of electric lights adorns the full length of the dam and mildly illuminates the flowery landscape below.

Rehabilitation of displaced persons

The reservoir submerged 9,520 acres of irrigated wet lands and 13,923 acres of dry lands, as also 8,500 acres of Government waste land. It also involved rehabilitation of about 15,000 people from 25 villages, which got submerged in the lake. In order to give quick relief in this direction, a scheme was evolved to settle the expropriated people in the newly formed villages and giving them lands in exchange for the lands submerged. In the submerged villages, each house was assessed and valued and the owner paid half the value in cash and was permitted to take all the materials that could be had from the submerged houses. In addition, timber was also sold at half the prevailing rates, the losses on this account being shared equally by the reservoir works and the Forest Department. For building the villages, suitable sites were formed and given free of cost. In addition, the Government formed roads and drains, excavated wells, paid the cost of acquisition of lands for sites and constructed schools, *chavadis* and also temples, mosques and churches.

Fresh channels were opened out for providing water to lands for cultivation both above and from the reservoir and all waste lands commanded by these channels were awarded to the expropriated raiyats in compensation. Whenever each private holding under these channels exceeded three acres in extent, one-third of the extent was taken away from the owner for award purposes. By these methods, it was possible to render the necessary relief with a minimum of hardship to the population involved. The cost of acquisition came to Rs. 46 5 lakhs.

The dam was designed by the late Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, when he was Chief Engineer of the State. The project was investigated and surveyed from 1910 to 1911. The final surveys and the preparation of the project commenced in July 1910, with the approval and under the orders of Sri T. Ananda Rao, the then Dewan of Mysore and the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. The estimates for the hydro-electric part of the scheme were furnished by Mr. H. P. Gibbs, Chief Electrical Engineer to Government, who had for several years been in charge of the Cauvery power scheme and whose knowledge of similar schemes in other parts of the world was an advantage. The

reservoir project received energetic and capable treatment at the hands of Sri B. Subba Rao, Executive Engineer, assisted by Messrs. M. A. Anandalwar and K. R. Seshachar, Assistant Engineers. The last-named officer had for many years worked on the Marikanive dam (Vanivilas Sagar in Chitradurga district). The work on this project which began in 1911, was practically completed in 1932.

Investigation for canal system

The Cauvery Reservoir Scheme included a proposal to construct an irrigation canal starting at a level of 60 feet above the river-bed at the dam site. At a point 25 miles from the head works, a hill saddle known as the Hulikere ridge had to be crossed. The irrigation canal had to be taken across this ridge, partly by means of a tunnel about one and a half miles long before the canal gained command of a large area of fairly level country. Beyond the cost involved, the proposed tunnel presented no special engineering difficulties. After crossing the ridge, the canal was to extend about 50 to 70 miles and command a large tract of land on both sides of the railway line. The yearly rainfall in this area was less than 30 inches and some portion of the population earned their livelihood by going outside the tract. Even in the mild famine of 1908-09, a large number of cattle died in this tract for want of fodder.

The line for the irrigation canal was so traced that it commanded three to four times the extent of land that was proposed to be actually irrigated. It was also proposed to develop irrigation according to the block system with a view to preventing over-saturation of the soil and the land becoming unhealthy. The land to be traversed on the bank of the river and in the Lokapavani valley—miles 0 to 25 of the canal line—was very rough and the cutting for the canal was costly. There was, further, a formidable obstacle in the Hulikere - Karighatta range of hills—miles 25 to 29 of the canal line—separating the Lokapavani and Shimsha drainages The lowest point in the ridge was 140 feet above the bed grade of the canal in this section. Several saddles were examined as also the possibility of taking the canal in contour round; the southern terminus of the range at Karighatta was also fully investigated. All these were found to be very costly and were given up. Beyond this range of hills, there were numerous valleys and some ridges to be crossed, but no difficulty was likely to be met with. The larger streams, Bindenahally stream, Shimsha, Amruthur stream, Nidasale *thore* and Kanva, had to be crossed either on aqueducts or by constructing reservoirs and taking off channels beyond. In some places, it was found possible to tail off the canal into the streams and draw off supplies lower down at anicuts or new anicuts to be constructed. There were several large cuttings also to be resorted to. Under the main canal up to Channapatna, 110 miles in length, the extent of lands commanded came to about 938 square miles or 6,00,538

acres. Of this extent, excluding the area under irrigation by the then existing river channels, 37,538 acres were under wet or garden cultivation and 2,41,347 acres were *Kharab* lands including jungles, unassessed waste and the like. A good portion of this *Kharab* land was also capable of being irrigated. The lands under the first portion of the canal upto the French Rocks were inferior. The Chikkadevarayasagar channel ran close to it. The canal from the French Rocks to the east side of the Hulikere range of hills ran in the steep Lokapavani valley. It was proposed in the first instance not to irrigate any lands until the Hulikere—Karighatta range was crossed. The lands to the east of the Hulikere range were fairly good. The lands beyond the Shimsha in the Kunigal, Huliyurdurga and Channapatna areas were superior and the land in the Channapatna taluk was flat. The canal network constructed under this project was being formerly called the Irwin Canal system. Later, it was renamed as the Visvesvaraya Canal system after the great engineer-statesman Dr. M. Visvesvaraya.

North Bank Canal

The proposal to construct the main irrigation canal from Krishnarajasagar underwent several technical investigations. Sri B. Subba Rao, Executive Engineer, prepared a note in April 1911 on the project for a north bank canal from the Cauvery reservoir. The salient features of the note, which has now become historical, relate to a line for the canal on the north bank of the Cauvery river to irrigate lands in the dry tracts of Mandya, Malavalli, Nagamangala, Kunigal and Channapatna taluks. This line was further continued towards Closepet (Ramanagaram) and Kanakapura to tail off into the low ground in the State forests on the left bank of the Arkavathi, a little above its junction with the Cauvery. This alignment was taken with the object of finding out the utmost limits of irrigation on the north bank. The canal line as envisaged by Sri B. Subba Rao started from the reservoir at 60 feet above the bed of the river and ran near the French Rocks town (present Pandavapura) and crossed the Lokapavani river about five miles beyond the French Rocks town. Then it had to cross the formidable Hulikere—Karighatta range of hills. The line then followed close to the northern boundary of the Mandya taluk, crossing the Bindenahalli tank valley, and passing by Devalapura in Nagamangala taluk, it crossed the Shimsha valley into Kunigal taluk.

In the first stage of the Cauvery reservoir project scheme, no canal was excavated. The storage in the reservoir was made use of to guarantee minimum supplies in the hot weather months for power generation at Shivasamudram. The waters were also used for protecting hot weather crops in the valley, besides bringing under irrigation 25,000 to 30,000 acres of new lands by extending the Chikkadevarayasagar channel on the north bank. In the second stage of the scheme, excavation of the north bank canal

was completed upto 48 miles, tailing off into the Bindenahalli stream, a tributary of the Shimsha river. The bed fall for the canal varied from 0.8 foot per mile to one foot per mile in ordinary ground. It was two to three feet per mile in the smaller cuttings, four feet per mile in open cuttings on either side of the Hulikere saddle and eight feet per mile in the Hulikere tunnel. The depth of flow in the canal was 12 feet or ten feet at the start and five and a half feet at the tail end of the main canal. The bed width varied from 43 feet to 86 feet where the line ran in contour and 46½ feet to 53 feet in cuttings.

The canal was led off at +60 level of the Krishnarajasagar dam on its northern bank. The maximum carrying capacity of the canal is 2,200 cusecs. This canal was designed and executed by Sri K. R. Seshachar. Its first four miles were completed and tested in 1930. In the first reach, the canal runs about 26 miles in a rugged country, crossing deep valleys by means of large aqueducts and spurs by deep cuttings. The canal then passes through a range of hills by means of a tunnel (Hulikere tunnel) 9,200 feet in length, probably the longest irrigation tunnel in India. On emerging from the tunnel, the canal commands a wide expanse of nearly 3,00,000 acres in extent, out of which only 1,20,000 acres were selected for irrigation. In the entire canal system, a number of branch canals and sub-branch canals have been constructed to a total length of 180 miles. The Krishnarajasagar Division of the State Public Works Department looks after the first 28.5 miles of the canal and the rest is looked after by other divisions. The cost of the canal system amounted to about Rs. 200 lakhs.

Hulikere Tunnel

As already described, the alignment of the main irrigation canal was not taken out on a detour, because it would have unnecessarily traversed a longer distance through rough hilly country with no substantial addition to irrigation. Many saddles were examined and given up as they would have involved greater increase in the length of the tunnel. After careful consideration of all possible alternatives and aspects, the Hulikere alignment was suggested as the best one, as it secured substantial economy in head maintenance and initial outlay. The canal, between 25 and 29 miles, includes the Hulikere tunnel and the two adjoining deep apron cuts. The tunnel pierces the Karighatta range of hills near Hulikere village, five miles from the Byadarahalli railway station on the Bangalore-Mysore railway section and is served by a motorable road. The tunnel, which lies from 67 to 150 feet below the ground level, is aligned in one straight line from one end to the other and is situated practically east to west. There are in the tunnel, two portals and two shafts giving six working faces. The sides slope to the centre and the tunnel is surmounted by a semi-electric arch giving it the

shape of a horse-shoe measuring 16 feet by 14 feet. The completed tunnel is one mile, six furlongs and 440 feet in length. The length of the approach open cutting is one furlong and 16 feet. The average depth of the tunnel below the ground is 100 feet. The cost of the tunnel including deep cuts came to Rs. 45,62,000. Soon after the Hulikere tunnel, the canal divides itself into the Maddur branch and Cauvery branch.

Almost annually, improvements are effected to these irrigation canals so as to ensure adequate supply of water to the atchkats. The statement given below indicates the several branches of the Visvesvaraya canal system and the acreage irrigated thereunder :

Name		*Area under irrigation (in acres)*
Main canal upto Hulikere tunnel	..	8,208
Maddur branch	..	23,798
Cauvery branch	..	14,744
Shimsha branch	..	10,280
Keregode branch	..	11,500
Lokasara branch	..	1,682
Hebbakavadi branch	..	15,153
Nidaghatta branch	..	5,203
Thuraganur branch and extension	..	11,124
Hebbahalla pick-up channel	..	7,293
Total	..	1,08,985

Visvesvaraya Canal Division

There is a separate division of the State Public Works Department to look after these canals, called the Visvesvaraya Canal Division, located at Mandya. All the improvement works such as removal of silt, lining and the like are done by the Visvesvaraya Canal Division with a regular programme and on priority basis. By constant care and timely improvements of the canal system, not only the old atchkats have sufficient water supply, but also there is a possibility of finding out fresh atchkats. There is a committee called the Advisory Board for Irrigation Development under Krishnarajasagar and Nugu projects, which gives suggestions from time to time. All the improvements and developments are executed under the expert advice of this special board. This Advisory Board meets once in every three months to review the progress achieved and to suggest fresh improvements. The Divisional Commissioner, Mysore Division, is the president of the Advisory Board and the Executive Engineer, Krishnarajasagar Division, is the secretary.

The construction of the Visvesvaraya canal, which is the main irrigation canal of the Krishnarajasagar reservoir, has enabled the setting up of the Mandya Sugar Factory and the Co-operative Sugar Mills at Pandavapura. The opening of sugarcane cess fund roads in the Visvesvaraya canal region is playing a vital part in the development of irrigation in the tract. The creation of a two-furlong dry belt zone around the several villages has been implemented in the canal area as an anti-malaria measure.

It was estimated that a total extent of about 7,200 acres was under unauthorised irrigation in the village reserve zones in the canal area. This large-scale unauthorised irrigation in the upper reaches resulted in shortage of supplies of water to the tail-end areas under the several branches. As a result, several branches and distributaries of the canal were being allocated for raising semi-dry crops. To examine the issue thoroughly and to make suitable recommendations, the State Government appointed a committee called the Visvesvaraya Canal Team. The team after actually examining the local conditions, was satisfied that the two-furlong dry zone was quite flexible and suggested the reduction of village reserves. The team did not suggest a general reduction in the village reserves. A reduction generally to a one-furlong dry zone would cause greater dampness due to raising of sub-soil water in the villages and consequent increase in diseases associated with such dampness. When the recommendations are fully implemented, the unauthorised irrigation would be regularised to an extent of 2,500 to 3,000 acres.

Problem of silt

Silt gets deposited along the several channels and erosion is the immediate problem. The removal of silt is being attended to periodically to avoid the head-up so as to facilitate the easy flow of water in the channels upto the tail end. The clearance of silt and repairs necessitated by erosion on the canal system are done by registered contractors.

The Irrigation Officer is the authorised authority who is to enforce the Irrigation Act. He is competent to dispose of minor cases. The Assistant Engineer, who looks after the canals and water distribution, is the Irrigation Officer. If the cases under the Irrigation Act are of major magnitude, they are brought before courts of law. The Mysore Irrigation Act, 1932, as amended by Acts VII of 1938 and VIII of 1952, is in force in the canal area. Water from the canals is let out from the outlets in branch canals. Through the *hikkals* excavated by the cultivators, water is led to the fields. There are controlling arrangements for several distributaries and the channel water is led according to the atchkat below the sluices.

The question of revising the Act so as to make it more comprehensive is under the consideration of the State

Government. The regulation of water supplies under the Visvesvaraya canal system is looked after by the Public Works Department with necessary technical staff. The water supply for the monsoon irrigation starts from July every year and continues till December. For sugarcane, water is supplied from January to June. Several notifications indicating the regulation of water in various branches are issued from time to time for the information of the public, well in advance of the commencement of the monsoon or at the time of summer supplies, as the case may be.

The common irrigation offences in the channel area are tampering with the sluices, breaching of distributaries or closing of *hikkals* and drawing water for unauthorised irrigation within the village reserve where irrigation is prohibited for health reasons. During summer supplies, unauthorised use of water for raising *Kar* paddy is quite wide-spread throughout the irrigated tract. *The Irrigation Officer is empowered to take action on the* defaulters. In cases such as breaking of sluice gates, the help of the police is sought and after investigation, prosecutions are launched.

Mysore-Madras Agreement, 1892

As stated earlier, with the progress of construction work in respect of the Krishnarajasagar dam, a dispute arose between the Mysore and the Madras Governments regarding the sharing of the Cauvery waters. Due to the complicated nature of the dispute and the important issues involved, the dispute between the two Governments dragged on for several years delaying the early completion of the work. An agreement, dated the 18th February 1892, commonly known and cited as the 1892 agreement, had been earlier entered into between Mysore and Madras. The agreement contained rules and schedules defining the limits within which the waters were to be shared. Under clause III of the 1892 agreement, the Mysore Government requested consent of the Madras Government to the construction of the dam and the reservoir across the Cauvery river at Kannambadi, that is, the Krishnarajasagar dam and reservoir.

Among the more important events of interest to Mysore State in respect of development of irrigation was the arbitration award of Sir H. D. Griffin who, along with Mr. Nethersole, had gone into the whole question of Cauvery waters. This arbitration committee, appointed by the Government of India in 1914 to decide the terms and conditions under which the Madras Government should give its consent to the construction of the dam and the reservoir at Kannambadi, gave its award in 1916, which was quickly confirmed by the Government of India. As a result, many points of difference between Mysore and Madras regarding the storage of water were settled. This enabled the Mysore Government to undertake the second stage of the Cauvery

reservoir project. At that time, there appeared to be considerable misconception, particularly among the inhabitants of the delta in the Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli districts regarding the effect of the Griffin award. Statements appeared in the Madras press and speeches of protest were made at public meetings that the award of Sir Henry Griffin was favourable to Mysore and injurious to the interests of Madras.

Re-appraisal of dispute

At the time of the award in 1910, the total area irrigated in the Cauvery valley in Mysore was 1,15,000 acres. But the corresponding area in the lower reaches of the river within Madras State was 12,25,500 acres. That is to say, 92 per cent of the area irrigated by the Cauvery river was in the Madras territory and only eight per cent was in Mysore. But nearly three-fourths of the total water supply of the river passed through Mysore territory. A large surplus of this water went to waste. The Madras Government appealed to the Secretary of State for India for a fuller and detailed examination of the issue. The Secretary of State ordered a reappraisal of the dispute. Afterwards, both the Mysore and the Madras Governments entered into negotiations for an amicable settlement of the issue. As a result of these negotiations, certain rules and regulations were framed and agreed to by the Chief Engineers of the Mysore and Madras Governments on 26th July 1921. Later on, the technical officers of the two Governments met in conference and examined the question of extension of irrigation in their respective territories. As a result, certain points in respect of such extension were agreed to by the Chief Engineer of Irrigation, Madras, and the Special Officer, Krishnarajasagar Works, Mysore. This was the background of the 1924 Cauvery agreement between Madras and Mysore already referred to. According to this agreement, the minimum flow in the river that must be ensured at the upper anicut in Madras before any impounding is made in the Krishnarajasagar reservoir was fixed on the basis of certain prescribed gauge readings at the dam. It was agreed also that the discharges connoted by the gauge readings should be finally fixed on the basis of the gaugings of ten years ending with 1926. As the floods of 1924 had brought about a state of affairs not foreseen at the time of the 1924 agreement, the Mysore Government proposed that the period as the basis for calculating the discharges should be seven and half years preceding the 1924 floods. The Madras Government felt unable to accept this proposal. The whole matter was referred to arbitration with Justice Sir A. Page of the Calcutta High Court as arbitrator assisted by Mr. W. H. Howly and Mr. S. G. Forbes. A fresh agreement was arrived at by the two Governments in 1924.

The clauses of the agreement entered into between the Madras and Mysore Governments in 1924 were as follows :

Mysore-Madras Agreement, 1924

(i) The Mysore Government shall be entitled to construct and the Madras Government do hereby assent under clause III of the 1892 Agreement to the Mysore Government constructing a dam and a reservoir across and on the river Cauvery at Kannambadi, now known as the Krishnarajasagar—such dam and reservoir to be of a storage capacity of not higher than 112 feet above the sill of the under-sluices now in existence corresponding to 124 feet above bed of the river before construction of the dam, and to be of the effective capacity of 44,827 m.cft. measured from the sill of the irrigation sluices constructed at 60 feet above the bed of the river up to the maximum height of 124 feet above the bed of the river. The level of the bed of the river before the construction of the reservoir being taken as 12 feet below the sill level of the existing under-sluices, and such dam and reservoir to be in all respects as described in schedule forming Annexure II to this agreement.

(ii) The Mysore Government at their part hereby agree to regulate the discharge through and from the said reservoir strictly in accordance with rules of regulation set forth in the Annexure I, which rules of regulation shall be and form part of this agreement.

(iii) The Mysore Government hereby agree to furnish the Madras Government within two years from the date of the present agreement, dimension plans of anicuts and sluices or open heads at off-takes of all existing irrigation channels having their source in the river Cauvery, Lakshmanathirtha and Hemavathi showing thereon in a distinctive colour all alterations that have been made subsequent to the year 1910 and further to furnish maps similarly showing the location of the areas irrigated by the said channels prior to or in the year 1910.

(iv) The Mysore Government on their part shall be at liberty to carry out future extension of irrigation in Mysore under the Cauvery and its tributaries to an extent now fixed at 1,10,000 acres. This extent of new irrigation of 1,10,000 acres shall be in addition to and irrespective of the extent of irrigation permissible under the rules of regulation forming Annexure I to the Agreement, namely, 1,25,000 acres plus the extension permissible under each of the existing channels to the extent of one-third of the area actually irrigated under such channel in or prior to 1910.

(v) The Madras Government on their part agree to limit the new area of irrigation under their Cauvery-Mettur Project to 3,01,000 acres and the capacity of the new reservoir at Mettur above the lowest irrigation sluice to 93,500 m.cft.

Provided that scouring sluices be constructed in the dam at a lower level than the irrigation sluice, the dates on which such scouring sluices are opened shall be communicated to the Mysore Government.

(vi) The Mysore Government and the Madras Government agree with reference to the provisions of clauses (iv) and (v) preceding that each Government shall arrange to supply the other as soon after the close of each official or calendar year as may be convenient with returns of the areas newly brought under irrigation and with average monthly discharges at the main canal heads as soon after the close of each month as may be convenient.

(vii) The Mysore Government on their part agree that extension of irrigations in Mysore as specified in clause (iv) above shall be carried out only by means of reservoirs constructed on the Cauvery and its tributaries mentioned in schedule 'A' of 1892 Agreement. Such reservoirs may be of an effective capacity of 45,000 m.cft. in the aggregate and impounding therein shall be so regulated as not to make any material diminution in supplies connoted by the gauges accepted in the rules of regulation for the Krishnarajasagar forming Annexure I to this agreement. It being understood that the rules for working such reservoir shall be so framed as to reduce to within five per cent any loss during any impounding period by the adoption of suitable proportion factors, impounding formulae or such other means as may be settled at the time.

(viii) The Mysore Government further agree that full particulars and details of such reservoir schemes and of the impounding therein shall be furnished to the Madras Government to enable them to satisfy themselves that the condition in clause (vii) above will be fulfilled, should there arise any difference of opinion between the Madras and Mysore Governments as to whether the said conditions are fulfilled in regard to any such scheme or schemes, both the Madras and Mysore Governments agree that such difference shall be settled in the manner provided in clause (xv) below

(ix) The Mysore Government and the Madras Government agree that the reserve storage for power generation purposes now provided in the Krishnarajasagar may be utilised by the Mysore Government according to their convenience from any other reservoir hereafter to be constructed and the storage thus released from the Krishnarajasagar may be utilised for new irrigation within the extent of 1,10,000 acres provided for in the clause (iv) above.

(x) Should the Mysore Government so decide to release the reserve storage for power generation purposes from the

K. R. Sagar, the working tables for the new reservoir from which the power water will then be utilised shall be framed after taking into consideration, the conditions specified in clause (vii) above and the altered conditions of irrigation under the Krishnarajasagar.

(xi) The Mysore Government and the Madras Government further agree that the limitations and arrangements embodied in clauses (iv) to (viii) *supra* shall at the expiry of 50 years from the date of execution of these presents be open to reconsideration in the light of experience gained and of an examination of the possibilities of further extension of irrigation within the territories of the respective Governments and to such modifications and additions as may be mutually agreed upon as a result of such reconsideration.

(xii) The Madras Government and the Mysore Government further agree that the limits of extension of irrigation specified in clauses (iv) and (v) above shall not preclude extension of irrigation effected solely by improvement of duty without any increase of the quantity of water used.

(xiii) Nothing herein agreed to or contained shall be deemed to qualify or limit in any manner the operation of the 1892 Agreement in regard to matters other than those to which this agreement relates or to affect the rights of Mysore Government to construct new irrigation works on the tributaries of Cauvery in Mysore not included in Schedule 'A' of the 1892 Agreement.

(xiv) The Madras Government shall be at liberty to construct new irrigation works on the tributaries of Cauvery in Madras and should the Madras Government construct on the Bhavani, Amaravathi or Noyal rivers in Madras, any new storage reservoir, the Mysore Government shall be at liberty to construct as an offset, a storage reservoir, in addition to those referred to in clause (vii) of this agreement on one of the tributaries of the Cauvery in Mysore of a capacity not exceeding 60 per cent of the new reservoir in Madras.

Provided that the impounding in such reservoirs shall not diminish or affect in any way the supplies to which the Madras Government and Mysore Government respectively are entitled under this agreement or the division of surplus water which it is anticipated will be available for division on the termination of this agreement as provided in clause (xi).

(xv) The Madras Government and the Mysore Government hereby agree that, if at any time there should arise any dispute between the Madras Government and the Mysore

Government touching the interpretation or operation or carrying out of this agreement, such dispute shall be referred for settlement to arbitration, or if the parties so agree shall be submitted to the Government of India.

18th *February* 1924. (Sd.) P. HAUKINS,

Secretary to Government,

Public Works Department,

Madras.

18th *February* 1924. (Sd.) A. R. BANERJI,

Dewan of Mysore.

Under the 1924 Agreement with the Madras Government, besides the 1,25,000 acres under the Krishnarajasagar reservoir, the Mysore State was entitled to irrigate 1,10,000 acres more by constructing additional reservoirs in the Cauvery valley and its tributaries. Investigations conducted showed that under the Kabini, 40,000 acres could be secured for irrigation and remaining area in the Hemavathi and Lakshmanathirtha valleys. Mysore was also at liberty to extend irrigation by improvement of duty under each of the existing channels in the Cauvery valley by 33-1/3 per cent of the area irrigated in 1910 remaining unsubmerged.

Classes of irrigation works

Irrigation works are now classified into three categories, *viz.*, major, medium and minor works. The major schemes are those which cost more than five crores of rupees while the medium schemes are those which cost more than rupees 15 lakhs but less than rupees five crores. The schemes which cost less than rupees 15 lakhs are called minor works. Wells are used for lift irrigation, the water being raised from a lower level. The raising of water is effected either by manual labour or by animal or mechanical power. At present, sustained efforts are being made to introduce pumping sets for irrigation.

Acreage under irrigation

Out of a total of 6,75,817 acres of land put to agricultural use in the district, 1,80,911 acres came under various irrigation sources like canals, tanks and wells. The following table indicates the areas under different sources of irrigation during 1964-65 :

Taluk		Irrigated Area		
		Government Canals	Tanks	Wells
			(in acres)	
Mandya	..	37,991	5,278	160
Maddur	..	27,838	9,600	200
Malavalli	..	27,460	3,952	500
Pandavapura	..	13,600	3,489	196
Krishnarajpet	..	14,008	2,779	320
Nagamangala	..	565	9,447	100
Srirangapatna	..	23,272	131	25
Total	..	1,44,734	34,676	1,501

It is seen from the above table that, out of 1,80,911 acres under various sources of irrigation, 1,44,734 acres were fed by Government canals drawn from the perennial rivers like the Cauvery, Hemavathi and Shimsha. Tank water irrigated 34,676 acres. Mandya district has a number of tanks in all the taluks, except the Srirangapatna taluk, where the Cauvery canals are the main source of irrigation. Maddur taluk has the largest irrigated area under tanks, having a command area of 9,600 acres.

AGRICULTURE

Soils. The soils of Mandya district are derived from granites and gneisses interspersed with occasional patches of schists in Srirangapatna, Mandya and Pandavapura taluks. The soils range from red sandy loams to red clay loams, shallow in ridges and in higher elevations and comparatively deep in valley portions. The soils in Mandya, Malavalli, Maddur and Nagamangala taluks are shallow gravelly with a preponderance of quartz pebbles, iron concretions and coarser fractions. They are usually underlain with a murram zone containing powdered rock. The soils are highly leached and poor in bases. The water-holding capacity is low. The soils under the old channel areas in Malavalli, Srirangapatna and Pandavapura taluks are rich in clay.

The following table gives particulars of the soil types found in the district :

Types of soils	Chief characteristics	Places of occurrence	Chief crops
Red sandy loams	Shallow to medium, intermixed with quartz pebbles and iron concretionary materials, gravelly to sandy loam in texture, highly leached and poor in bases. Water-holding capacity is low.	Mandya, Malavalli, Maddur, Nagamangala, parts of Pandavapura and Krishnarajpet taluks.	*Irrigated.*—Ragi, paddy, sugarcane, plantains, coconuts, arecanuts and tobacco. *Rainfed.*—Ragi, Jowar, groundnut, oilseeds, pulses and castor.
Red clay loams	Shallow to medium, reddish to pale brown in colour, clayey to clay loams in texture, well-drained with gravelly sub-soil. Good water-holding capacity in the top soil. Lime concretions occasionally present.	Parts of Pandavapura, Srirangapatna and Nagamangala taluks.	*Irrigated.*—Paddy, sugarcane, plaintans and coconut *Rainfed.*—Ragi, castor, jowar, groundnut and pulses.

The Mandya district has old tank atchkats, *nala* and newly opened tank atchkats, where the nature of soils varies from clay soils to clay loamy and sandy loam soils and red sandy loam soils to gravelly soils in the new *nala* atchkats, particularly in the Visvesvaraya canal areas. Red sandy loam to gravelly soils is mostly found. In the other dry land regions of the district, only red gravelly soils and in some places, sandy loam and red soils exist. So far as the soil conditions are concerned, it varies from clay red to gravelly. Here and there in the area, there do exist patches of sandy soil.

Clay soils are generally rich and they are under good cultivation for a long period. These are found under all old irrigation channels of Srirangapatna, Krishnarajpet and Maddur taluks and parts of Pandavapura and under old tank atchkats. The red loam soils are deep, free and easy to work. They respond well to good treatment and are found in the taluks of Maddur, Malavalli, Pandavapura and Krishnarajpet. The gravelly and stony soils are found usually under new irrigation schemes. Not being under intensive cultivation under the previous crop farming and due to the geological formation, these lands are generally coarse, shallow and poor and they are found in parts of Mandya, Malavalli and Nagamangala.

Soil test results

The soils are largely neutral in reaction throughout the district with a tendency to develop alkalinity under conditions of restricted drainage. Fifty per cent of the soils are neutral and forty per cent are alkaline, being confined mostly to arid and

water-logged areas. There are a few acidic soils also. The soluble salt content is generally low and only in about five per cent of the cases, it reaches harmful concentrations and these are confined to badly drained areas. Organic matter is deficient in about 65 per cent of soils. The available phosphorus is uniformly low, only about three per cent being barely sufficient in this regard. Forty-eight per cent of the soils are poor in potash content also, the rest having sufficient and high quantities of this nutrient.

In 1930, a complete soil survey of the Visvesvaraya canal area was undertaken with a view to determining the areas fit for growing sugarcane and other crops.

Principal crops

The following figures indicate the principal crops grown in the district and their acreages in 1964-65 :

Crop		*Acreage*
Ragi	..	1,99,875
Paddy	..	1,51,391
Horsegram (*Hurali*)	..	1,03,703
Jowar (*Jola*)	..	38,674
Sugarcane	..	31,695
Groundnut	..	14,791
Coconut	..	11,218
Castor	..	6,060
Tobacco	..	2,198
Banana	..	2,285
Mango	..	1,377
Chillies	..	3,933

Cropping pattern

In the perennial zone, paddy and sugarcane crops are grown on a rotation basis. The other alternative is to grow annually two crops of paddy, one of long duration and the other of short duration, for the main and summer seasons, respectively. The third alternative is to grow a green manure crop followed by paddy cultivation, while the fourth alternative is to grow irrigated ragi followed by paddy. The last alternative is becoming popular. In some areas of the wet zone, three crops of paddy are grown every year. The prevalent practice in the district is to grow a green manure crop followed by long duration varieties of paddy, such as Coimbatore selections, *viz.*, Ratnachudi, S.R. 26, D-Bangarakovi and the like. In the dry zone, the main crop is ragi. This is sown in the months of June and July and harvested during December. Jowar or Jola is another important food crop grown in the district.

Paddy

Paddy (*Oryza sativa*)—Kannada name : *Bhatta*. Paddy is grown in all the taluks of the district, the acreage being large in Maddur, Mandya, Malavalli, Krishnarajpet and Srirangapatna taluks. The following statement gives the acreage under paddy in the seven taluks of the district for the year 1964-65 :

Taluk		*Acres*
Mandya	..	29,376
Maddur	..	26,020
Malavalli	..	25,974
Pandavapura	..	15,064
Krishnarajpet	..	21,788
Srirangapatna	..	23,157
Nagamangala	..	10,012
Total	..	1,51,391

Paddy has been a major crop in the Mandya district and consequently the important aspects of its cultivation have been fully investigated. The Chemistry Division of the State Agricultural Department has conducted investigations bearing on the aspects of the optimum soil conditions for paddy growing and the question of the manurial requirements of paddy grown under different conditions. In fact, along with the development of high-yielding varieties, the application of manures to the paddy crop as a direct means of enhancing the crop yields, has been one of the more important lines of work. As is well known, paddy is a crop which thrives in the warm humid climate of the tropics under assured sources of irrigation. The crop is semi-aquatic in habit and is grown under plentiful supply of water for the major period of its growth. It is grown under a variety of soil and climatic conditions and the major deciding factor is the availability of a continuous supply of water throughout the life period of the crop.

Before the advent of improved strains, many kinds of paddy were cultivated in the district, especially in the Cauvery valley, *viz.*, *Dodda bhatta, Hotte Kembatti, Arsina Kembatti, Sukadas, Elakki-raja, Konavalli, Bili Sanna, Putta-bhatta* and *Kari-kallu*. With the exception of *Dodda-bhatta*, which takes seven months, all the other kinds are harvested in five and a half months.

Transplantation

The common method of growing paddy is to transplant seedlings from a seed bed. Especially, in the canal areas of the district, this method is followed as a rule. The field is well-ploughed soon after the previous harvest. Water is then let in and the green manure crop is trampled in. After this, the field is again

ploughed. The bunds are trimmed and the puddle is levelled. Into this puddle, seedlings, about 30 to 45 days old, are transplanted in bunches containing, on an average, five to ten plants at intervals of about a span. Water is let in slowly till the yellow of the transplanted seedlings changes into green. The field is continuously irrigated till about ten days prior to the harvest, when water is completely stopped.

The other mode, called the *mole bhatta* method, is also in vogue in some places in the district. But the local raiyats believe that the transplantation method yields a prolific crop and also allows time for raising a crop of *uddu* or *hesaru* before the transplantation takes place. During the three months previous to sowing or transplanting, as the case may be, the land has to be ploughed from three to five times, manuring being resorted to between the fourth and fifth times. Under the transplantation method, the paddy field is ploughed in the month of April or earlier, provided there are some summer showers. In June, water is let into the fields. The green manure crop rots for a week, when the field is again ploughed. Then the seedlings are planted. This method is known to give high yield; the expenses of weeding are also less. The cultivators in the district have evolved their own method by which they sow ten seers of seed per acre. The outturn of paddy in the Cauvery channel tract is about 15 pallas (one palla equals 100 seers) per acre.

Mole method

The sowing of sprouted seed in puddled land is called the *mole* method of cultivation and is practised under big tanks, more especially in the case of the Vaishakha or summer paddy, that is, the one which is sown about December and harvested about April. Under this method, the paddy field is watered and the soil is softened and then ploughed in puddle. The ploughing is repeated four or five days till the stubble of the old crop rots well and the soil is thoroughly stirred up. The excess water is then drained off. Leaves and twigs are spread on the field uniformly and then trampled in. Sprouted seed is then sown by broadcast method. The seed sinks in the soft mud and the next day, the field is drained thoroughly. For two weeks thereafter, water is let in carefully for a few hours daily and then drained off, till the crop is well established. It is then irrigated copiously. After a month, harrowing is done both by the hand-harrow and the bullock-harrow, this being repeated both cross-wise and diagonally. Hand-weeding follows and the crop requires no further attention except continued irrigation till harvest time. The sprouting of seed for this method, as well as for raising seedlings for transplantation, is done by soaking the seed tied up in a bag for one full night. The bag is then taken out and the contents heaped in a cool place, covered up with straw and leaves. This heap is kept moist for two days after which the sprouts begin to appear.

The harvesting of paddy begins as soon as the field gets dried after draining off the water. Harvest generally begins when the grain is quite ripe. After the crop is harvested, it is allowed to dry on the fields for a few days and then brought over to the threshing yard. The threshing is taken up immediately or after about ten days, if the sheaves are put up in the stack. The threshing is carried out by beating the earheads on an inclined plank or a bench or a stone and the grains get separated, though in some cases, a small quantity may be left over in the straw. This is laid aside and after the first threshing by beating is over, the straw is taken up for a fresh threshing to separate the grain that had been left over. This second threshing is done by means of trampling out the grain under the feet of cattle. The grain is then winnowed to remove chaff or empty grains.

Japanese method

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation is a new method of intensive cultivation of paddy, which is becoming quite popular in the region. Adoption of this method produced encouraging results in several parts of the country. The Mysore State experimented with this method for the first time in 1953. As a result of sustained hard work with this method, the yield of paddy per acre increased from one to one-and-a-half times or even twice the normal average yield. Besides this higher yield, there is yet another advantage under this method. That is, there is a considerable saving of the seed paddy as a lesser seed rate per acre is sufficient. In this method, the nursery plot required to raise seedlings per acre is only two guntas. The plot is well-ploughed, levelled and divided into beds of eight feet by four feet, leaving a space of one foot between the beds. The length of the bed may vary from eight feet to 25 feet, depending on the length of the nursery plot. The beds are covered with a thin layer of wood ash. The paddy seed is sown very thin on the beds After sowing, the seeds are covered well with earth or manure. The beds are well irrigated. Care is particularly taken to see that the beds are fully wet during the first week of sowing. During the second and the third weeks, water is let in. In the course of 25 days after sowing, the seedlings become ready for planting. The transplanting is completed when the seedlings are 25 to 30 days old. The field for planting paddy under the Japanese method is well ploughed with the application of eight to ten cart-loads of green manure. At the time of transplantation, four maunds of ammonium sulphate per acre are applied. After a month, another two maunds of ammonium sulphate is given as top dressing. In the Japanese method, line planting is an important feature. This is in contrast with the old traditional method, where the plantings are done at random. This planting in line facilitates easy interculturing. The spacing between the rows is nine inches to ten inches.

In order to step up rice production in the Mandya district region, the Japanese method was tried with a modest target of 75,000 acres in 1958-59. The achievement of this target exceeded anticipation and in that year, 79,509 acres were brought under this new method. During 1959-60, a target of 80,000 acres was fixed and in that year, a record acreage of 86,000 acres was achieved. In 1964-65, the target fixed was 1,10,000 acres and the achievement was 92,120 acres. In order to give sufficient impetus to cultivation, provision was made for giving short-term and medium-term loans to agriculturists. The increase derived by the adoption of this new method was roughly five and a half pallas per acre. The achievement of this good progress was due to intensive propaganda undertaken by the Agricultural Department. Nurseries were invariably raised and many cultivators came forward to take up this improved method on the lines suggested by the department. This new method is gaining ground in all parts of the district and is quite popular with the cultivators. The following figures indicate the area transplanted under the Japanese method in 1964-65 :

Taluk		*Area transplanted.* (in acres)
Mandya	..	20,950
Maddur	..	18,050
Malavalli	..	17,720
Srirangapatna	..	15,000
Pandavapura	..	9,000
Krishnarajpet	..	9,200
Nagamangala	..	2,200
Total	..	92,120

Recent trends

About sixty per cent of the total paddy area in the district has been sown with improved varieties of paddy seeds such as *Coimbatore Sanna* selections (S. 661, S. 699, S. 139, S. 701, S. 749, S. 784 and S. 1092). Of these, fine varieties like S. 1092 are proving popular in the area. After the introduction of the Package Programme, the number of varieties have been reduced. Now S. 701 and S. 1092 cover the largest area in the district. Among the summer varieties, S. 705, S. 317, China 245 and H. 497 have become popular.

The fertiliser-way to grow more paddy became quite popular along with the rapidly advancing technique in farming practices

after the advent of the Package Programme in the district. Necessary trials were conducted and in practically all the trials, the application of nitrogen was found to increase the paddy yields. The application of one-and-a-quarter maunds or 20 lbs. of nitrogen per acre increased the yield of paddy by 4.5 maunds per acre Two-and-a-half maunds of ammonium sulphate per acre increased the yield by 6.6 maunds.

Ragi

Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).—This is another principal food crop grown mostly as a rain-fed crop during the monsoon period (July to December). It is grown in all the taluks of the district, comparatively more in Nagamangala, Krishnarajpet, Malavalli and Maddur taluks. The following figures indicate the extent of ragi area in the several taluks of the district in 1964-65 :

Taluk		*Acres*
Nagamangala	..	44,737
Krishnarajpet	..	41,192
Malavalli	..	31,933
Maddur	..	26,600
Mandya	..	25,362
Pandavapura	..	20,666
Srirangapatna	..	9,385
Total	..	1,99,875

The estimated average yield of this crop in the district is three to three-and-a-half pallas per acre (a palla equals 100 seers). Ragi is grown during summer also in some taluks. An area of 8,178 acres was under summer ragi in 1964-65. The estimated average yield of summer ragi is six pallas per acre. In fact, ragi is the foremost crop in the district ranking first among the principal crops.

Special features

Ragi is the staple food of the people in several parts of the State. It has many valuable features which distinguish it from other foodgrains. It is one of the hardiest crops suited for dry farming. It can grow under conditions of very low rainfall and can withstand even severe drought. It is a grain of high nutritive value and is considered to give sustenance to people doing hard physical work. It can be grown as a dry crop and also under irrigation. The straw of this crop is considered as a valuable food for the working and milch animals. This crop is grown on loamy and sandy-loam soils. It grows well generally on soils free from stones and gravel. The root system of this crop is

remarkably extensive though somewhat shallow, and soils possessing proper texture and moisture-holding capacity are required for its cultivation. Ragi is also raised on clayey soils.

Seasons.—Mandya district has three distinct seasons for growing ragi, *viz., Kar, Hain* and *Rabi*. *Kar* and *Hain* are rain-fed crops, while *Rabi* is completely an irrigated one. *Kar* crop is sown in April and harvested in August-September. *Hain* crop is sown in July and harvested in November-December. Preparation for the *Rabi* crop commences from February and it does not depend upon the south-west or the north-east monsoons like *Kar* and *Hain*, since it is completely an irrigated crop.

The ploughing for ragi crop proper begins with the first showers of rain and repeated ploughings are done or in the alternative, the *kunte* is worked. The improved mould-board ploughs are of great advantage and effect considerable saving in the number of ploughings required. Since transplanting involves more time and more labour than drilling, use of mould-board ploughs has been again found to be of advantage. About fifty per cent of the ragi crop is sown broadcast.

Manuring.—The usual application of four to six cart-loads of farmyard manure or compost manure before sowing is practised in all taluks. In addition to this, one cwt. of fertilizer mixture consisting of ammonium sulphate and superphosphate is also applied. If this mixture is applied to the ragi field before sowing, better results are obtained. In the case of irrigated ragi, about 15 cart-loads of farmyard manure or compost manure and two tons of green leaf manure per acre become necessary. The application of manures depends upon the soil fertility also.

Inter-cultivation

Inter-cultivation is an important factor for controlling weeds, removing extra seedlings and loosening of soils. In order to achieve good results in this regard, the *kunte* is extensively used. The slit-harrow and the blade are also used. Generally, three or four inter-cultivations are done on the ragi field.

The main season for inter-cultivation of ragi is from beginning of October and the crop is fully in earheads in about a fortnight thereafter. The earheads mature and become ready for harvest in about 40 days and the actual harvest begins from the middle of November and continues upto the middle of December, depending upon the variety and the month when the crop is sown. The crop usually takes about five to five-and-a-half months to mature. Harvest is done by means of ordinary sickles and the plants are cut close to the ground so as not to waste any of the straw which is considered very valuable. The sheaves are tied and put in large field stacks temporarily or carted straightaway to be stacked on the threshing floors. The threshing of ragi is

done in three ways, *viz.*, by beating out the grains with sticks, by treading out the grains under the feet of oxen and lastly by working a stone roller over the sheaves.

There are many local varieties of ragi grown in the area, the important ones being *hullubile, madayangiri, gudubile, giddaragi, hasarakambi, doddaragi, karigidda, jenumudde, majjige, jadesangha* and *rudrajade*. Of late, new varieties are being propagated like H. 22, Co. 2 and K. 1. About five per cent of the total ragi area in the district is stated to be under the improved varieties and the remaining under the local varieties. The local varieties are being gradually replaced by improved varieties like H 22 and K. 1. The performance of *Aruna* and other new ragi varieties are still in the experimentation stage and these are also gaining popularity among the cultivators.

New strains

Ragi is cultivated under irrigation mostly during summer under canal and tank atchkats. It is grown as a second crop in rotation with the main-season crops like sugarcane, paddy, chilli and other vegetable crops. The varieties required for summer cultivation are quite distinct from both the *Kar* and the monsoon dry-land types. In order to evolve varieties for summer cultivation, breeding work was undertaken both by pure line selection and hybridisation. *Aruna*, a pure line selection, was first isolated and subsequently two more new strains, *viz., Udaya* (*Aruna* plus K. 1) and *Purna (Auna* plus Co-1) were evolved by hybridisation. These strains were found to be immensely suitable for cultivation in many of the irrigated tracts. On account of their improved features like early and uniform maturity, seasonal adaptability and high vigour, they have become popular in the Visvesvaraya canal area for summer cultivation in rotation with sugarcane and monsoon paddy.

Ragi grains are ground into flour and then cooked either as a pudding or as a porridge. It has been established that ragi has high protein content. The ragi grain can be malted and used as a nourishing form of food. For this purpose, the grain is first soaked in water from 36 to 48 hours and removed and spread out on the floor and allowed to germinate over a period of seven days. After germination, the grain is dried in the sun and then roasted over a low fire and ground into flour.

Jowar

Jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*)—Kannada name: *Jola*—Jowar or *jola* is one of the popular dry land foodgrains grown in all the taluks of the district. The total area under this crop, during 1964-65, was 38,674 acres. The figures given below indicate the extent of acreage of jowar in the several taluks of the district during **1964-65** :

Taluk			*Acres*
Malavalli	..	..	17,740
Srirangapatna	..	..	6,875
Maddur	..	..	4,600
Mandya	..	..	4,405
Nagamangala	..	..	2,500
Pandavapura	..	..	1,814
Krishnarajpet	..	..	740
	Total	..	38,674

Jowar grows well in tracts of low rainfall and it can withstand considerable drought. It has comparatively a quick growth. It also yields large quantities of fodder. Jowar is a crop suited mostly to plains, though on the Mysore pleateau it grows at an elevation of about 3,000 feet. Being an important millet, it occupies a considerable acreage in some of the taluks of the district. It is grown both in *Kharif* and *Rabi* seasons in the district. The *Kharif* crop is sown between April and May and harvested in the months of August and September. The *Rabi* crop is sown between September and November and harvested between February and March. The yield per acre varies from eight to ten pallas. The cultivation of jowar is almost similar to that of ragi. The cultivators have, of late, started drill-sowing instead of broadcast-sowing in order to get better results. Dibbling is also in vogue, but it has not gained much popularity.

Split application of fertilisers

About ten cart-loads of farmyard manure or compost manure, together with a mixture of 50 lbs. of fertilizers consisting of Ammonium Sulphate and Superphosphate per acre are applied. After six weeks from the date of sowing, one cwt. of this fertilizer mixture is applied again in order to get better results. The split application of fertilizers is found to increase the yield considerably. The cultivators have learnt through propaganda and experience the need for selection of good seeds which are free from attack of pests and diseases. Before sowing, the seeds are treated with recommended fungicides against the attack of diseases. The treating of the seed with dry sulphur dust—325 mesh quality—is an absolute assurance against smut disease. Inter-cultivations are done two to three times with slit hoes to eradicate weeds in the plots and for better crop growth.

A considerable extent of the jowar growing area formerly concerned itself with evolving better varieties and also improving cultural practices. Recent work done by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, has shown that even under

rain-fed conditions, the green fodder yield from jowar can be considerably increased. Besides, experiments done in research centres in respect of jowar cultivation, indicate that trials were conducted on one-acre plots, each of which was divided into four parts with strong and well-protected bunds all round to check erosion and outflow of rain water. A fertilizer mixture was well incorporated into the soil. The crop was sown broadcast. The normal yield in the selected plot was 60 maunds per acre. When five tons of farmyard manure were applied, the average yield increased to 113 maunds. But when the farmyard manure was supplemented with 150 pounds of ammonium sulphate and 125 pounds of single superphosphate, the average yield went up to 173 maunds. Thus, by using fertilizers, an extra yield of about 59 maunds was obtained.

The usual jowar varieties grown in the Mandya area are the *Mungar Jola* and *Bili Jola*. A larger area is sown with *Bili Jola* varieties. A suitable new strain for the *Mungar* crop is in the offing.

Sugarcane

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*)—Kannada name: *Kabbu.*—Sugarcane is yet another important crop grown in the district. It has an assured market in the district from the two sugar factories, *viz.*, the Mysore Sugar Mills, Mandya and the Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane, Pandavapura. As a result, sugarcane cultivation has received an impetus in the district. The total area under this crop, during 1964-65, was 31,695 acres. It is grown in all the taluks of the district and the following statement shows the extent of its acreage in the seven taluks in 1964-65 :

Taluk			*Acres*
Mandya	..	..	15,417
Pandavapura	..	..	5,684
Maddur	..	..	4,700
Malavalli	..	..	320
Krishnarajpet	..	..	2,520
Srirangapatna	..	..	2,004
Nagamangala	..	..	1,050
	Total	..	31,695

From the above statement, it is seen that Mandya and Pandavapura taluks in which the two sugar factories are situated have the largest acreages of sugarcane. The area under this crop is being stepped up to meet the demands of these two sugar

factories in the area. The Visvesvaraya canal tract with its assured water supply is being developed as an area of intensive cultivation of sugarcane. The cultivation of this crop plays an important part in the agricultural economy of this district.

Even before the starting of the sugar factories, sugarcane was being grown in about 5,000 to 8,000 acres in the composite district of Mysore. Two kinds of cane called *Rasadali* and *Pattapatti* were being grown in the area. While *Rasadali* was being grown from earlier times, *Pattapatti* was introduced into Mysore from Arcot at the time of Haidar Ali by Mustafa Ali Khan who was the paymaster-general at that time. Both these kinds of cane yield good jaggery (gur). In those days, when there were no large sugar factories, the cultivators were extracting sugar from the *Pattapatti* variety of cane. The *Rasadali* variety was usually planted during the summer months, while the *Pattapatti* after the monsoon showers. The duration of the *Rasadali* type was one year and that of *Pattapatti,* fourteen months. In some cases, it was being followed by a second crop. The *Rasadali* variety is not suited for a second crop.

Germination

For the cultivation of sugarcane, the land is prepared well by ploughing. As ploughing is to be deep, a mould-board plough is generally used. The field is then laid out into flat beds or ridges and furrows. Sugarcane is propagated vegetatively. The whole cane or the top portion of it is cut into pieces or setts, each containing three buds. The top of the cane is better used for planting as it contains less sucrose and the buds sprout quicker. In an experiment conducted by the agricultural personnel with different setts, it was found that the percentage of germination was 100 in the case of top setts, 40 in the case of middle setts and 19 in the case of bottom setts.

The furrow system of planting the cane setts is found to be more convenient. In this method, water is let into furrows and the setts are pressed into the soft soil, taking care to see that the buds are placed laterally. The setts are planted along or across the furrows or even diagonally in the furrows. In the trench method of planting, the trenches are 1 to 1½ feet deep and 3 to 4 feet apart.

In the factory areas around Mandya and Pandavapura, the planting is spread over a longer period so that the canes could be available for a longer crushing season; short, medium and long duration cane varieties are selected for planting so that a continuous supply of canes to the factories during the crushing season could be assured.

Cane is planted in Mandya district in February and March every year, mostly with setts from the CO-419 variety. It is believed that a late-planted cane suffers from an attack of borers.

The water requirement of the crop depends upon the variety of the cane, the nature of the soil and the distribution of rainfall. Sugarcane requires 80 to 90 acre-inches of water inclusive of rainfall. Thin cane requires less water than the thick cane. In the furrow system, the demand for water is less.

Sugarcane responds well to the application of manures. Tank silt, red earth and sometimes even sand are applied to heavy soils at the rate of 50 cart loads per acre; cattle manure upto 50 cart loads is also ploughed in. Castor cake or groundnut cake is largely used by cultivators. Lands of average fertility are manured with ten tons of cattle manure, two cwts. of ammonium sulphate with castor cakes. In the prepared stages, green manure crop is ploughed in. The yield of cane varies from 30 to 40 tonnes per acre.

Improved varieties of cane have been largely tried in the area. Of these, the CO-419 has become popular throughout the district. This variety is grown in about 16,000 to 18,000 acres and the yield works out to 30 to 35 tonnes per acre. HM-320, another improved variety, is also grown in Mandya, Krishnarajpet and Maddur taluks.

Groundnut

Groundnut (Arachis hypogaea)—Kannada name: *Kadale-kayi*.—This is an important oilseed grown in all the taluks of the district, extending to an area of 14,791 acres in 1964-65. The following is the taluk-wise break-up of the acreage:

Taluk		*Acreage*
Malavalli	.. ..	5,810
Maddur	.. ..	4,580
Pandavapura	.. ..	2,616
Srirangapatna	.. ..	1,099
Krishnarajpet	.. ..	283
Mandya	.. ..	253
Nagamangala	.. ..	150
	Total ..	14,791

It is evident from the above statement that Malavalli and Maddur are the two leading taluks in the district for the cultivation of groundnut. The irrigated, improved Spanish groundnut is largely grown in these taluks. Besides the Spanish variety,

H.G. 8 and T.M.V. 2 varieties are also popular. It may be of interest to note that the Department of Agriculture in Mysore was the first in India to start intensive work on groundnut crop.

Groundnut is cultivated both as a dry-land and an irrigated crop. This crop is sown in the better class soils, the light-red and ash-coloured loamy soils being preferred. The sowing season commences usually in May, June and July and the crop is ready for harvest during September, October and November. In the preparatory stage, three to four ploughings are given by the country-plough and one to two ploughings are given by the mould-board. Five to six cartloads of farmyard manure are applied per acre. The sowing is done in plough furrows, nine inches apart. Three to four interculturings are done till the crop comes to flowering. After a period of three-and-a-half to five-and-a-half months, the leaves become yellowish and begin to dry. Then the crop is harvested. The harvest time usually coincides with the cessation of the rains for the year when the ground becomes hard. If the ground is very hard, it is usual to plough the land in order to help the pickers to gather the pods more easily. The pods are dried well before they are sold or sent to the market for sale. Under irrigation, a better yield is obtained by sowing early duration varieties.

Minor millets

During 1964-65, the total area under minor millets such as *Navane, Haraka* and *Save* was 6,033 acres in the entire district. *Navane* is an important dry land crop. In this district, this crop is grown on red soils. Mostly, *navane* is grown along with ragi. There are several varieties of this millet, which fall into two types, one having a thin low compact earhead and the other, a thick heavy and much larger earhead, which bends down by its weight. In both these types, there are whitish yellow, dark and orange-yellow grains. In the district, *navane* is sown in the month of May along with the early ragi. The cultivation methods adopted for this crop are similar to those of other dry land crops. The duration of this crop is only three months. It is harvested like the ragi crop. *Navane* is used in the same way as rice. The average yield of this crop is 600 lbs. per acre.

Haraka (*Panicum semiverticullatum*).—This is perhaps the hardiest among the dry land crops. It is sown generally on rough and poor variety of soils, far away from the villages. The land for *haraka* is given very little preparatory tillage. The grain is sown either broadcast or in rows, about the middle of June, before sowing for the main ragi crop commences. It receives hardly any attention except one hoeing with the *kunte*. The crop takes six to seven months to ripen. The grain is exceedingly coarse. It is pounded to remove the thick shiny husk and then ground into flour. The straw is not a good fodder.

Save (*Panicum miliare*).—This is another minor crop grown in the district. It is grown both as a pure crop and also as a mixed crop along with ragi. When grown alone, it is sown mostly on the poorer sandy soils. In the event of ragi not being sown due to the vagaries of the seasons, *save* is sown on the better class of soils. Two varieties of *save* are recognised, a tall heavily bearing variety called *hire-save* and a dwarf variety called *kiri-save*. Varieties of this grain, differing in colour, such as white, dark and yellow are also to be seen in both the types. The taller variety is the one which is chosen for sowing on the better class soils. The dwarf variety is suitable for poor quality soils. The crop is generally sown after the end of the main *mungar* rain and before the beginning of the *hingar* showers. The grain ripens in about three months and is harvested and threshed in the same way as the other grains. The grain is boiled and eaten like rice and also ground into flour for making cakes.

Horsegram

Horsegram (*Dolichos biflorus*)—Kannada name: *Hurali*.—Horsegram is a very important crop in the district, occupying an area of 1,03,703 acres, in 1964-65. It is grown in all the seven taluks of the district. It is raised as a dry crop almost invariably and also under conditions of moderate rainfall. It is grown on a wide range of soils. There is no type of soil, excepting the bad alkaline soils, on which it is not sown in the district. Good deep red loams, clayey soils, stony and gravelly upland soils can all be sown with this crop. It is a kind of preparatory crop, two or three crops of this being taken before the land is put under ragi, jowar or other main crops. Most of the surplus land belonging to the cultivator, which he cannot possibly prepare in time for ragi cultivation, is put under horsegram. Horsegram is generally sown in rows and in some cases broadcast. In the former method, it is sown in plough furrows about nine inches apart. For broadcasting, the field is divided into long narrow strips of about ten feet width by means of plough furrows. Seeds are sown broadcast in these strips successively and the sowing is followed by ploughing to cover the seed. Where the crop is sown in rows, the field is once intercultured. Horsegram is sown in many places with a mixed crop of niger, which is sown in rows about three to six feet apart, simultaneously with horsegram. The crop is always sown thick, a seed rate of 40 lbs. per acre being common. The crop is harvested by pulling out the plants. They are removed to the threshing floor, stacked for a week, allowed to dry and then threshed by trampling under the feet of oxen or with the stone threshing roller. A good crop of horsegram yields about 600 lbs. per acre. The produce requires a good deal of cleaning by means of winnowing and sifting in order to remove the seeds of the various weeds. Horsegram is the poor man's food and is eaten boiled or fried. It is also given as food for horses.

Other pulses

Other pulses like blackgram, greengram, *avare* and *togari* are also grown in the district. The total acreage under pulses was 1,24,021 in 1964-65. *Avare* (*Dolichos lablab*) is an important pulse grown in the district. Many cultivators raise at least as much of *avare* as they need for their domestic use. *Avare* crop is grown generally as a mixed crop with ragi. Sown along with ragi, it comes to maturity only by about the end of January. But from December onwards, the green pods are picked and sold as a vegetable. The crop is harvested when the pods are quite dry. It is threshed by beating the pods with sticks. The pulse is usually split and then marketed.

Blackgram, locally called *uddu* (*Phaseolus mungo*), is grown as an early monsoon crop. It is also grown as a mixed crop with jowar. There are two varieties of this pulse, a small-seeded one and a large seeded one, the latter being rather larger than a pepper corn. The sowing is done in the months of April and May. The crop is harvested three-and-a-half months after sowing.

Greengram, called *hesaru* (*Phaseolus aureus*), is raised in the district in the same way as blackgram. Two varieties of this pulse are grown, one with a large seed and luxuriant leaf growth and the other which is small-seeded and less bushy.

Tur

Togari or *tur* is an important pulse crop in the district. It is grown on all kinds of soils. Soils not deficient in lime are said to yield the best quality of *togari* dhal. The quality of the pulse is determined by the quickness with which it softens on boiling. *Togari* is grown as a mixed crop with ragi or jowar. As in the case of *avare*, this crop also comes to maturity long after ragi or jowar is harvested, that is, about the middle of January. The plants are cut at the base when mature and are brought to the threshing floor and stacked. The pulse is threshed out by piling the crop in a thick layer on the threshing yard and beating out with a stick. The empty pods and chaff are used as fodder. The pulse is husked by inducing incipient sprouting and then dried and split in a grinding mill. The germination is brought about by mixing the pulse with red earth and piling it loose The pile is opened and heaped twice in the course of the day. The sprouts then become slightly visible. The pulse is then dried in the sun.

Bengalgram or *kadale* is another pulse grown in the district. Unlike *avare* and *togari*, this pulse is always grown pure, that is, by itself. It is a cold weather crop and is sown late during the north-east monsoon period, *i.e.*, from October onwards upto December. Little attention is paid to interculture. The crop comes to maturity in about three months, the heavy dews of the cold months being beneficial to the same. The pulse is eaten in various ways, fried, whole and salted, parched and split, cooked

with a variety of dishes or ground into flour and made into sweetmeats.

Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*)—Kannada name: *Tengu* This is an important plantation crop in the district, having an acreage of 11,218 in 1964-65. Out of this total, Nagamangala taluk alone had an acreage of 5,407 and Maddur taluk came next with 1,670 acres. The following is the taluk-wise break-up of the acreage: **Coconut**

Taluk		*Acres*
Nagamangala	..	5,407
Maddur	..	1,670
Krishnarajpet	..	1,667
Mandya	..	884
Srirangapatna	..	785
Malavalli	..	441
Pandavapura	..	364
Total	..	11,218

Coconuts are grown generally on light sandy soils, but heavy rich clays under most of the tanks also give good crops. The trees begin to bear from the seventh year, more generally from the tenth and continue to bear, it is believed, for about a hundred years. About 100 nuts per year is the average yield of a well-grown tree.

Coconut is used for two important purposes, *viz.*, as an edible product and for the preparation of oil. As an edible product, it forms an ingredient of many Indian dishes. It is an article consumed often even in poorest households. It is, however, as a source of oil that it finds a more extensive use. Coconuts grown in Maddur taluk are noted for their size and sweet water content; they are also sometimes dried into copra which has a ready market. Tender coconuts are also sold in bazaars.

Castor (*Ricinus communis*)—Kannada name: *Haralu.*—Castor is the most extensively grown oil-seed in Krishnarajpet and Pandavapura taluks. Out of a total area of 6,060 acres of castor in the district in 1964-65, Krishnarajpet taluk accounted for 1,307 acres, whereas Pandavapura taluk accounted for 1,016 acres. The acreage figures for the other taluks were Malavalli 810, Mandya 743, Maddur 720 and Srirangapatna 664. The lands are given a thorough preparation by repeated ploughings and then worked with *kuntes*. After all these operations, a good seed-bed is prepared. Plough furrows are then made, both lengthwise **Castor**

and crosswise, with a distance of about four feet between them and at the intersection of the furrows, a little cattle manure is put and two seeds of castor are planted. The sowing is done in the month of June. Within three months, the plants begin to flower and bear fruit. Picking is done from December onwards as the fruit bunches keep ripening. The fruits are spread out in the sun and well beaten out to separate the hard husk from the seed. The seeds are used for the extraction of oil, which finds use as a medicine, unguent and lamp oil. The seeds are also exported.

Chillies

Chillies (Capsicum annuum)—Kannada name : *Menasinakai*.—Krishnarajpet taluk in Mandya district has a large area of 1,187 acres under chillies and the total acreage for the whole district in 1964-65 was 3,933 acres. Like tobacco, chillies form an important crop, grown both on dry lands and under irrigation. It is an indispensable dietary article of the people and many a cultivator grows chillies on a small patch of land for his domestic needs. The cultivation has to be as careful as for tobacco. The field has to be ploughed several times and then worked with *kuntes* producing a fine and deep tilth. The variety of chillies grown in the Mandya district is mainly a long, thin, stringy type, which is a heavy yielder. Seedlings are raised in small nurseries and they are sown in the month of June. Transplanting is done about the same time as sowing ragi in mid-July or early August. In three months, green chillies can be picked up. The crop continues to bear even till February, though the bulk of picking is completed by the end of December.

Among other crops grown in the district, tobacco occupies 2,198 acres, of which Maddur taluk has the largest acreage, *i.e.*, 1,400 acres.

As a result of the several agricultural development programmes implemented in the district under the successive Five-Year Plans, the total production of food and commercial crops in the district has increased considerably over the last few years. The total food production in the district which was 5,61,228 tons at the end of the First Five-Year Plan (1956-57), increased to 11,10,363 tons at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan (1960-61). This quantity has further increased during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

Promotion of Scientific Agriculture

Agricultural practices in the district, which hitherto were tradition-bounded, are being gradually replaced by scientific methods. The Agricultural Department, the Community Development Programme and the Intensive Agricultural District Programme have been mainly responsible for this development. There was once a belief that agricultural pursuits were more a gamble than a profitable occupation. But this belief has been

now dispelled to a considerable extent by new methods, which have conclusively proved that money invested in farming can be profitable. With the execution of irrigation schemes, provision of electric pump sets, distribution of fertilisers and good seeds, improved plant protection and the like, the land is yielding more. In the following paragraphs, an account of the efforts that are being made to popularise scientific methods of agriculture in the district is given.

Agricultural implements

The farmers in the district are using various types of implements, both traditional and improved. In recent years, improved agricultural implements like the K. M. ploughs, Mysore-pattern ploughs, Eureka ploughs, Gurjar ploughs, Cooper ridgers, Japanese hand-rakes, Japanese weeders, green manure tramplers and blade harrows are becoming popular.

Tillage is perhaps one of the oldest agricultural operations. The main functions of tillage are to modify the soil structure in such a way as to produce suitable tilth for germination of seeds and subsequent growth of plants. It is also important to incorporate manure into the soil. In order to promote favourable conditions for the growth of useful soil organisms, tillage under scientific conditions becomes a necessity. The type of preparatory cultivation varies with the type of soil, kind of crop to be grown, climatic factors, the extent of weeds and the time available for preparation of the soil.

The country-plough is still the most common implement used in the district. This plough consists of a wooden body to which an iron share, a shaft pole and a handle are attached. The body is usually wedge-shaped and triangular or rectangular in section. This plough is easily made and repaired. Compared with the improved ones which are becoming popular, the country-plough opens only a V-shaped furrow and unless the plough is run a number of times, many portions of the field remain unploughed It has been realised by progressive farmers that the country-plough has no proper adjustment for varying the depth or width of the furrow. So, in order to get the best results, improved ploughs are being made use of by many. Though it is not possible to give exact numbers of old and new ploughs in the district, it is estimated that there were 1,60,000 ploughs of all kinds in the district during 1965-66.

Manures and fertilisers

Good soil management involves adoption of suitable cultural practices and supply of adequate plant foods to the soil in the form of manures and fertilisers. The nutrients required for the growth of a crop must be supplied to the soil so that a proper

balance between the nutrients removed from the soil and the nutrients added to it by the application of manures and fertilisers is maintained. Manure is defined as a substance, which when added to the soil, restores or increases its production capacity. On the basis of their organic matter content, manures are classified as organic and in-organic manures and on the basis of their origin, they are classified as natural and artificial manures. Among organic manures, the most important is the farmyard manure. It is the oldest and most popular manure in use. The manure contains the dung and urine of farm animals mixed with a certain amount of litter or waste fodder. The farmyard manure provides nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash to field crops. The other natural manures used in the district are the compost, sunn-hemp, glyricidia and sesbania.

'Compost' is the term applied to the material resulting from the decomposition of waste organic substances under the action of micro-organisms. Compost is prepared by decomposing the farm wastes in heaps or pits. This decomposed material resembles farmyard manure. In Mandya district, compost is being prepared by all the ten municipalities and also in rural areas. During 1965-66, a sizeable quantity of compost was obtained from these sources; the following figures show the quantity procured from urban areas of the district during the year :—

Towns		*Quantity in tons*
Mandya	..	2,425
Srirangapatna	..	939
Maddur	..	790
Malavalli	..	730
Krishnarajpet	..	674
Pandavapura	..	615
Nagamangala	..	574
Melkote	..	384
Belakavadi	..	354
Bellur	..	328

Rural compost

Compost preparation in the rural areas was more than in the urban areas. The following figures indicate the quantities obtained from the rural areas in 1965-66 :—

Taluks		*Quantity in tons*
Mandya	..	45,000
Maddur	..	41,600
Malavalli	..	37,500

Taluk		*Quantity in tons*
Krishnarajpet	..	37,000
Nagamangala	..	29,800
Pandavapura	..	29,500
Srirangapatna	..	28,000

Of the 1,333 villages in the district, a total number of 1,201 villages actively participated in compost production. The total number of compost pits, which were in use during 1965-66, was 10,530.

In the preparation of compost, trenches, about four feet deep, are dug. A layer of refuse (nine to ten inches thick) is placed in the trench and over this layer, night soil is spread to thickness of about three inches. The filling in of the trench is continued day after day, as the materials become available, till the heap rises one foot above ground level. Due to decomposition, the temperature in the heap rises rapidly after three or four days. In about three to four months the compost is ready.

Green leaf manure

Application of green leaf manure is being widely practised in paddy cultivation all over the district. Green manuring is a very old practice. It has been established by experiment and practice that green manuring improves soil fertility. It is particularly suitable for wet lands. Where only one crop of rice is taken, a green manure crop can be raised before or after the rice crop. Even in the case of a double-cropped land, it is possible to raise a green manure crop after the harvest of the second crop.

Chemical fertilisers

The application of organic manures like farm-yard manure, green manure and compost is quite essential to keep the soil in good tilth and balance, but they are in short supply and cannot meet the full requirements. This deficiency is made up by the use of inorganic or chemical fertilisers. The artificial fertilisers have an advantage in that they are easily soluble in water and therefore, the nutrients in them are easily available to the plants. Nitrogen is the most important plant food. Phosphates are used in the cultivation of pulses. Among nitrogenous fertilisers, which are in use in the district, ammonium sulphate, sodium nitrate, calcium nitrate, ammonium nitrate, ammonium chloride, potassium nitrate, calcium cyanide, urea and ammonium sulphate nitrate are important. These chemical fertilisers are broadcast over the whole field or are applied in such a way that they serve the crop to the best advantage. Fertilisers are applied either before planting the crop or during the growth period or at both times, depending upon the soil, the crop and the season. All phosphatic fertilisers are applied at the period of sowing. Potash

is given either as basal dressing or top-dressing. Soluble nitrogenous fertilisers are applied before sowing the seed or at intervals during the growing period of the crop.

For field crops in Mandya district, the rate of application of fertilisers is anywhere from 150 to 500 lbs. per acre. The following table indicates the quantity of fertilisers used in various taluks of the district during 1965-66 :—

(In tonnes)

Taluk		Ammonium sulphate	Urea	Ammonium sulphate nitrate	Calcium nitrate
Mandya	..	7,601	1,905	113	154
Maddur	..	5,609	1,168	228	972
Malavalli	..	2,535	675	61	677
Pandavapura	..	2,316	688	33	696
Srirangapatna	..	2,107	366	83	436
Krishnarajpet	..	415	134	..	145
Nagamangala	..	420	89	38	79

During the same year, potassic-phosphatic fertilisers were distributed as shown below :

Fertilisers		*Tonnes*
Super-phosphate	..	9,668
Triple super	..	10
Muriate of potash	..	1,181
Nitro-phosphatic mixture	..	4,950

Power tillage practices

Power-tillage operations by progressive farmers is a special feature in the district. These progressive farmers are convinced that modernisation of agriculture is the sure path to achieve more from the arable land. Tractors have, of late, played an important part in the mechanisation of farm practices. The advantages of having a tractor are a saving in labour costs, quick agricultural operations and over-all reduction in the cost of production. There are in all ten Massey-Fergusson tractors of 32 H.P. with the Deputy Director of Agriculture under the Package Programme, in addition to six bull-dozers. During 1965-66, these tractors and bull-dozers were used for a period of 6,113 hours.

Seed Farms

Good seed is absolutely essential for raising a good crop. For this purpose, healthy, well-grown and mature plants bearing large and well-developed ears with plump seeds are selected in established seed farms. There are two seed farms in the district, one at Shivalli, some six miles from the headquarters town, and

another at Halebeedu in Pandavapura taluk. The Shivalli farm was started in April 1957 and the Halebeedu farm in June 1961. In these farms, multiplication of nuclear seeds is done in a systematic and scientific manner and these seeds are supplied to cultivators. Mostly paddy and ragi seeds were raised in these farms. On an evaluation done during 1965-66, it was found that seeds worth Rs. 23,548 were raised and distributed among the agriculturists at a subsidised cost of Rs. 14,146.

Plant protection

The paddy crop in the district in recent years suffered from caseworm, stem-borer, thrips and blast attacks. The aphis and the leaf-eating caterpillar menaced a large area. The major pests of ragi in the district were the ragi cut-worm and the caterpillar. The groundnut crop was attacked by *surat poochi* and also by *tikka* while sugarcane was attacked by the stem-borer. Various plant protection methods were adopted to check these pests and diseases in the district. During 1965-66, an area of 12,020 acres was covered by plant protection methods in the seven taluks. The total expenditure on plant protection during the year came to Rs. 64,935. Pesticides were also distributed on subsidy basis.

Indo-Japanese Agricultural Demonstration Farm

The Government of India in collaboration with the Government of Japan decided to set up demonstration farms in various places in India, with the object of furthering the economic and technical co-operation between the two nations. One of the farms started under this scheme is located at the Agricultural Research Station, Mandya. The Japanese expert staff began the work on the farm in April 1965. The area of the farm was 12 acres with a pond inside. Formerly, it had 272 plots of various dimensions, having different gradients, with no proper drainage, water channel or farm roads. One of the first operations launched by the Japanese technicians, after they took charge of the farm, was to level up the entire farm area to form plots of a bigger size. While levelling, the top-spill over a depth of six inches was first scraped by means of bull-dozers and kept on one side. Then the levelling of the sub-soil was taken up, after which the top-soil was again spread and levelled on the sub-soil. This method of levelling was unique in the sense that the top-soil was not disturbed and the fertility was not lost, which would have happened if the local method of levelling was pursued. Besides, as against the total number of 272 plots of the old, 49 new rectangular plots of equal dimensions were formed. The entire farm was divided into seven blocks, keeping a net area of about ten acres for cultivation. The remaining two acres were utilised for putting up roads, construction of water channels and the setting up of farm buildings.

According to the terms of agreement, the Japanese Government has made available a complete set of different types of

farm machinery to be made use of in the demonstration farm. The Japanese experts are mainly concentrating their efforts on raising more paddy per acre, using the available strains like S-707, S-1092, SR-26-B and CH-2. In addition to these recommended varieties, two new varieties called S-2222 and Taichung-65 were also tried along with the popular Orissa variety, CR-2001, supplied by the Rice Research Station, Cuttack. When this demonstration farm had established its roots and the crops had grown fairly satisfactorily, the formal inauguration of the Indo-Japanese Demonstration Farm took place in October 1965. The administrative block attached to the farm was opened in December 1965 by the Japanese Ambassador in India.

The farm is attracting the attention of progressive cultivators in the district, who throng in numbers to know at first hand the achievements in the farm. The following statement shows the yield per acre of different strains of paddy in the farm during 1965-66:

Name of strain		*Yield per acre in Kilograms*
S-1092	..	2,130
S-701	..	2,080
S.R-26-B	..	1,908
CH-2	..	1,108
Taichung-65	..	1,346
S-2222	..	1,680
CR-2001	..	2,174

The average yield of all these varieties of paddy on the farm was about 1,800 kilograms per acre in 1965-66. In addition to the regular farming practices under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, the farm has also an extension and training programme.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme

Mandya district was chosen for the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, popularly known as the Package Programme, to grow more foodgrains by employing modern methods of farming. This programme aims at, among other things, maximisation of production by providing facilities such as supplies of improved seeds, fertilisers, agricultural credit and technical know-how and marketing to all the participating farmers and also at providing opportunities to the officers concerned to get training and experience. Mandya district was selected for this experiment because of its high irrigation potential, existence of efficient co-operatives and other institutions and the progressive out-look of farmers. The office of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme was set up on 1st January 1962.

Amongst the many incentives offered under the intensive agricultural programme, the preparation of individual farm production plans constitutes an important item. These individual plans assist the farmers in increasing their agricultural production. The progress achieved so far indicates that there has been a steady response in taking up farm planning in the individual holdings. The planning factor has resulted in the judicious use of fertilisers and adoption of suitable cropping pattern so as to get a better yield from the fields. The following table indicates the progress achieved from the inception of the scheme up to 1966-67 :

Year		Plans processed	Area covered (in acres)		Quantum of credit given
			Wet	Dry	
					Rs.
1962—63	..	11,000	31,639	34,599	80,46,684
1963—64	..	24,595	59,917	28,915	78,09,564
1964—65	..	63,703	1,02,570	1,09,288	82,03,187
1965—66	..	86,057	1,56,605	1,23,108	1,08,31,128
1966—67	..	90,432	1,21,957	1,38,929	1,50,10,104

A unique feature of this scheme is that all the production requisites such as seeds, fertilisers, chemicals and improved implements are made available through a single agency, i.e., service co-operative institutions.

Improved strains

Improved strains of seed play an important role in stepping up food production in general. To achieve this objective, a programme for multiplication and distribution of improved seeds was taken up in right earnest. A phased programme of covering about 25 per cent of the total cropped area with improved strains each year has proved useful.

The use of modern fertilisers expanded steadily after the Package Programme came into force in the district. Efforts are being continued to persuade the cultivators to use balanced fertilisers, which help to get a better yield at less cost. Several composite demonstration plots have been laid out to educate the cultivators in the application of balanced fertilisers. This has resulted in reducing the use of one particular type of nitrogenous fertiliser, mainly ammonium sulphate. The farmers are now applying urea and calcium ammonium nitrate as well. During 1966-67, a total quantity of 63,339 tonnes of fertilisers was distributed under the Package Programme.

The farmers, at the beginning, were not enthusiastic to take up plant protection measures, but due to intensified efforts made under the programme, there has been an encouraging response from the cultivators. Up to the end of 1965-66, 410 hand-operated

sprayers were supplied at subsidised rates. In addition to this, 128 power sprayers were distributed to several blocks for demonstration purposes. Area-wise demonstrations on plant protection measures were intensified and 33,457 acres were treated against pests and diseases during 1966-67.

The use of improved, labour-saving implements in the intensive methods of cultivation is as important as that of any other improved practices recommended. Different categories of agricultural implements such as iron ploughs, seed drills, ridgers, levellers, puddlers, tramplers, cultivators and rotary paddy-weeders were distributed to cultivators at 25 per cent subsidised rates, through the blocks. The Taluk Boards and the Community Development Blocks also purchased implements out of their funds and made them available to the farmers. The following statement gives the total number of different categories of improved agricultural implements distributed to the cultivators at subsidised rates from 1963-64 to 1965-66 :—

Implements	*Number distributed*
Iron ploughs (K. M., Gurjar and Ureka ploughs) ..	3,642
Cultivators	1,443
Ragi seed drills ..	227
J.P.C. and hand-weeders ..	1,824
Modified cooper ..	460
Levellers, ridgers, puddlers, tramplers, etc. ..	673
Total ..	8,269

To enable the cultivators to understand the economics of the Package Programme and to convince them regarding its efficiency in increasing agricultural production, composite demonstration plots were laid out in respect of paddy, ragi and subsidiary crops like irrigated ragi, groundnut, potato, vegetables and green manure crops. During 1965-66, 935 demonstrations were held in respect of various crops.

Better yields

The yield data of demonstration and check plots analysed for the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 indicate that there was an average increase of three to four quintals of paddy and one-and-a-half to two quintals of ragi per acre over the previous yields. In addition, demonstrations on high-yielding varieties like hybrid maize, jowar and Taichung-65 paddy have been taken up since 1965.

Training programme

One of the main activities of the Package Programme is the training of officials and non-officials in matters such as developing a programme, package of practices of different crops, pattern of credit, demonstrations, soil testing, plant protection and role of co-operation.

Soil testing service for the individual farmer is also provided in the district. During 1966-67, a total number of 13,094 samples were tested. A separate soil testing laboratory for the Mandya district is being set up.

Horticulture

Development of fruit crops is the major activity of the Horticultural Department. Even prior to the advent of scientific methods in the pursuit of horticulture, several taluks in the district were known to be centres of banana and mango cultivation. During 1964-65, a total area of 2,285 acres was planted with bananas in the district. Of this, Maddur taluk alone accounted for 568 acres followed by Krishnarajpet with 470 acres Mango is grown in Mandya, Pandavapura, Krishnarajpet, Srirangapatna and Nagamangala taluks. The total acreage under this crop in the district in 1964-65 was 1,377 acres.

Fruits like guavas, sapotas, mangoes and grapes are being grown in the orchards at Krishnarajasagar. Glyricidia, one of the green manure producing plants, is being grown extensively in the district and this has, to a certain extent, helped to supplement the manure requirements of the cultivators. The growth of both indigenous and exotic vegetables like brinjals, beans, cabbages, tomatoes, onions and potatoes is being encouraged. The required seeds in this connection are being distributed to the cultivators through the department. The objectives of the scheme formulated by the department for development of fruit production in the district are: increasing the area under fruit crops, rejuvenation of old orchards, control of nursery production, establishment of progeny orchards-*cum*-nurseries and production of fruit plants, provision of long and short-term loans for the formation of new orchards and carrying out effective propaganda with reference to manuring, pruning and protection of fruit plants.

The Mysore Horticultural Department is maintaining two farms, one at Maddur and another at Mandya. Various fruits are raised in these farms, including grapes, apples, pomegranates, papayas, oranges, other citrus varieties and the like. The produce is sold to the public. These farms are situated close to the Bangalore-Mysore Road.

Famines and Floods

It is on record that since 1891-92 the district has been free from any famine of a serious nature. Due to failure of expected rains, conditions of scarcity of food, water and fodder have prevailed now and then. The years when rains failed were 1891-92,

1898-99, 1901-02, 1908-09, 1918-19, 1922-23, 1928-29, 1935-36, 1940-41, 1946-47, 1952-53, 1958-59, 1963-64 and 1965-66. The distress or scarcity was at no time widespread and was confined only to the dry tracts of Mandya, Nagamangala, Krishnarajpet and Malavalli taluks. In 1891-92, the expected north-east monsoon failed with the result that the later crops suffered a set-back in the dry regions. Prompt relief measures were undertaken in the taluks of Mandya and Malavalli. The next years of inadequate rains, 1898-99, 1901-02 and 1908-09, did not affect the economic conditions of the people to any great extent and the situation was relieved by the rains following. In the taluks of Mandya, Nagamangala and Krishnarajpet, however, there was a certain amount of scarcity of water and fodder. The distress of 1922-23 was restricted to Nagamangala and that too, to nine villages. It was only temporary in nature and prompt relief measures were undertaken.

Relief measures

Whenever conditions of scarcity occurred, the State Government gave liberal remissions and also generous cash grants in the shape of *taccavi* and land improvement loans. Sinking of wells to overcome water difficulty was yet another programme initiated by the State Government. State forests were thrown open for free grazing of cattle. The establishment of fodder depots at selected centres greatly alleviated the distress. Again during 1965-66, conditions of distress caused hardship in several taluks on account of the failure of the monsoons. The Government sanctioned liberal sums of money to alleviate the distress. Periodic floods in the Cauvery and the Hemavathi rivers have been a major factor affecting the river valley portions of the district. Whenever the rains from south-west monsoon are above normal in the west coast, the Cauvery and the Hemavathi rivers are in spate. Serious floods have occurred before in the rivers but not all of them are noteworthy. To mention a few will not be out of place. The extraordinary floods in the Cauvery which occurred in 1911, between 19th and 22nd July, caused heavy damages to anicuts along the river. The flood of 19th July 1911 is reported to be the highest known within the living memory of the people The floods rose to a height of eight feet at the anicuts or two-and-a-half-feet higher than the flood which caused a breach in Chikkadevaraya anicut in 1909. This flood caused damage to Kalhalli and Virajanadi anicuts. The waters of the Cauvery over-flowed the Wellesley bridge at Srirangapatna to a height of one foot above the parapet.

In 1924, the Cauvery and the Hemavathi were again in floods Large tracts of agricultural fields were inundated all along the banks. As the Krishnarajasagar dam was under way at that time, the reservoir acted as a moderator. Due to excessive rains in the west coast in that year, all the rivers flowing east were in spate. The State Government undertook relief measures in time

In 1955, the Cauvery was again in spate. Due to excessive inflow into the Krishnarajasagar reservoir, all the sluices were opened. The flood waters over-flowed the old Wellesley bridge to a height of four feet. Serious damage to approach roads at the bridge occurred. Again, in 1960, the Cauvery floods were abnormal. The inflow into the Krishnarajasagar reservoir exceeded the two-lakh cusecs mark. Consequent on these high floods, it was felt that a new road bridge at Srirangapatna was absolutely necessary. The bridge has been since built and opened for traffic as also new bridges on the railway tract at the island.

Animal Husbandry

Early period

One of the Viceroys of Vijayanagar is said to have brought to Srirangapatna some families of professional cattle-breeders belonging to the Hallikar community along with some 'superior breeds' of cattle, which came to be known after them as Hallikar breed. These cattle formed the nucleus of the famous breeds of draft cattle in the erstwhile Mysore State. This may also be regarded as the starting point for the establishment of the nucleus of Amrit Mahal cattle, which was the name given to them subsequently by Tipu Sultan.

The Animal Husbandry Department, in the days of the Vijayanagar Viceroys, was called the Karnhalli establishment. The Wodeyars of Mysore, some of whom, notably Chamaraja Wodeyar (1617-1637), Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar (1638-1659) and the celebrated Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar (1673-1704) improved the breed of cattle, assigning extensive pasture lands (kavals) for ranching them in different parts of the State. It was at the time of Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar that the cattle establishment obtained priority as one of the development departments of the Government. The establishment got a new name, *viz.*, *Benne Chavadi*. The cattle were also said to have been branded with the initials of the ruler and also their years of birth. Incidentally this is said to be the very first attempt in the history of cattle-breeding in the country that hot-branding of cattle was introduced as a reliable means of identifying the animals and maintenance of pedigree records.

Haidar Ali made extensive use of these cattle, especially the bullocks, as beasts of burden in his campaigns against other rulers and it is on record that his spectacular successes in those days were to a certain extent due to the stamina and speed with which these cattle stood the strain of war transport. It is reported that Haidar Ali kept nearly 60,000 bullocks in different parts of the State. His son Tipu Sultan, who succeeded him, added to these herds those of the Hagalvadi Paleyagar. The name *Benne Chavadi*

for the department, which had been entrusted with the management of this breed, was changed by Tipu as Amrit Mahal. The cattle department was firmly established in his time.

However, the department came to be neglected after 1799. In 1813, the Madras Government took over the administration of the cattle breeding department along with all the *kavals*, which were handed over to them. This arrangement continued till 1839, when again the Mysore Government resumed the management of the department. Till the rendition of the State in 1881, no appreciable alterations of policy were made in this regard. On 1st January 1882, the Mysore Government purchased, at a cost of Rs. 2¼ lakhs, the Amrit Mahal cattle from the Madras Government. Till 1896-97, the department was being administered by the Military Assistant to the Government, assisted by a separate technical officer. In August 1897, the Government sanctioned the appointment of a Superintendent for the Amrit Mahal Department, which was made a subordinate branch under the control and direction of the Military Department of the Government. The control and direction of the department was transferred in 1915-16 from the Military Secretary to the Chief Commandant, Mysore State troops. In 1923, this was transferred to the Department of Agriculture. Later on, the Amrit Mahal Department was merged with the Civil Veterinary Department which had been set up under the Department of Agriculture. Subsequently, it formed a part of the independent Department of Animal Husbandry created during the year 1944. Consequent upon the change in the Government policy in regard to this breed in the context of the developments, the strength of Amrit Mahal cattle and the *kavals* earmarked for them were reduced considerably.

Hallikar breed

Mandya district is the home-land of the Hallikar breed of cattle. The breeding of this type is undertaken throughout the district by individuals on a small scale from early times. The male stock of the breed are sold during annual cattle fairs held all over the district and are highly priced for their excellent draft qualities.

The following figures indicate the livestock population of the district as per the 1961 census

Cattle	..	3,49,168
Buffaloes	..	1,56,318
Sheep	..	4,21,452
Goats	..	1,44,107
Poultry	..	6,24,503

There is a large preponderance of non-descript cattle. Pure Hallikar variety accounts for over a lakh of animals. There is a small number of Sindhi and other breeds also introduced recently.

Though there are no cattle-breeding farms in the district, the Animal Husbandry Department has undertaken various measures to improve the existing breeds. Mass castration of all scrub-bulls has been done and stud bulls of improved breed are supplied free to selected breeders. In order to encourage the preservation of green fodder during summer months, the cultivators are asked to construct silage pits and are given a token grant of ten rupees per pit. *Taccavi* loans are being granted throughout the district for obtaining pure bred cows. With a view to encouraging breeders to maintain best bull calves, till they attain maturity, a subsidy of ten rupees per month is being given to a select few. Arrangements are also being made to upgrade the non-descript cattle by artificial insemination with Jersey semen obtained from Bangalore.

Key Village Centre, Malavalli

The Key Village Centre at Malavalli, which serves a group of about ten villages, is meant for taking up intensive animal husbandry activities in a concentrated area. The activities include artificial insemination of cattle and buffaloes, castration of scrub bulls, identification and marking of animals by tattooing, milk recording, fodder cultivation, feeding of cattle with mineral supplement, organisation of co-operative units for the sale of feed for the cattle, disposal of milk and milk products, prevention and control of animal diseases, treatment of sterility and minor ailments.

Cattle Fairs

Principal annual cattle fairs are held at Beilandagere, Karighatta, Bindiganavale, Kotebetta, Adichunchanagiri, Hemagiri, Maddur town, Chikkanakanahalli, Bebi and Melkote in the district. Hemagiri cattle fair is among the largest cattle fairs in the State and attracts about 30 to 40 thousand heads of cattle.

During 1964-65, a total number of 31,600 scrub-bulls were castrated.

A number of agriculturists grow fodder for their livestock. During 1964-65, an area of 22,734 acres was under fodder crops.

Dairy development

Mandya district was at one time noted for butter and ghee and was also able to cater to the needs of other districts in the State. But with the advent of intensive irrigation, the menace of liver-fluke disease, to which cattle fell victims, increased. As a result, the production of butter and ghee in the district decreased. Efforts are being made to control the liver-fluke menace. The Mysore Sugar Factory at Mandya is maintaining some Sindhi bulls in order to breed good cows for increased milk production.

Sheep farming

Mandya district is reputed for a special breed of sheep called the Bannur breed, known for its quality mutton. This superior breed contributes to the income of the average agriculturists, who maintain generally a few sheep on their small holdings. There is also a growing demand for this breed of sheep from other regions and large number of sheep are purchased by people from outside.

There was no sheep-breeding farm in the district till recently and. therefore, no appreciable improvement was noticed in this respect. There were, however, two sheep-breeders' associations at Nagamangala and Krishnarajpet in 1965-66. The local breeders are yet to be aquainted with scientific breeding methods. A scheme for the establishment of a sheep-breeding farm for the Bannur breed in the Dangur forest of Malavalli taluk has recently been sanctioned by the Government and it is expected to go into operation soon. The object of this farm is to take up studies on the improvement of the breed both by selective breeding and cross-breeding For the latter, some exotic breeds of sheep, noted both for mutton and wool, like the South downs and Dorset horns are being imported from abroad.

Poultry

A poultry farm has been established at Malavalli. Another farm, under the Danish-Mysore Project, has been started recently at Shivaragudda in Maddur taluk to popularise scientific poultry-breeding. Under the applied nutrition programme aided by the UNICEF Organisation, an ambitious scheme of poultry development has been taken up in this district.

The White Leghorn and to some extent, the Rhode Island Red, are the two breeds popular in the district. In order to encourage poultry keeping, selected breeders are given necessary encouragement by supply of birds, eggs and equipments. Interested breeders are also trained by the department for a period of 30 days in the Malavalli Poultry Extension Centre.

Veterinary aid

The veterinary section of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services deals both with the treatment of ailments of livestock and the prevention of diseases. In 1965-66, there were 20 veterinary institutions in the district. Particulars of these institutions were as follows:

Category	Number	Location
Veterinary Hospital	One	Mandya Town
Veterinary Dispensary.	Seven	1. Maddur 2. Malavalli 3. Krishnarajpet 4. Nagamangala 5. Pandavapura 6. Srirangapatna 7. Arakere

Category	Number	Location
Rural Veterinary Dispensary.	Twelve	1. Basaral 2. Gramsevaks' Training Centre, Agricultural Research Station, Mandya. 3. Koppa 4. Belakavadi 5. Halagur 6. Kikkeri 7. Santebachahalli 8. Bukinakere 9. Bellur 10. Bindiganavale 11. Belagola 12. Melkote

Murrah buffaloes and breeding bulls are being made available in villages for purposes of upgrading the local breeds of she-buffaloes and cows. In all the taluk veterinary dispensaries, artificial insemination centres have been established and this method of breeding is gaining popularity.

Animal diseases

Non-contagious diseases do not pose a serious problem and are easily tackled by qualified personnel of the department in the veterinary institutions and by visiting the villages. But contagious diseases, which were once difficult to combat, are now being controlled both by preventive and curative measures.

Black Quarter, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Anthrax, which are common, are controlled by preventive vaccinations. Rinderpest has been stamped out and the district is free from this disease for the past nearly two decades.

Parasitic Diarrhoea among cattle and sheep, caused by liver-fluke, is rampant in irrigated tracts. This disease is taking a heavy toll in all parts of the district. The department is striving to bring this disease under control by a systematic drive for eradicating the intermediate host, *i.e.*, snails, and by periodical dosing of all animals with suitable drugs.

Poultry diseases, especially Ranikhet, have been controlled to a great extent by systematic protection of all young birds. One day in a week is specially set apart in each veterinary institution for Ranikhet vaccination.

Intensive propaganda on cattle-breeding and poultry-farming is done by the staff of the department both in the towns and villages for mass castrations or for combating contagious diseases. Cattle fairs, *gosamvardhana* celebrations and other important occasions are also made use of for propaganda work and other animal husbandry activities. The co-operation of the personnel of the Community Development Blocks is also enlisted in this work.

FISHERIES

Mandya district has more than 76,500 acres of water area available for extensive fish culture in the district. The area has many major and minor tanks, irrigation channels and reservoirs.

Details of fishing industry

The Department of Fisheries has taken up fish culture in Krishnarajasagar water-spread, the reservoir at Shivasamudram and 46 major tanks by systematic stocking of quick-growing varieties of fish seed, *viz.*, Catla, Rohu and Mrigal every year. Several panchayats have also taken up fish culture in tanks within their jurisdiction. Important indigenous fishes of the district are Barbus tor, Labeo carnaticus, Labeo calbasu, cat fishes like Wallago attu, Mystus species, Saccobranchus fossilus, Murrels and Eels. There are two fish farms in the district, one at Krishnarajasagar and the other at Shivasamudram. These fish farms are engaged in rearing the imported fish seed and also in producing fish seed of common carp (Cyprinus carpio) to meet the increasing demand of fish seed in the area. Thus, it is proposed to increase the fish production through systematic stocking, conservation and exploitation wherever water is available for its rearing.

Fishermen

Nearly 5,000 fishermen are engaged in the fishing industry in the district, out of whom about 1,600 are active fishermen. They operate different types of indigenous fish-gear called cast net, drag net, gill net, rod and line, basket traps and the like. In recent years they have taken up improved methods of fishing by making use of nylon nets.

The following table indicates the number of families engaged in fishing in the district during 1966 :

Name of Taluk		Number of fishing tanks		Number of families engaged in fishing
		Major	*Minor*	
1. Mandya	..	7	64	250
2. Maddur	..	9	100	150
3. Malavalli	..	6	23	1,000
4. Srirangapatna	..	2	25	250
5. Pandavapura	..	2	111	50
6. Krishnarajpet	..	10	158	75
7. Nagamangala	..	31	75	150
Total	..	67	556	1,925

The department issues licences or auctions the right to exploit the fishery in the district. These licences and auctions yield an average revenue of Rs. 6,000 per annum.

Co-operative enterprise

The fishermen in and around Ganjam in Srirangapatna taluk formed a co-operative society in the year 1960. In 1965-66, there were 237 members on its rolls having 327 shares with a share capital of Rs. 4,000. All the assistance provided by the State Government, such as long-term loans, short-term loans, subsidy on gear and craft, is channelled through this co-operative society in order to help improve the socio-economic conditions of fishermen.

In order to improve educational facilities for the fishermen's children, the department has started a fishery primary school at Ganjam in Srirangapatna. The strength of students in the school in 1966 was 107.

Training

To train inland fishermen in fish culture and exploitation of the fishery in deep-waters, the department has set up an inland fishermen training centre at Krishnarajasagar. The duration of the training course is three months and in each batch, 20 fishermen receive training.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Old-time Industries

BEFORE the advent of the modern industrial era, some small-scale industries flourished in certain places in the district, cotton cloth, blankets, brass utensils, earthen-ware and jaggery being some of the principal industrial products. It is interesting to note that Ganjam in Srirangapatna, at one time, was an industrial centre and was known for the manufacture of the best variety of cloth. This place was established by Tipu Sultan, who, in order to provide it with an industrial population, is said to have brought to this place twelve thousand families from Sira in Tumkur district which had been a seat of the Nawabs[1]. It is also said that even paper was being manufactured in Ganjam. The presence of soda and lime nearby for bleaching purposes might have influenced its localisation[2]. The district was also known for the manufacture of wires for musical instruments. It is said that superfine indigenous steel was utilised for making these wires.[3] The special character of the wires was due to the peculiar tempering and the high quality of steel used. The industry languished owing to decrease in demand for the wires and the difficulty in getting the proper kind of good steel; the local industry of making steel from the Mysore-made superior wrought iron practically died out and the skill was practically lost.[4]

Another old-time industry was the sugar factory at Palahalli near Srirangapatna, which was called the Ashtagram Sugar Works. This sugar mill was established in the year 1847.[5] The then Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Sir Mark Cubbon, gave his support to this enterprise and it has been recorded that this factory proved a source of great public benefit by developing the

1. C. Hayavadana Rao, Mysore Gazetteer, Vol. V, 1930, p. 658
2. Dr. R. Balakrishna, Industrial Development of Mysore, 1940, p. 30.
3. Ibid, p. 30.
4. C. Hayavadana Rao, Mysore Gazetteer, Vol. III, 1921, p. 251
5. Mysore District Gazetteer, 1869, p. 94.

resources of agriculture in this area. The affluent positon of the cultivators in this region in comparison with those of the neighbouring taluks was fully utilised.[1] The jaggery produced by them from the sugarcane and date-palm was brought to this Palahalli factory and refined into sugar on a large-scale. The prize and medal for the best crystallised sugar at the great exhibitions in London in 1851 and 1861 were awarded to the Ashtagram Sugar Works. At the universal exhibition of Paris in 1867, where the exhibits were numerous and competition great, "honourable mention" was also awarded to this sugar works.[2] This factory was closed down in 1894. It is also gathered from records that at Palahalli, there was a distillery where the spirits required for consumption in the then Mysore district (which included the present Mandya district) were manufactured by individuals who possessed licences for the purpose.[3]

Metal Industry

Brass-casting and steel metal work were carried on at Nagamangala. Lamp stands, images of gods and elegant utensils were made in this place. A large local demand for these products helped to stabilise these industries. It has been observed that this industry was in a languishing condition in 1914.[4] The flooding of the country with cheaper substitutes such as aluminium and enamelled wares was responsible for the waning of these artistic metal industries.[5] The inlaying of ebony and rose-wood with ivory is a craft which claimed a hoary antiquity in Mysore. The gates of the Mausoleum of Tipu at Srirangapatna are proud specimens of this extraordinary skill of Mysore craftsmen.[6]

Another important old-time industry was the manufacture of silk cloths in some places in the district. Silk weaving was carried on in the old days at Ganjam[7] and at Sindaghatta[8] in Krishnarajpet taluk. Silkworms were largely reared at Mandya, the cocoons being sent to Channapatna for reeling. The raw silk brought from the neighbouring taluks was spun into thread, dyed and woven at Sindaghatta.[9] Besides, Mandya was also famous for the manufacture of a superior kind of *kambli* (blanket).[10] As regards handloom weaving, Melkote is

1.
2. } Mysore District Gazetteer, 1869, p. 94.

3. Ibid, p. 92.

4. V. S. Sambasiva Iyer, The Resources, Industries, Trade and Commerce of Mysore State, 1914, p. 58.

5. Industrial Development of Mysore by Dr. R. Balakrishna, 1940, pp. 29-30.

6. Ibid, p. 48.

7. Mysore District Gazetteer, 1869, p. 47.

8. C. Hayavadana Rao, Mysore Gazetteer, Vol. V, p. 705. Also Provincial Gazetteers of India Mysore State, 1908, p. 188

9. C Hayavadana Rao, Mysore Gazetteer, Vol. V, p 705.

10. Provincial Gazetteers of India-Mysore State, 1908 p. 189.

well-known even to this day for a special variety of dhoties called the Melkote dhoti.

Power development

Mysore, as is well known, has been a pioneer in the development of hydro-electric power. The first generating station at Shivasamudram was established as long back as 1902, in order to meet the power demands of the Kolar Gold Mining Company. This was the first attempt to tap hydro-electric potential in India. The Cauvery Power Scheme was initiated in 1900 under the guidance of Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer.

In 1894, Mr. Edmund Carrington, an Electrical Engineer, applied for concessions to tap the water-power at the falls. He was connected with Mr. Holmes of Madras, one of the pioneers of electricity generation in India. These gentlemen and Colonel Henderson, the then British Resident in Mysore, who took a keen interest in the scheme, recognised that long distance transmission of power might be possible.

The Mysore Government considered it advisable to investigate the practicability of generating power at the Shivasamudram Falls site and obtained, from the Madras Government, the services of the Chief Engineer at Madras, for the purpose. In his report he took a very favourable view of the potentialities of the head at the Falls. In June 1899, the Deputy Chief Engineer of Mysore, after studying the details of the power installation at the Niagara Falls, conceived the idea of working the machinery at the Kolar Gold Mines with electricity generated by the Cauvery Falls, and this scheme received the hearty support of Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, the then Dewan of Mysore, and Colonel Campbell, the Chief Engineer. Messrs. John Taylor and Sons of London, who had the general control of the mines in the Kolar Gold Fields, also supported the scheme. The Government decided in 1899 to utilise the head near the Falls for the production of electric power and its transmission for the service of industrial undertakings in different parts of the State, including the Kolar Gold Mines.

In embarking upon this great undertaking, the Government were influenced by the consideration that the supply of a cheap motive power of the kind and on the scale proposed, was likely to foster industrial enterprises throughout the State and thus indirectly increase the wealth and general prosperity of the country. The Deputy Chief Engineer was deputed to Europe and America to examine the project in consultation with the experts there. The Mysore Government acquired from the Government of Madras the right to utilise the whole of the water-power at the head of the Falls under certain conditions. The sanction of the Government of India for the various details, such as the concession from the Government of Madras, the

agreement with Messrs. John Taylor and Sons and the individual miners, a contract with the General Electric Company of Schenectady, United States, and Messrs. Escher Wyss & Co., Zurich, was received in March 1900. In June 1900, the agreement with Messrs. John Taylor and Sons was signed. Arrangements were made with the General Electric Company of New York for electrical plant and Messrs. Escher Wyss & Co., Zurich, for hydraulic plant, the former taking the entire responsibility for installing the plant and working at the spot for a period of one year. The works were completed by 1902, and on the 30th June of that year, the generated power (30,000 volts) was successfully transmitted for the first time to the Kolar Gold Fields.

Expansion schemes

The power developed by the first installation was 6,000 H.P., but owing to the increased demand for power at the Gold Fields and in Bangalore and Mysore cities for both power and lighting, the generating station was extended by the second installation in 1903, the third installation in 1907, the fourth installation in 1914-15, the fifth in 1918 and the sixth in 1919. The seventh installation was sanctioned in 1925. The total power generated was raised by the sixth installation to 34,000 H.P. The seventh installation provided for an extra 14,000 H.P , the total power thus generated under the seven installations being 48,000 H.P. The name of Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer will be remembered long as the person who laid the foundations for hydel power development in the State. The advent of electric power at the Cauvery Falls site in Mandya district revolutionised industrial activity in Mysore and made it possible to establish a large number of big and small industries in the State. The Shivasamudram station which was established in 1902 with an installed capacity of 4,500 kws increased gradually to 42,000 kws by 1938.

As the demand for power increased, the Government of Mysore took up the development of additional sources of power generation. The Shimsha power station with an installed capacity of 17,200 kws. was commissioned in 1940.

The power line to Mysore was drawn from the Shivasamudram generating station to a point very near Malavalli and from there, it passed, in close proximity to Bannur and Alahalli, on to the Sri Narasimharaja Power Station at Mysore The distance is roughly 33 miles. The other two lines to Kolar Gold Fields and Bangalore ran parallel to each other from the generating station up to Kanakapura where they deviated, one to Bangalore running *via* Herehalli, Vasanthapura and Nayandahalli, and the other to Kolar Gold Fields passing through Kanakapura, Jigani and Chandapur. The Shimsha line was linked to these lines at a place close to the generating station.

Power potential in Cauvery basin

In addition to the hydel power generated at Shivasamudram and Shimshapura with the installed capacities of 42,000 and 17,200 kilowatts respectively, several other schemes were thought of to get the maximum out of the Cauvery river basin. At one time, there was a suggestion to close down the Shivasamudram generating unit and divert the entire water of the existing power channels to Shimsha, in order to generate more power from the same quantity of water. This project required a total outlay of Rs. 348 lakhs.

The other proposal was to construct a dam across the Shimsha river and to run power channels to a new generating station at a place not far from the present Shimshapura station in order to get more power. The total cost of this project was estimated at Rs. 795 lakhs.

Yet another proposal was to generate 40,400 kilowatts of power at a site near the Mekedatu gorge in Kanakapura taluk of Bangalore district at a cost of Rs. 400 lakhs.

The Hogenkal project, a proposed combined venture of both Madras and Mysore States, has a vast potential for generating nearly a million kilowatts of power at a site further down the Mekedatu gorge. This scheme is to be finalised after both the State Governments come to an agreement. The project report has been prepared. The idea is gaining ground that the Hogenkal project, if it comes to fruition, will serve the needs of the southern power grid better than small, piecemeal units in the basin, which would be more expensive.

Power supply to Mandya district

For purposes of electric power supply, Mandya town has a receiving station while sub-stations are located at Basaral, Pandavapura, Melkote, Maddur, Malavalli, Srirangapatna and Nagamangala. Special attention has been paid to supply electric power to villages under the intensified rural electrification scheme. As on 31st March 1965, there were in all 100 electrified villages in the district. It is proposed to electrify another 200 villages during the Fourth Plan period.

Electricity at present is largely used for lift irrigation works. During 1964-65, power supply was made for 611 pump sets in all parts of the district. It has been the policy of the State Government to extend power supply for agricultural purposes also in order to step up food production. In accordance with this policy, it is proposed to supply power to 900 irrigation pump sets during the Fourth Plan period.

A programme for intensified agricultural production is in operation in the district. In connection with this, installation

of 82 pump sets aggregating to 381.5 H.P. at a cost of Rs. 1,72,606 has been approved for execution in Mandya division.

Two new step-down stations of 66 KV at a total cost of Rs. 30 lakhs are being set up in Mandya division. A programme of conversion from 25 to 50 cycles was completed during 1963-64. There were two R.C.C. pole-manufacturing units in the Mandya district to supply poles for power distribution lines.

As on 31st March 1965, the total number of lighting connections in the district was 9,286 together with 42 heating circuits. To facilitate uninterrupted and reliable supply of power to consumers, power from the Cauvery, Jog, Sharavathi, Bhadra and Tungabhadra have been paralleled at the new receiving station at Bangalore, forming the Mysore grid.

Large-scale Industries

Large-scale modern industrial activity in the district may be said to have begun when the Mysore Sugar Company started its factory at Mandya in 1933. Other places where large-scale industrial concerns are located are Pandavapura and Belagola. It may be said that while the district is agriculturally prosperous, it is also being well-developed industrially. In the following pages an attempt has been made to deal with the existing industries as also the district's industrial potentialities, which may be exploited in the years to come.

Sugar Industry

The sugar industry which has a direct link with agriculture—a link for which there is no exact parallel in the case of other industries—is today one of the foremost major industries in the country and the progress it has made in recent years is significant. The Indian sugar industry owes its development to a certain extent, to the grant of protection by Government in 1932 and it was about this time that two factories within the confines of the present Mysore State came into existence, one at Mandya and the other at Hospet in Bellary district. Another factory on a co-operative basis started working at Pandavapura in 1956 and thus, there are now two sugar factories in Mandya district, which have a pride of place in the industrial map of the district.

The problems of size and location of sugar industrial units, of late, assumed great importance in the sphere of industrial organisation. The efficiency of the industry as a whole depends to a very large extent upon the suitable location of plants and upon their "most profitable" size, which is technically called as "optimum size". The main economic factors, among others, influencing the choice of location are (*a*) availability of raw materials, (*b*) presence of skilled labour at an economic price, (*c*) transport facilities and (*d*) proximity to market.

The main raw material needed in the manufacture of sugar is sugarcane. The district of Mandya is one of the important sugarcane zones in the State. Before the construction of the Krishnarajasagar dam across the river Cauvery, the area comprising the present Mandya district was mostly an arid region with an average rainfall of about 27 inches annually. Side by side with the construction of the dam, an extensive soil survey was conducted round about the area in the year 1930-31 as a preliminary to the irrigation project under the Cauvery valley scheme. With the completion of the Krishnarajasagar reservoir and the formulation of the irrigation plan under the Irwin canal (now renamed as Visvesvaraya canal) in the year 1931, designed to irrigate approximately 1,20,000 acres of land, ample opportunities were created for large-scale cultivation of crops like sugarcane. The Krishnarajasagar dam is the direct outcome of the efforts of the "Maker of modern Mysore", Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, who had the foresight and initiative at a time when economic planning and industrialisation were still in their infancy in India. The sugar factory at Mandya is one of the biggest industrial units in the State.

From the point of view of transport facilities, both Mandya and Pandavapura are on the Mysore-Bangalore Railway line and are also served by good roads. There is no dearth of labour in this area and as the transport facilities are good, the manufactured sugar can reach distant markets easily.

The Mysore Sugar Company Ltd.

When Mandya district was brought under assured irrigation consequent on the construction of the Visvesvaraya canal, the Government of Mysore recognised that the prosperity of the region would depend in a large measure on the profitable cultivation of a commercial crop like sugarcane and that this would be possible only if manufacture of sugar on modern lines was initiated on a fairly large-scale. The sugar industry being in the nature of a new industrial venture and capital being shy in those days, the then Government of Mysore took the initiative to float a joint stock company, as an earnest of its interest in the welfare of the agriculturists on the one hand and to infuse confidence in the minds of the investing public on the other. Thus, the Mysore Sugar Company came into existence in January 1933 with an authorised capital of Rs. 20 lakhs, of which 60 per cent was taken by Government. This pattern of company formation with the Government holding a majority of shares was a novel one and may well be said to be the fore-runner of the present day public sector companies. If Dr. M. Visvesvaraya paved the way for the eventual establishment of the sugar industry, the credit for actually bringing the factory into existence should go to Sir Mirza M. Ismail, the then Dewan of Mysore, who was

largely instrumental in sponsoring the company by taking advantage of the favourable opportunity presented by the grant of protection to the sugar industry in 1932.

The Mandya Sugar Factory started production early in 1934 with a small plant, having a crushing capacity of 400 tons of sugarcane per day. The quantity of sugar production during the first year was only 5,250 tons. Encouraged by the initial success of the venture, the capacity of the factory was raised to 600 tons of cane per day in the very next year. The factory was further expanded so as to have a crushing capacity of 1,400 tons of cane per day, in response to the pressure from the agriculturists, who were capable of growing and supplying more and more sugarcane. As a result of further additions to the plant, the factory is now capable of crushing as much as 2,000 tonnes of cane per day. The production of sugar has correspondingly risen to 40,000 tonnes per annum. There are only a few factories in India having a comparable output of sugar.

The factory's requirements of sugarcane amounting to about 4,00,000 tonnes per annum are grown over an area of nearly 10,000 acres within a radius of 10 to 15 miles of the factory. The pressure on the factory for purchase of cane is so great that it is forced to restrict the quantity to be purchased from each grower, so as to give opportunities for as large a number of cultivators as possible. The result is that the factory purchases cane in small quantities from as many as about 12,000 agriculturists. The planting of cane is spread over in such a way as to secure for the factory about four lakh tonnes of ripe sugarcane every season, which generally begins in July and lasts upto the following February or March. The Mandya factory has the longest crushing season of nearly 250 to 300 days in a year, which is almost more than double the all-India average of about 130 days.

Supply of sugarcane

The system of growing sugarcane for supply to the factory at Mandya is rather unique and is based on modern democratic principles. The system, which is known as *oppige* in Kannada, consists of an undertaking on the part of each cultivator to plant and supply cane to the factory as per terms and conditions stipulated in an agreement to be executed by each one of them individually, while the company on its part, agrees to pay them for cane at the statutory minimum price fixed by the Government of India, and, in the meanwhile, to advance their requirements of seed materials and manure, such as, ammonium sulphate, oil-cake and supers needed for the purpose, besides paying them a cash advance of Rs. 8 per tonne of cane, to meet the harvesting and supply expenses. The total value of advances so made to the cultivators comes, on an average, to about Rs. 350 to Rs. 400 per acre under normal conditions, which will be fully recovered in their respective cane supply bills with a nominal interest of four per cent. As a

measure of controlling the heavy onrush of applications for planting cane under *oppige* system, the company fixes the maximum and the minimum area to be allotted for planting cane by each individual under the sluices of the different distributaries, after eliciting the consensus of opinion of the majority of the cultivators at their annual conference. Besides, the agriculturists are given free expert advice during the course of growing cane under *oppige* system and even the different stages of agricultural operations from start to finish are supervised by the company field staff, headed by a Cane Superintendent, so as to ensure a good crop. Besides, a laboratory has been maintained at Mandya under the charge of the Government Entomologist for purposes of controlling the pests and diseases of cane and the establishment charges thereon are being met by the company.

Sugarcane Farms

In addition to purchasing sugarcane from the cultivators, the company also maintains its own sugarcane farms, numbering 11, comprising an extent of nearly 2,600 acres. These farms also serve as demonstration plots where experiments are conducted in regard to the various aspects of sugarcane cultivation.

For a period of two decades from 1933, the history of the sugar industry in the State was that of the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., for there was no other sugar factory in the old Mysore State. During that period, the Mandya factory was meeting the entire requirements of sugar in the State and was also sending out large quantities to the neighbouring States. The table below gives particulars of the working of the factory from the crushing season of 1933-34 to 1964-65.

Year (Crushing Season)		Quantity of Sugarcane crushed (in tons)	Quantity of Sugar produced (in tons)	Average recovery of sucrose	No. of working days
1		2	3	4	5
1933-34	..	51,784	5,250	9.89	121
1934-35	..	83,897	8,072	9.54	203
1935-36	..	2,23,925	23,348	10.30	271
1936-37	..	2.21,571	21,799	9.80	255
1937-38	..	2,61,120	26,336	9.82	251
1938-39	..	2,31,230	23,252	10.05	204
1939-40	..	3,05,371	30,601	10.02	268
1940-41	..	3,12,923	27,804	8.89	263
1941-42	..	3,32,710	27,455	8.28	284
1942-43	..	1,63,212	15,666	9.59	232
1943-44	..	2,04,587	20,211	9.88	265
1944-45	..	1,80,696	17,322	9.59	232
1945-46	..	1,61,312	17,505	10.66	182
1946-47	..	1,57,786	16,058	10.17	191

1		2	3	4	5
1947-48	..	1,92,434	17,358	9.58	238
1948-49	..	3,18,305	27,321	8.57	341
1949-50	..	1,75,822	16,783	9.54	186
1950-51	..	24,719	2,015	9.18	68
1951-52	..	3,19,268	37,155	11.62	243
1952-53	..	2,45,500	27,962	11.37	196
1953-54	..	12,582	1,210	9.62	37
1954-55	..	3,75,548	35,312	9.49	292
1955-56	..	3,47,523	34,798	10.14	266
1956-57	..	2,24,228	21,631	9.71	175
1957-58	..	3,83,814	39,520	10.40	239
1958-59	..	3,48,814	35,906	10.24	217
1959-60	..	3,41,804	34,806	10.37	249
1960-61	..	3,95,963	39,049	10.52	267
1961-62	..	3,86,350	38,764	10.62	257
1962-63	..	2,57.363 (metric)	27,390 (metric)	10.52	202
1963-64	..	1,99,860 (metric)	22,091 (metric)	11.03	155
1964-65	..	3,70,375 (metric)	35,441 (metric)	9.60	278

Distillery branch

As a means of economic disposal of molasses, a distillery was installed in 1935 as an adjunct to the factory, with an initial capacity of 1,500 gallons of 96 per cent rectified spirit per day. This was the first modern distillery to be established in India. After conducting initial experiments in the use of alcohol for power purposes, a dehydration unit which was capable of converting the industrial alcohol into absolute alcohol, was established. In this case also, Mysore was the first State to instal such a plant. With a view to utilising fully all the alcohol so produced, a Power Alcohol Act, making the selling of a mixture of petrol and alcohol in certain proportions compulsory, was passed by the Mysore Legislature. Later, when the demand for alcohol increased during the Second World War and the import of plant and machinery from abroad was no longer possible, steps were taken to fabricate a plant in one of the workshops at Bangalore.

The Mandya distillery is at present producing industrial, potable and power alcohol. A major part of the requirements of industrial and potable alcohol of Mysore State are met by this distillery. The use of alcohol for power purposes has been confined only to transport needs, including its use as fuel for agricultural tractors of the Mysore Sugar Company since 1946. It is interesting to note that production of alcohol is the barometer of the progress of chemical industry of any country. The

power alcohol scheme was, however, discontinued from the year 1950.

Thus, Mandya has come to occupy a prominent place in the distillery industry also. The Mandya distillery is modern in design and has an installed capacity of 1,00,000 gallons of alcohol in terms of absolute alcohol per month or 12,00,000 gallons per annum.

The products manufactured in the distillery are :—

1. Absolute alcohol, *i.e.*, alcohol of 99.6 per cent purity used for scientific and industrial purposes and as motor fuel with an admixture of petrol for power purposes.

2. Rectified spirit, *i.e.*, alcohol of 96 per cent purity used for pharmaceutical, scientific and industrial purposes.

3. Denatured spirit, *i.e.*, rectified spirit mixed with certain prescribed denaturants so as to render it unfit for human consumption. This spirit is used largely for manufacture of polishes and for burning purposes.

4. Molasses arrack; and

5. Special liquors, such as brandy, whisky, gin and rum.

Great demand

There is a great demand for the various kinds of spirits manufactured in the distillery at Mandya both from within and outside the State. There are possibilities of new uses of alcohol and the many development schemes under the Five-Year Plans are bound to increase the demands for alcohol for industrial purposes.

Another product manufactured out of sugar, which is becoming very popular, is a honey-like preparation called "golden syrup". The company is expanding this line of manufacture and putting the product on the markets on an all-India scale. This superior quality of golden syrup is packed in attractive tins and there is good demand for this product from all over India.

Other ancillary industries that could be set up by utilising the by-products of the alcohol industry may also be mentioned here. The sugar in molasses is convertible into alcohol and carbon-dioxide in the ratio of roughly 50:50. The sugar industry being an agricultural industry, uses large quantities of nitrogenous fertilisers in the form of ammonium sulphate for raising cane. Annually, over 3,000 tonnes of ammonium sulphate are purchased by the Mysore Sugar Company alone for issue to the cultivators, who supply cane to the factory. The same nitrogen requirements

can be met by 1,500 tonnes of urea. By the interaction of carbon-dioxide with liquid ammonia which can be synthesised by utilising nitrogen from the atmosphere and hydrogen from water, urea can be manufactured economically.

Expansion schemes

The year 1965 was an eventful one for the company, heralding an era of further expansion. There is a proposal to increase the crushing capacity of the factory to 2,500 tonnes of sugarcane per day, for which the company has been given an industrial licence. The distillery plant is also being expanded so as to raise its installed capacity from 12 lakh gallons to 24 lakh gallons of alcohol per year. A new line of development that has been undertaken is the manufacture of acetic acid for which also the company has been given an industrial licence. The manufacture of this new product is part of a bigger scheme for the manufacture of cellulose acetate, for which a separate company has been sponsored by the Mysore Sugar Company. Yet another major scheme of expansion, for which also the necessary industrial licence has been issued, relates to the manufacture of caustic soda and chlorine. These schemes of expansion involve a capital outlay of nearly five crores of rupees.

The company provides employment to nearly 5,000 persons in its factory, farms and offices and its annual wage bill on account of direct wages and other benefits amounts to nearly Rs. 50 lakhs.

Pandavapura Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane

With the increasing importance of the co-operative movement and the development of agro-industries in the State's economy, coupled with the abundance of sugarcane grown round about Pandavapura, the possibility of establishing a sugar factory there on co-operative lines was examined. As a result of this, a society was registered on 10th January 1955 at Mandya to encourage proper development of agricultural industries on co-operative lines by introducing improved methods of agriculture and also to promote co-operative and joint farming. Another important aim of the society was to establish and manage a sugar factory. Accordingly, a licence under the Industries Act was secured by the society on 2nd April 1956 to start a sugar factory at Pandavapura with an installed crushing capacity of 800 tons of sugarcane per day.

This co-operative enterprise which was started in the year 1956, is managed by a Board of Directors with an elected chairman Of the 15 members of the Board of Management, 12 are elected members and the remaining three are nominated by the Government and the Industrial Finance Corporation. A capital of Rs. 35,50,300 has been invested in the factory, out of which an amount of Rs. 17,70,644 was contributed by the cane-growers and another Rs. 15 lakhs by the State Government. The rest

of the capital was borrowed from co-operative institutions and patrons. The foundation for the factory building was laid on 24th October 1956. Machineries required were obtained from West Germany and their erection commenced in December 1957. With the completion of the factory building and the erection of the machinery, the sugar factory went into production from 14th September 1959. The following table gives particulars of sugar production in the factory from its inception :

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
1. Date on which crushing was commenced	14-9-59	15-7-60	2-7-61	4-8-62	17-7-63	5-6-64
2. Date on which crushing was stopped ..	11-1-60	31-3-61	20-4-62	15-2-63	10-2-64	27-3-65
3. No. of days of crushing ..	92	203	226	158	135	250
4. Tonnes crushed per working day (average)	469	686	767	808	780	923
5. Maximum cane crushed on any day (tonnes) ..	820	850	940	1,019	1,000	1,018
6 Recovery % (average) ..	11.11	10.97	11.04	11.69	11.84	11.38
7. Sugar production (tonnes) ..	4,755.4	13,830.9	19,476.4	8,657.0	14,512.2	26,288.6

The amounts realised by the sale of sugar during the period from 1959-60 to 1963-64 were as follows :—

Year	*Amount realised in Rs.*
1959-60	51,28,345
1960-61	1,06,68,297
1961-62	1,11,89,898
1962-63	2,55,27,118
1963-64	1,78,80,835

The table given below gives particulars of membership and share capital of the factory as on 30th June 1964 ·

Sl. No.	Type of membership	Number	Share capital subscribed	Share capital paid
			Rs.	Rs.
1.	Grower-Members ..	5,562	16,41,000	15,10,365
2.	Non-Grower members (individuals) ..	454	1,00,300	94,015
3.	Co-operative institutions ..	31	49,200	49,200
4.	Patrons ..	25	2,500	2,500
5.	State Government ..	..	15,00,000	15,00,000
			Total ..	31,47,080

The Pandavapura Sugar Factory, started with a genuine desire to improve the economic condition of the agriculturists of the area, is also providing employment to about 750 persons. The cane required for extraction of sugar in this factory is grown in an area of about 4,000 acres in Pandavapura, Srirangapatna, Krishnarajpet and Mandya taluks.

Paper and Pulp Industry

It is a recognised fact that the paper industry fulfils a great need of the modern society. The increasing population, the growth of literacy, the expansion of industries and commerce and the increasing standard of living—these and other factors demand an increase in the quantity of paper produced. Even then, India's *per capita* consumption of paper in 1963 was estimated at less than 2 lbs. as against 384 lbs. in the U.S.A., 165 lbs. in the U.K., 150 lbs. in Sweden and 46 lbs. in Japan. These figures show the wide disparity in consumption of paper between India and other countries and the progress India has to make in this field.

Mandya National Paper Mills, Belagola

The Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd., Belagola, is the first of its kind in India to produce high grade printing and writing paper by utilising the sugarcane bagasse as the principal raw material. Hitherto, bamboo has been the main source of raw material for the pulp and paper industry. The progressive denudation of this source made it necessary to utilise an alternative raw material. In this context, the promoters, Messrs. Bedi and Company Ltd., realising the great potential of bagasse as an easily available substitute, commenced negotiations with one of the leading firms of paper machinery manufacturers of the world, Messrs. Parsons & Whittemore, New York, who are the pioneers in the field of research for utilisation of bagasse in the manufacture of paper. The company's efforts were crystallised in the incorporation of Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd., in

November 1956 and the collaboration of Messrs. Bedi and Company Private Ltd., with Messrs. Parsons & Whittemore, New York, resulted in the establishment of this mill.

Bagasse is now employed successfully as basic raw material in many paper mills throughout the world. In Cuba, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, Formosa, the Philippines and the United States, bagasse is being successfully employed as a primary raw material in the manufacture of pulp and paper products. Until the 1930's, the many tests and experiments on bagasse led to nothing but frustration and failure. Now, however, this raw-material is recognised as being excellent, particularly in those areas where the conventional soft woods are not readily available. Bagasse as such is classified as an agricultural residue along with cereal straw. Bagasse is different from the other agricultural fibres in that it is available in a large quantity at a central location, *viz.*, the sugar mill. The bagasse paper mill, therefore, does not have to own large tracts of land or alternatively collect bagasse from many individual farmers over a wide area.

The paper mill is situated near the Krishnarajasagar dam where adequate land, water, housing and community facilities are available. It lies in the proximity of the Bangalore-Belagola-Mercara Road as well as the Mysore-Arsikere Railway line. Ample quantities of bagasse are being made available for the paper mill by the Mysore Sugar Company, Mandya. In June 1960, the construction of the factory buildings was started and by March 1961, the consignments of machinery began to arrive. The erection and installation of machinery and the construction of buildings were completed in February 1962. The paper mill commenced production on 2nd August 1962.

Paper-making process

The bagasse from the sugar mill is depithed by specially designed Horkel machines at the sugar mills and baled for transportation to the paper company. The pith removed at the sugar mills is recycled to the sugar mill boilers for the generation of steam. The baled bagasse is stored at the paper mill yard and handled by up-to-date conveying systems. The second stage of depithing is effected in a wet process employing a continuous hydrapulper and a Rietz disintegrator. Magnetic separators are located at critical points to remove any tramp iron from the bagasse These two stages of depithing give a clean bagasse fibre, which is fed to the rapid pulping Pandia digestion system The Pandia system features a completely electrically interlocked system, which synchronises the various phases of operation. If there is any disturbance at any point in the system, the various units are automatically cut off from operation. This digestion system delivers a very uniform and excellent pulp at a relatively low chemical, steam and power consumption rate compared to

the conventional batch digestion process. The pulp thus produced is remarkably clean and easily bleachable. Another significant point is the ease with which the whole unit can be operated by one man. To supplement the short-fibred bagasse pulp, a rag pulping plant has been installed which can produce approximately 8-10 tonnes of pulp either from cotton linters or rags. The rag pulping plant consists of rag-cutters, dusters, a 13-feet globe digester, a rag-breaker and washer-beaters. Bleaching of rag pulp is also effected in the breakers by a single-stage hypochlorite bleaching. The washed and bleached rag pulp is transported to the finishing beaters.

Good quality writing and printing papers have been successfully produced with 70 per cent of bagasse pulp and 30 per cent of long-fibred pulp. Certain other grades of paper have been produced with 100 per cent bagasse pulp.

Expansion programme

At the time of its commissioning, the Mandya National Paper Mills was geared to produce 35 tonnes of paper daily. But, realising the importance of the paper industry in the State and the availability of large quantities of sugarcane bagasse in the district from the two sugar factories located within a short distance, an industrial licence, to the Mandya National Paper Mills, to manufacture 72 tonnes of pulp and paper per day was issued The question of expansion of the capacity of the mills was carefully examined by the technical committee constituted by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. As a result of this, the company is expanding its production capacity to 100 tonnes per day in two stages.

Recently this paper mills was closed down temporarily due to certain difficulties and efforts are being made to re-open it

Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Belagola

The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd., Belagola, which was sponsored by the Government of Mysore towards the end of 1937 as a joint stock company, has to its credit the first synthetic ammonia plant established in India to harness atmospheric nitrogen and its utilisation for manurial purposes. In the context of complete absence of coal deposits or availability of any other cheap fuel in the Mysore State, it was decided that hydrogen required for the manufacture of ammonia be generated by the electrolytic process. It was in appreciation of this fact that the Mysore Government came forward in September 1937 with certain concessions for starting this industry, the most important of which was the supply of a large block of power required by the industry at a low rate.

The company was started in November 1937 with an authorised capital of Rs. 25,00,000 and the plant and machinery for the

factory were obtained on a single contract from Messrs. Chemical Construction Corporation, New York, and regular production started from 1940.

Manufacturing plants

The original plant as supplied by Messrs. Chemical Construction Corporation, New York, consisted mainly of the following units :—

Electrolytic Hydrogen Plant and D.C. Generator.—In this plant, distilled water is decomposed into hydrogen and oxygen by passing direct current at 273 volts, 10,000 amps. through a battery of 128 electrolytic cells. The hydrogen produced in this plant is sufficient for an output of five tonnes of ammonia per day. The direct current required for electrolysis is supplied by a large motor generator set consisting of 4,300 H.P. synchronous motor, which is directly connected to a 3,000 KV D.C. generator.

Ammonia Plant.—This plant consists of equipments for separation of nitrogen gas from air and combining the same with hydrogen from the electrolytic hydrogen plant to produce five tonnes of ammonia per day. The electric power requirements of this plant are approximately 400 H.P.

Ammonium Sulphate Plant.—This plant is designed for the production of 20 tonnes of ammonium sulphate per day by utilising five tonnes of ammonia produced in the ammonia plant and 15 tonnes of sulphuric acid from the acid plant. The electric power requirements of this unit are only 20 H.P.

Acid Plant.—This plant is equipped to produce 25 tonnes of acid per day using elemental sulphur. Although the manufacture of ammonium sulphate required only 15 metric tonnes of acid per day, even when the scheme was sanctioned in 1937 it was envisaged that there would be a progressive demand for sulphuric acid by other skilled industries in and around Mysore State and hence, the acid plant was provided with a surplus capacity of 10 more tonnes making a total of 25 tonnes per day. The electrical power requirements of this plant are 60 H.P.

In view of the fact that the economy of the industry depended largely on the availability of electric power at a cheap rate, the Government of Mysore sanctioned a concession rate of 0.125 of an anna per unit. for this industry. It was further stipulated that the above rate be applied till the company made a net profit of 5 per cent on the capital raised and with the increase in profits the above rate would be progressively raised until the normal rate of 0.25 of an anna per unit was applied.

Out of the total power requirements of the factory, namely 5,000 H.P., nearly 4,750 H.P. represents power for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate. The rate has been revised on several occasions, but at no time before 1957 did the rate exceed 0.25 of an anna as originally agreed upon by the Government in 1937. In December 1957, the Mysore State Electricity Board agreed to supply power at 2.7 pies per unit till the end of 1958 and thereafter the rates were the same as those charged for other industrial consumers

Water required for the factory is drawn from the Krishnarajasagar, the company having made its own arrangements for pumping water and disposal of waste water. The existing arrangements for pumping water to the factory is of a total capacity of 3.25 million gallons. Water pumped is mainly used for cooling purposes in the factory and nearly 95 per cent of the water pumped is returned to the channel.

Manufacture of fertilisers

It has been well recognized that in order to get best results by the use of artificial fertilisers on land, it would not be enough if only nitrogenous fertilisers are used and that phosphatic fertilisers play an equally important role. This factory was started with a capacity of five tons of ammonia and 20 tons of ammonium sulphate per day. In view of these uneconomic capacities in the present-day context, steps to expand the existing capacities and to diversify the lines of production have been taken. A scheme for the installation of a new sulphuric acid plant of 50 tonnes a day and a fully mechanised superphosphate plant of 150 tonnes a day has been taken up and both the plants have been commissioned. The total number of workers in the factory in 1965 was about 400. The annual expenses came to about rupees six lakhs. The production value was estimated at Rs. 50 lakhs per annum with a net profit of Rs. 3½ lakhs.

Allied Resins and Chemicals, Belagola

The Allied Resins and Chemicals (Private) Ltd., was started near Belagola in Srirangapatna taluk in 1965, to manufacture urea, farm-aldehyde and resin. As the industrial unit is new, the production figures are not yet available. It comes under the medium-scale group of industries.

Mysore Chemical Manufacturers, Belagola

The Mysore Chemical Manufacturers Ltd., was started in 1938 with its registered office at Tarabanahalli near Chikbanavar in Bangalore district. This company established two factories, one at Tarabanahalli and the other at Belagola in 1940 and 1941 respectively, with a view to manufacturing copper sulphate, sulphate of alumina and alum. Copper sulphate is being produced at the Tarabanahalli factory and the other two products are being manufactured at Belagola. It is interesting to note that this company was the first in India to manufacture copper sulphate. This is an excellent fungicide for spraying coffee,

areca, rubber, grape, paddy, cotton, coconut and other food crops. The sulphate of alumina and alum, which are being produced at Belagola, are used in water purification and textile chemicals.

Mysore Acetate and Chemicals Co., Mandya

The Mysore Acetate and Chemicals Co., Ltd., Mandya was incorporated as a public company under the Companies Act, 1956 on 24th December 1963. The certificate of entitlement to commence business was issued by the Registrar of Companies on 28th May, 1964. The objects for which the company is established are to manufacture, buy, sell, import from or export to any part of the world, cellulose triacetate, secondary acetate moulding compounds, plasticisers, acetic acid, acetic anhydride and all kinds of materials used in the film, plastic and rayon industries and to manufacture all kinds of chemicals and alkalies with their derivatives and by-products.

The company intends to manufacture, with foreign collaboration, about 1,200 tonnes per year of cellulose triacetate of film quality and 2,400 tonnes of cellulose acetate. The cellulose acetate will be converted into moulding compounds by the addition of about 1,200 tonnes of plasticisers and fillers. The Marketing Research Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi, conducted, at the instance of the Mysore Sugar Company Ltd., a survey regarding the market potential in cellulose acetate, in collaboration with the Economic Intelligence Unit of the Indian Institute of Public Opinion Ltd., New Delhi. On the basis of the research report prepared by them, it is established that cellulose acetate is at present used in India in the plastic industry mainly in the form of acetate moulding powders. There is no production of any of these chemicals in India at present and the whole of the present requirements is being met by imports. Cellulose triacetate is used in the production of raw films, filter tips for cigarettes, in the manufacture of tapes for recorders and sound-recording strips and in the plastic industry. The Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company Ltd., at Ootacamund, which is a Government of India undertaking, will be needing initially three tonnes of cellulose triacetate of film quality per day. Their technical collaborators have approved the technical process under which the cellulose triacetate will be produced by this company with Gevaerts' technology. Therefore, the triacetate to be produced in the Mandya factory will have a ready market. The moulding compounds also have a ready demand from the plastic industry in India. The total anticipated demand for cellulose acetate would be of the order of 6,650 tonnes. The demand for moulding powders by 1966-67 is expected to be 8,000 tonnes and by 1970-71 about 10,000 tonnes. There is thus a very bright prospect of sale of the entire production of the company.

The Acetate Factory is being set up near the Mandya town on the Bangalore-Mysore Road, in the neighbourhood of the

Mysore Sugar Factory. The company has purchased from the Sugar Company 64 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 1,08,475 and a few of the office and residential buildings including a godown have been already constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,21,200.

The company has entered into an agreement with Messrs. Von Kohorn-Universal Corporation, Stanton, California, U.S.A., and Messrs. Acktieaboiaget Chematur, Stockholm, Sweden, for the supply of plant and machinery for the manufacture of cellulose triacetate, acetate moulding compounds, together with all the auxiliary facilities. The technical know-how of the well-known firm Messrs. Gevaert Photo Production of Belgium has been secured for the manufacture of cellulose triacetate of the quality suitable for use in photographic films.

The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 415 lakhs, financed through equity issue of Rs. 225 lakhs, made up of Rs. 50 lakhs by the State Government, Rs. 30 lakhs by the Mysore Sugar Company, Rs. 68 lakhs by the collaborators, Rs. 7 lakhs by the Directors and their friends and the balance from the public. Loans have been obtained from the Export-Import Bank of Washington and from the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India. The factory is expected to start production shortly.

Implements Factory

To meet the growing demand for agricultural implements in the district consequent on the implementation of the package programme, the authorities concerned have recently started an Implements Factory at Mandya with an authorised capital of six lakhs of rupees. This factory was inaugurated in July 1966.

Rice Mills

The district of Mandya is a rich rice-producing area with 1,51,391 acres of land under paddy cultivation in 1964-65. The production of paddy has been increasing from year to year in the district as detailed below:

Year		*Area in acres*	*Production of rice in tons*
1959—60	..	1,39,209	67,503
1960—61	..	1,32,247	1,04,893
1961—62	..	1,31,428	1,11,749
1962—63	..	1,50,955	1,21,684
1963—64	..	1,40,715	1,26,316
1964—65	..	1,51,391	1,31,106

These figures indicate the prominence of paddy cultivation in the district and the need for rice mills. It may be said that the rice mill industry is the most wide-spread of all small industries in this district. There were in 1965-66, 82 rice mills in the district. These rice mills are heavily concentrated in Mandya, Pandavapura and Srirangapatna taluks.

Modern Rice Mill project

A team deputed by the Ford Foundation, consisting of experts, inspected several rice mills all over the country and studied their methods of working. They found that there were many deficiencies in procuring, transporting, storing, parboiling, milling and marketing of paddy and rice. After careful assessment of these factors, the team recommended to the Government of India to develop a new method of handling, drying, storing and milling of paddy in order to get the maximum outturn of rice from a given quantity of paddy. It has been suggested by the experts that there is ample scope for obtaining increased outturn of rice from paddy by adopting a combination of steps involving control of moisture, safe storage of paddy and rice, parboiling of paddy and providing modern processing equipment, which include rubber roller shellers, husk separators, paddy separators, improved whiteners, aspirators and the like. The increase in outturn of rice resulting from the use of such equipment would be considerable. A decision was taken by the Central Government to establish six modern rice milling units in six intensive agricultural district programme (package programme) areas in India, as a pilot study and evaluation programme. The Mandya district, which is a rich paddy-growing area in the Mysore State and where the package programme is in operation, was allotted a unit with a capacity of two tonnes per hour.

The Ryots' Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Mandya, has taken up the implementation of this modern rice mill project. A sum of Rs. 15.25 lakhs has been sanctioned by the State Government for locating a one-tonne unit, in addition to the unit already working. A Japan Satake Mill of 1.2 tonnes capacity which has been installed in the mill area, was inaugurated on 20th May 1965. This mill consists of paddy feeding elevator, paddy cleaner, paddy elevator and husker with husk aspirator, paddy separator, husked rice elevator, rice whitening machine, rice grader and bran collecting cyclone.

For the storage of paddy in bulk, construction of four silos of a capacity of 1,000 tonnes each and six silos of a capacity of 200 tonnes each was taken up. Four varieties of paddy, *viz.*, Bangara-Sanna, Coimbatore Sanna, Ratnachoodi and Salem Sanna would be stored in the four silos of 1,000 tonnes capacity. The capital cost of the silos was estimated at Rs. 18 lakhs.

The field paddy that comes to the mill is cleaned and dried in a mechanical drier attached to the silos and weighed. The moisture of the paddy is brought to the optimum of 14 per cent moisture content. The dried paddy is then taken through the elevators and conveyors to the silos until they are required for milling. Paddy thus stored in the silos is fully protected against damage from moisture, insects, rodents and birds.

The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, provided the necessary drawings, design and specifications for the installation of the parboiling unit. Parboiling tanks were under fabrication. The tanks would be attached to the small silos of 200 tonnes each with a boiler. A drier was designed by the Ford Foundation for the drying of parboiled paddy. This method of parboiling removes bad smell and also facilitates decolourisation of the rice. These combined efforts of proper storage and processing are expected to bring about an increase of 80 kilograms in rice outturn per tonne of paddy. This works out to an additional 8 to 10 per cent outturn of rice, which is a contribution to the efforts for making up the food shortage. This modern rice mill was expected to start production in 1967.

Handloom weaving

It is estimated that there are about 5,500 handlooms in the district for weaving of cotton, woollen and silk fabrics. Melkote is known for manufacture of *dhoties*, while Talagavadi in Malavalli taluk, Kodiyala in Srirangapatna taluk and Hosaholalu in Krishnarajpet taluk are noted for manufacture of sarees and shirtings, especially in finer counts. Kikkeri in Krishnarajpet taluk is famous for silk-weaving. More than 4,400 handlooms had been brought into the co-operative fold at the end of the Third Plan period and 19 cotton weavers' societies, four woollen weavers' societies and two silk weavers' societies had also been organised. Besides being provided with technical advice, the weavers' co-operative societies have been sanctioned a considerable amount of loans for working capital from the funds provided in the plan schemes and also from the Reserve Bank of India. The weavers' co-operative societies have also been supplied with various improved equipments. As per figures supplied by the Department of Industries and Commerce, the total paid-up share capital, during 1965-66, in respect of all handloom societies, came to Rs. 53,144. Under the Reserve Bank Loan Scheme, a total sum of rupees one lakh has been given to promote the handloom industry in the district. In 1965-66, there were 4,293 members in the various handloom societies in the district. During the Second Plan period, a sum of Rs. 1.95 lakhs was spent on various handloom schemes, while a sum of Rs. 6.75 lakhs had been provided under the Third Five-Year Plan for this purpose.

Jaggery manufacture

The Mandya district was famous for jaggery even during the closing decades of the last century. The process of manufacturing jaggery from sugarcane in those days was very imperfect. When the canes were ripe, they were cut into small pieces and carried to the mill, which consisted of two pieces of babul-wood (which were called in those days as *goblis*) worked by a pair of bullocks, and they served as crushing rollers. This contrivance being very imperfect, of the 90 per cent of the sweet juice which the cane contained, only 50 to 60 per cent was usually extracted leaving over one-third in the *sippe* or squeezed cane which, with the dried leaves from the tops of the cane, was used as fuel in the manufacture of jaggery. The juice was forced into a large earthen pot and was subsequently placed in a large iron or copper pan; afterwards, with the addition of lime, it was boiled and made to run into small wooden moulds. It was then allowed to cool and crystallise into jaggery.

This process of jaggery-making has continued upto the present times, the only change that has taken place being in the process of extracting juice from the cane. Now, iron mortars called *ganas* are used to extract the juice from the canes. In recent years, power-driven machines are also used to extract the cane juice. The district of Mandya, being a sugarcane zone, had about 730 sugarcane crushers in 1965.

Sericulture

Sericulture is one of the major cottage industries in Mysore State. This industry is being pursued in the district as a subsidiary one to agriculture. Approximately, 5,000 families in Mandya, Maddur, Malavalli and Nagamangala taluks are engaged in rearing silk worms. The income derived by the sale of silk-worm cocoons produced by the silk-worm seed rearers goes a long way in improving the economic conditions of the agriculturists. Various trials conducted confirmed that it is an ideal area for the development of this industry. With a view to giving encouragement to this industry, a seed farm was started during 1961-62 at Nagamangala. In this farm, mulberry occupied an area of 8 acres and 37 guntas. The farm has a target of producing Mysore seed cocoons at the rate of ten lakhs per annum. The farm provides also training to cultivators in modern methods of sericulture.

Approximately 0,000 acres of land have been put under mulberry cultivation in the district. There are two Government Grainage Centres located at Malavalli and Maddur. Besides these grainages, there are six Chawki Rearing Centres. There are also four Cocoon Markets and three Service Centres in the district. Besides, there are also a Government Mulberry Graft Nursery and a Training Centre at Maddur. The main functions of these institutions are to prepare and distribute disease-free layings, mulberry grafts, rearing of silk-worms and the like. There

are also a number of private grainages. The cocoons produced in the district are sent either to Mysore or Channapatna for reeling. It is interesting to note that out of the total area under mulberry cultivation in the district, the two hoblies of Boppagowdanapura and Kirugaval in Malavalli taluk, alone accounted for 3,868 acres with 1,750 families engaged in the industry in 1965-66.

Sericulturists in the district are being given by the Government various facilities such as supply of high-yielding mulberry grafts, timely supply of silk-worm seeds at reasonable prices, free technical guidance and advice, financial help for sinking of wells and construction of rearing houses and grainage depots, free supply of seed cuttings and rearing of silk-worms upto the end of second moult in the chawki rearing centres.

Apiry Centres

There are two apiary centres, one at Mandya and the other at Srirangapatna. In order to develop this industry, private bee-keepers are being provided with all necessary facilities. The two apiary centres are managing 286 private and 67 Government bee-hives. The annual yield of honey in the district is about 1,000 kilograms. Bee-hive boxes and honey extractors are being distributed to agriculturists through development blocks at 50 per cent subsidised rates. The following figures show the number of bee-keepers and the quantity of honey produced at the two centres in the district during 1965-66 :

Centre		*No. of bee-keepers*	*Quantity of honey extracted*
Mandya	..	112	1,273 lbs
Srirangapatna	.	101	1,560 lbs

Coir Industry

As the Maddur taluk is rich in coconut plantations, the coir industry is being developed in the vicinity of Nidaghatta, on the Bangalore-Mysore road by setting up a mechanised coir unit. This unit is being run on co-operative lines.

Registered Small-scale Industries

A system of collecting important particulars of smaller industrial units in order to help them, wherever necessary, by way of financial aid, technical advice, supply of basic raw materials and other commodities, was started by the Directorate of Industries and Commerce during 1960-61. The small industrial units were requested to get themselves registered in the said Directorate and to furnish quarterly production statistics in the prescribed proforma so as to enable the Government to have a clear picture of the position of small-scale industries in the State.

As on 31st March 1967, there were, in all, 54 registered industrial units in the district. The following table indicates

the names of these industrial units, the products they manufacture and their capital investment :—

Registered Small-scale Industrial Units in Mandya District as on 31st March, 1967.

Sl. No.	Name of Industrial Unit and its location	Products manufactured	Capital invested
1	2	3	4
			Rs.
1.	Ashoka Engineering Works, Maddur.	Drums, buckets, stoves, etc.	20,173
2.	Balasubramanya Oil Mills, Maddur.	Groundnut oil and oil-cake.	Not available
3.	Besagarahalli Saw Mills, Maddur taluk.	Wood works ..	31,190
4.	Bhagwan Industries, Mandya	Printing and book-binding.	Not available
5.	Bharat Rice Mills, Besagarahalli, Maddur taluk.	Paddy hulling ..	60,000
6.	Carpentry and Smithy Production Centre, Pandavapura Taluk Rural Industrial Co-operative Society, Pandavapura.	Agricultural implements	37,620
7	Cart Manufacturing Industries, Halagur, Malavalli taluk.	Carts and wooden furniture	9,200
8.	Chandrashekhara Rice Mills, Hanakere, Mandya taluk.	Paddy hulling ..	15,000
9.	Charles D'Souza, Metal Merchant and Manufacturer, Malavalli.	Copper and brass utensils.	2,000
10.	Chinnaswamy Saw Mills, Malavalli.	Wood works ..	25,000
11.	D. Kannan Babu, Mandya	Agricultural implements	Not available
12. to 14.	Dayananda Engineering Works, Mandya (3 units)	Agricultural implements, iron gates and grills, gun-metal bushes and bearings for sugarcane crushers.	34,471
15.	Evershine Industries, Mandya	Structural works ..	30,000
16.	G. R. Industrial Works, Mandya	Agricultural implements.	3,500
17.	Ganesh Industries, Mandya	Agricultural implements	Not available
18.	Gangadhara Press, Maddur	Printing and book-binding.	14,000
19.	Goldsmiths' Industrial Co-operative Society, Bellur, Nagamangala taluk.	Copper and brass utensils	22,000
20.	Gopalakrishna Industries, Mandya.	Agricultural implements	2,500
21.	H. K. Kempanna, Hunasanahalli, Srirangapatna taluk.	do ..	1,000

1	2	3	4
			Rs.
22. to 24	H.M.S. Industries, Mandya (3 units)	Agricultural implements, consumer goods, gates and grills, stainless steel articles and automobile works.	43,835
25.	Hafizulla Khan, Nagamangala	Carts and agricultural implements.	10,600
26.	Harihareshwara Rice Mills, Hariharapura, Krishnarajpet taluk.	Paddy hulling ..	15,000
27. & 28.	I.J.S. Industries, Mandya (2 units)	Agricultural implements and automobile repairs	22,000
29.	J. F. Industrial Works, Mandya	Agricultural implements and consumer goods.	4,300
30.	Jagannatha Metal Industries, Mandya.	Copper and brass utensils.	6,000
31.	Jai Hind Saw Mills, Mandya	Timber sawing and wood works.	35,000
32.	K. Puttaswamo Gowda, Konnapur, Malavalli taluk.	Silk rearing	9,500
33.	Kalikamba Industrial Works, Pandavapura.	Agricultural implements	45,000
34.	L. A. D'Souza, Metal Merchant and Manufacturer, Malavalli	Copper and brass utensils.	5,000
35.	M. J. Sufi Azizia, Katherkatta village, Krishnarajpet taluk.	Essential oils ..	7,000
36.	Madappa Industries, Helalu, Mandya taluk.	Agricultural implements	2,200
37.	Malnad Wood Industries and Saw Mills, Mandya.	Timber sawing and wooden furniture	66,500
38	Mandya Engineering Works, Mandya.	Agricultural implements	25,000
39.	Mandya Saw Mills, Mandya	Wooden furniture and sawing of timber	1,40,000
40	N. Nagoji Rao & Sons, Ganjam, Srirangapatna.	Carts and wooden furniture	19,000
41.	National Dairy and Poultry Farm, Belavadi, Srirangapatna taluk.	Pasteurisation of milk .	3,50,000
42.	New Engineering Works and Saw Mills, Nagamangala.	Agricultural implements and wood works.	3,000
43	Peewee Industries, Mandya	Buckets, water cans etc	3,000
44	Rahmat Bright Metal Industries. Mandya	Non-ferrous metal products.	35,000
45	Royal Industries, Mandya	Agricultural implements	14,000
46.	Ryots' Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., Mandya.	Agricultural implements	1,87,200
47.	Sarvodaya Printing Press, Mandya.	Printing and book-binding	Not available

1	2	3	4
			Rs.
48.	Siddappaji Industrial Works, Mandya.	Agricultural implements	17,000
49. & 50.	Silk Rearing Industries, Halagur, Malavalli taluk (2 units)	Silk-rearing ..	13,050+ 9,000
51.	Srinivasa Rice Mills, Mandya	Paddy hulling and preparation of boiled rice.	Not available
52.	Star Industries, Mandya	Agricultural implements	8,500
53.	Venkatesh Coffee Works, Karthal, Krishnarajpet taluk	Coffee powder	Not available
54.	Venkateshwara Rice Mills, Pannedoddi, Maddur taluk.	Paddy hulling	94,000

These 54 registered industrial units included 19 units manufacturing agricultural implements, six wood works, five rice mills, four units manufacturing brass and copper utensils, three units manufacturing gates, grills, etc., three silk-rearing units, three printing and book-binding units, two automobile works, two units manufacturing essential oils and seven other units of various types.

Cottage Industries

The Malavalli town is an important centre for the manufacture of leather chappals. There are about 1,000 cobblers in this town. Maddur, Seelanere, Hullegala and Belligere have a large number of potters. Mat-weaving is the main occupation of a number of people in Nagamangala and Sindaghatta. There are also traditionally skilled artisans in Nagamangala, who make brass images and other artistic articles of utility.

Industrial Co-operatives

There were, in 1965, 61 industrial co-operatives in the district catering for the financial and technical needs of village and small-scale industries. Out of these, three were small-scale industrial co-operative societies, *viz.*, (1) Srirangapatna Taluk Carpentry and Smithy Workers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Ganjam, (2) Vishwakarma Craft Co-operative Society Ltd., Mandya and (3) Carpentry and Smithy Craft Co-operative Society, Halagur, Malavalli taluk, the first two societies being the more important ones.

The Srirangapatna Taluk Carpentry and Smithy Workers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Ganjam was organised in 1957. It has constructed a godown at Ganjam for storing the raw materials. The members of the society are engaged in the manufacture of

carts, furniture and agricultural implements. A sum of Rs. 10,750 had been granted to this society by Government by way of loan and grant.

The Vishwakarma Craft Co-operative Society Ltd., Mandya, was organised for the benefit of carpenters and smiths of the area. It provides employment to about 80 workers. Besides providing technical advice, the Government have granted a financial assistance of Rs. 89,820 by way of loan and grant to the society. Arrangements have also been made for the supply of timber to this society from the Forest Department at concessional rates.

The Srinivasa Medar Workers' Co-operative Society, Halagur, Malavalli taluk and the Vishwakarma Craft Co-operative Society, Nagamangala were the more important Handicrafts Co-operative Societies in the district. Under the goldsmiths' co-operative scheme, two goldsmiths' societies, *viz.*, the Goldsmiths' Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., Bellur, Nagamangala taluk and the Akkasaligara Kushala Kaigarika Sahakara Sangha Ltd., Mandya, have been organised.

Home Industrial activities

The Department of Industries and Commerce is giving monthly grants-in-aid to home industries and institutions in the State for undertaking home industrial activities such as tailoring, embroidery, knitting, rattan work, mat-weaving and cloth weaving. Besides, equipment like sewing machines, weaving looms have also been supplied to some of the institutions. Technical assistance, if required by the institutions, is also provided At present, the following Samajas are receiving monthly grants-in-aid in this district :

Sl. No.	Name and location of Mahila Samaja	Maintenance grants given during 1964 65	Equipment grants given during 1964-65
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Mahila Samaja, Mandya town, Mandya.	360	760
2.	Sharada Mahila Samaja, Sugar Town, Mandya.	602	..
3.	Mahila Samaja, Krishnarajpet	360	..
4.	Vasantha Mahila Samaja, Bellur, Nagamangala taluk.	360	..
5.	Sharada Mahila Samaja, Nagamangala	360	600
6.	Cauveri Mahila Samaja, Shivasamudram.	360	850
7.	Yadugiri Seva Samaja, Melkote.	360	..

Training facilities

With the rapid pace of industrialisation and technological development, the need for qualified and trained men is keenly felt. Training facilities not only encourage the local talent, but also harness the same to fruitful productive activity. Realising the significance of such training facilities, the Government have been developing suitable training institutions for the purpose.

Artisan Training Institute, Nagamangala

The Artisan Training Institute, Nagamangala, started functioning from 1st October 1959. The candidates for training are deputed from various development block areas. This institute imparts training in smithy, carpentry, wool and cotton weaving, sculpture, non-ferrous metal works (brass) and tailoring.

During the year 1965-66, one hundred candidates were trained here. A maximum of twenty-five candidates are admitted for training in each craft, *viz.*, carpentry, smithy, non-ferrous metal, cotton weaving and wool weaving. Candidates of the age group, fourteen to thirty years, having passed the primary fourth standard are eligible for admission. A period of 18 months has been fixed for each craft for institutional training followed by an in-service training of six months in any model workshop, factory or private institution. Each trainee is paid a stipend varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month for the entire period of training.

Training Centre for Leather Workers, Malavalli

Production of good leather is essential for the manufacture of quality footwear which is in great demand. The Training Centre for Retanning and Rerolling of Bark-tanned Leather, Malavalli, was started with a view to providing training to the artisans in this craft with the use of chemicals and modern equipment. The duration of training is one year and 15 trainees are admitted at a time. Each trainee is paid a stipend of Rs. 25 per month during the period of training. Besides imparting training, the centre has also been designed to serve as a common facility centre to the tanners in getting their leather processed on a nominal payment. This centre is managed by a Foreman assisted by two Mechanics. The Assistant Director, Industries and Commerce, is in over-all charge of the centre.

With a view to extending training facilities in manufacture of artistic-brassware, a scheme to start a training centre at Nagamangala had been approved.

Financial assistance

The Mysore State Financial Corporation had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 55,000 as security loan to the rice mill industry of the district upto 1964-65.

A sum of Rs. 40,000 had been sanctioned under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1951, upto March 1965, for the development of chemical industry in this district. During 1962-63, an amount of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned for starting a jaggery-manufacturing

industry at Marasinganahalli in Maddur taluk, while subsequently a further sum of Rs. 9,600 was granted for a similar purpose. Besides, the Mysore Central Co-operative Rural Industrial Financing Bank had sanctioned, upto 1964-65, a total financial assistance of Rs. 10,56,350 under its "security loan scheme", "liberalised small-scale industries programme" and "surety loan scheme" to the several industrial units in the district. The District Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Mandya, which was established during 1963-64, is giving financial assistance to various industrial units on short-term basis.

Supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis

The Department of Industries and Commerce helps small-scale industrial units to obtain modern machineries on a hire-purchase basis through the National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi. Upto 1965-66, about 120 small-scale industrial units in the district had been recommended to the National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi, for supply of machineries on a hire-purchase basis. The types of machineries recommended were lathes, bandsaws, drilling machines, grinding machines, motors, blowers, paper-cutting machines, shearing and shaping machines and the like.

Industrial Estates

To overcome the difficulties created by the absence of proper locational facilities, power and water supply and communications for the development of small-scale industries, a net-work of industrial estates with different types of worksheds, providing accommodation and planned layout has been provided by the Government. In this district, two industrial estates, one at Mandya and another at Nagamangala, are being established with the following provisions:—

Location of Industrial Estate	*Estimated cost*	*Number of worksheds*
Mandya ..	Rs. 2.38 lakhs	10
Nagamangala ..	Rs. 1.50 lakhs	6

It is expected that these estates will start functioning shortly.

Development Areas

Development areas are plots of developed lands to be made available to the small-scale industrial units so that they may have the advantage of common services and other facilities like good site, electricity and water supply and sanitation. The sites would be available to small industrialists either on outright sale or on hire-purchase basis so that they can put up their own worksheds of approved designs.

The estates and development areas would be provided with a common facility centre or a workshop equipped with necessary modern machinery, which the small industrialists cannot afford

to purchase individually. The centre, in addition to affording services to the industries on payment of nominal service charges, would disseminate technical know-how to the workers engaged in the industries located in the estate.

Industrial potentialities

There is ample scope in the district for starting a number of industries, both resource-based and demand-oriented. Among the resource-based industries, the following are of special importance:—

(1) Paper from bagasse,

(2) Khandasari sugar,

(3) Leather footwear and other leather goods,

(4) Cement and asbestos products, and

(5) Rice bran oil.

There would be three sugar factories in Mandya district if the one proposed at Maddur is also set up. The production of bagasse by the two existing sugar factories is about 700 tonnes per day. Every day, a mountain of bagasse is thrown out of the factories at Mandya and Pandavapura and was hitherto burnt as fuel. To exploit this source of raw material and to manufacture superior quality of paper out of it, a new factory has been started at Belagola which uses a part of the bagasse produced in these two factories. However, with the setting up of a third sugar factory at Maddur, there will be still larger quantities of bagasse, which would facilitate the setting up of small paper factories, as plenty of straw is also available in the district.

Sugarcane is available in the district in plenty. Even though there are a number of cottage units manufacturing jaggery, there is none making khandasari sugar on a large scale. One or two factories with a daily crushing capacity of 50 to 100 tonnes can be started. The favourable locations, according to the Small Industries Service Institute of the Government of India, would be Bannur and Malavalli.

There is a concentration of the chammar community in Malavalli taluk. The footwear made by the cobblers here are popular and are sold all over the district. The artisans follow the traditional method of leather stitching. They may be trained in the use of modern machinery for the manufacture of quality leather footwear. They may also be taught the techniques of manufacture of leather goods such as suitcases, hand bags and medicine chests. There is scope for starting a modern well-equipped unit for the manufacture of these items.

Among the minerals available in the district, the important ones are asbestos and corundum. These minerals are not commercially exploited at present. The prospects of manufacturing cement asbestos products and aluminium sulphate can, therefore, be examined. The large number of rice mills in the district afford scope for starting units for the extraction of rice bran oil.

Agricultural implements, builders' hardware, mixed fertilisers, bricks, rice mill parts and parts required by sugar mills are some of the industries that can be started on considerations of demand factor alone. The Mandya district is now under the package programme for the intensive development of agriculture. As a result, the demand for agricultural implements and mixed fertilisers has increased considerably and will continue to be so in future. The existing units manufacturing agricultural implements are mostly cottage units, which follow traditional methods of making implements. There is scope for starting a few more modern units in addition to the existing works for the manufacture of improved agricultural implements such as ploughs, weeders and inter-cultivators.

At present, about 22,000 tonnes of fertilisers are consumed in the district every year. Even though there is one large-scale factory in the district manufacturing mixed fertilisers, there is scope for starting a few small units. Mandya town has a fairly developed market and acts as a principal distributing centre to other towns in the district. The demand for builders' hardware as well as bricks is increasing with the increased tempo in constructional activities. A few units for the manufacture of builders' hardware and bricks can, therefore, be started

Metallic components

The sugar factories require a number of metallic components such as brace bearings, pump impellers, vacuum pump pistons, pump shafts and cane knives for replacement. They also require a number of castings. The total value of the components required by the Mysore Sugar Company, Mandya, is estimated at about Rs. 10 lakhs annually. However, this factory has a workshop of its own for the manufacture of many of the components required by it. The expansion of the workshop capacity is also under contemplation by the company. There does not, therefore, appear to be much scope for starting small units for manufacturing and supplying the components required by the Mysore Sugar Company. The sugar factory at Pandavapura, on the other hand, has not set up any such workshop and it is understood to be buying components valued at Rs. 4 lakhs per annum from outside Mandya. It is gathered that several of the components required by this company can be manufactured on a small-scale basis. The possibility of establishing one or two units for manufacturing

the components required by the Pandavapura Sugar Factory can, therefore, be examined.

As mentioned earlier, there are a number of rice mills in the district which are understood to be buying replacement parts valued at rupees one lakh per annum. It is felt that there is a possibility for a small-scale unit being put up at Mandya, for taking up the manufacture of the rice mill machinery parts. Among the other industries which have prospects of growth in the district are confectionery, automobile workshop, tiles and wooden furniture.

Welfare of Industrial Labour

The Mandya district, which is being industrially developed, has already a considerable number of industrial labourers in its big industrial concerns like the sugar mills at Mandya and Pandavapura and paper mills and fertiliser factory at Belagola. A brief account of the labour welfare measures provided in these factories is given below.

In the Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., Mandya, several welfare amenities such as free medical aid, education for the employees' children, anti-malarial spraying work, free milk distribution, residential accommodation, foodgrains distribution at concessional rates, recreation clubs, parks, swimming pool have been provided for the benefit of the workers of the mills.

The Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane at Pandavapura is running an allopathic dispensary, and the workmen and their families are given free medical aid. Adequate health measures have been taken to prevent the spread of communicable diseases. In order to provide residential accommodation to the workers, the factory management has acquired 40 acres of land at a place two miles from the factory and has constructed about 200 houses. Construction of 50 more houses had been sanctioned. This colony is called Visvesvaraya Nagar after the illustrious engineer-statesman, the late Dr. M. Visvesvaraya.

A *balamandira*, an upgraded primary school and a high school are being conducted by the factory for the benefit of the children of the employees and also the cultivators of the area. An omnibus has been provided to take the children of the employees to and from their schools at Pandavapura.

The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd., Belagola, also provides ample amenities to its workers. Educational facilities are being provided to the children of the employees; a well equipped primary school is being maintained. Adult literacy classes are also being conducted for the employees. As regards accommodation, small quarters are provided in the vicinity of the

factory for the low-paid employees. Among the other amenities provided may be mentioned a canteen, a rest hall and a creche.

Efforts are under way to provide necessary welfare facilities to the employees of the Mandya National Paper Mills, Ltd., Belagola. Action has been taken to provide housing accommodation and the Mysore State Housing Board has undertaken to build 300 tenements at the mill site at a cost of Rs. 10,45,000. In addition, the company itself has undertaken a housing scheme for supervisory staff at a cost of Rs. 4,50,000 under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. (*See* also Chapter XVII).

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

PART A—BANKING AND FINANCE

Indigenous Banking

CREDIT facilities for improvement and development of agriculture, trade and other business were not unknown in the old days, prior to the introduction of organised loan facilities through recognised agencies. There has been, however, a lack of precise information of the periods of the several ruling dynasties of old and it is not possible to say how exactly money was advanced as loan for trade and commerce. It is safe to surmise that farmers, who formed the bulk of the rural population, were obligated to middle-men and small capitalists, who provided the required credit on a specified rate of interest. The sums advanced were small and the interest rates were unduly high. The small capitalists also used to obtain undue advantages in these transactions, because the Government of the day had not laid down any set of laws or rules in this respect. Very often, the farmers had to engage in their agricultural pursuits on borrowed capital obtained from those who were willing to advance money on securities of lands and other immovable properties and personal jewels. It was the accepted practice for a farmer to go to the small village banker to get loans for his various needs.

In every village, there were at least three to four bankers and the local population knew them quite well. The village banker, with his local knowledge of men and property, readily advanced money at specified rates of interest and went to the very doors of the debtors to get back his principal and the interest. His very presence infused, many a time, a sense of fear and urgency in the villagers. Those who were unable to discharge the debt had to lose their securities. As most of the farmers were illiterate, they often fell an easy prey to the machinations of the village bankers, many of whom traded with their capital unscrupulously. These bankers had no other occupation except lending money to agriculturists who wanted it urgently. There were also a few big money-lenders, residing

in towns and who advanced money as readily as they recovered it by a process of demand, pressure and coercion. These men had ready cash with which they furthered their own interests. They went from place to place, acquired as large a quantity of foodgrains as possible and stored them in godowns. As prices went up in days of scarcity, the big money-lenders disposed of their hoarded grains for higher prices.

Money-lending in early days

The big merchants from Mysore city supplied much of the credit needed by the farmers and traders in Mandya district. They often travelled from Mysore to camp for a few days in Ganjam, Mandya, Hirode (Pandavapura) and Attikuppa (Krishnarajpet) to lend money on securities. When Tipu Sultan improved the village of Ganjam in the Srirangapatna island to make it a big industrial centre, several affluent men, who had the wherewithal to lend money, settled there and advanced money to the artisans from Sira, who had been brought there. Owing to the Mysore wars, Ganjam had lost its significance, but regained its importance in the days after 1799. There were rich money-lenders in Ganjam, Hirode and Nagamangala. Instances were many wherein borrowers went on endlessly paying interest, which more often than not exceeded the capital.

During the days when Srirangaraya was the viceroy of the Vijayanagar kingdom at Srirangapatna, the Government advanced money to the tiller to help him to obtain cattle, agricultural implements and other means so that he might bring under cultivation more waste land. The Government of the day also encouraged the cultivation or manufacture of various articles of commerce in demand by providing the first expenses, seeds, plants and the like. Advances of money were made to foreign merchants also and they were encouraged to settle in new *pettahs* and markets, to which they brought scarce and valuable goods from distant countries and in return exported the products of the region to places where they could be disposed of to advantage.[1] That was at a time when peace prevailed in the region. When internal dissensions and calamitous wars took place, the Government of the day suspended the practice and the money-lender again reaped a rich harvest. The money-lending profession became popular in the rural areas, because those who needed money got it without much trouble on the basis of confidence between the parties. *Kaisala* or the hand-loan was a familiar mode of borrowing.

The next phase in the history of credit facilities began in 1890 when the Government passed the Land Improvement Loan Regulation. By this measure, the farmers obtained loans on easy terms for the improvement of their agricultural pursuits. It may be said that this measure was the forerunner of several

1. Mysore Gazetteer, Lewis Rice. Vol I, p. 580

such subsequent ameliorative measures in that direction. In the year 1894, the then Dewan announced the formation of Agricultural Banks, a novel idea in those days. By 1901, there were several such banks in the old Mysore State, but, however, these banks did not work well. The Regulation III of 1905 ushered in the co-operative movement. With this began an organised attempt at modern banking. Even after this attempt at providing organised credit facilities, the money-lenders or the small village bankers did not go out of the picture. The regulated banking institutions like co-operative banks in Mysore gave loans on certain terms; but the procedural details and delay drove those, who wanted money urgently, to the money-lenders, who could give the loan easily on the strength of a promissory note, whereas the organised institutions took time and precautions to advance money. Further, it was only in the headquarter towns or in other big towns that such organised credit facilities were available. In the remote villages, the money-lender was the only person who could supply the urgent needs of the farmers.

Rural Indebtedness

Indebtedness is not peculiar to Mandya district alone; many of the agriculturists all over the State are indebted to some extent or other. Agricultural indebtedness is not a phenomenon of recent years. There were many reasons why the agriculturist was obliged to borrow. The most important and common reason was past indebtedness, which occasioned fresh borrowing due mainly to the high rates of interest charged. The creditor drew away from the agriculturist every year a considerable part of his earnings, and what was left was insufficient for his needs. Other reasons were the small size of his holding and the way it was split up, his constantly recurring losses of cattle from drought and disease and the uncertainty and insecurity of crops, which added to the cumulative effects of other factors. Another very potent cause was the decline of the cottage industries, which used to provide the agriculturist and the members of his family with subsidiary occupations in the off-season, but which were greatly affected by the competition of machine-made articles.

The extent of indebtedness in the district cannot be given with any degree of accuracy. However, it may be stated that large numbers of people, both in urban and rural areas, are in debt. The causes of indebtedness, in addition to what has been stated earlier, are the growing pressure of population on land, low income, absence of savings to help in times of need and bad seasons. The cultivators often labour for bare sustenance. They have also to borrow money for domestic wants or for periodical unproductive expenditure on marriages, funerals and other ceremonies.

The low income of the agriculturist in the past contributed to his indebtedness. The *per capita* income for old Mysore

State (of which Mandya was a part) in 1912-13 was Rs. 47-9-10 or roughly Rs. 48, and in 1922-23 it was Rs. 68-7-10 or roughly Rs. 68. This compared very well with the all India averages for British India, which were Rs. 44 in 1914 and Rs. 72 in 1922.[1] About the year 1926, it was described thus: "If 80 per cent of the total population of the State should be taken to depend materially on the land, and the total value of the agricultural production is reckoned as 18 crores of rupees, the earnings per head of the population per year work up to only about Rs. 35."[2] In 1961, the income per head in the Mandya district was Rs. 317 as against the State average of Rs. 289. The average indebtedness of the agriculturists in old Mysore State (therefore in Mandya district), in 1936, was estimated at Rs. 50 per head.

Income group-wise indebtedness

The average indebtedness of various income-groups in a typical village of Mandya district in 1962 was estimated to be as follows (according to the Village Survey Monograph on Kikkeri prepared as a part of the census operations):

Income-group		*Amount of average indebtedness per household.*
		Rs.
1. Rs 100 and above	..	1,062
2. Rs. 76 to Rs. 100	..	403
3. Rs. 51 to Rs. 75	.	289
4. Rs. 26 to Rs. 50	..	247
5. Rs. 25 and below	..	140

While, in 1941, 228 out of 414 households, which had in all 2,004 persons, were indebted to the extent of Rs. 61,893, in 1962, 526 out of 536 households, which had in all 2,847 persons, were in debts to the tune of Rs. 2,40,422. Though this revealed a considerable increase in the burden of debt, it was also found that debts were contracted largely for productive purposes by the villagers to improve their economic position by constructive programmes in the wake of a new awareness and that there was a general improvement in their economic conditions.

As said earlier, the profession of money-lending was practised from the early days. Even during the days of Haidar Ali, *sahukars* and village bankers were found in large numbers[3] and

1. "The National Income and Taxable Capacity of Mysore" by V. L. D'Souza. 1927, p. 13.
2. Report on the Progress of Agriculture in Mysore, Department of Agriculture, 1926.
3. Hayavadana Rao, C., History of Mysore, Vol. III, p. 295.

these were either of local origin or outsiders resident for generations at the then capital of Srirangapatna.[1] The latter were generally from Gujarat, hence the name 'Gujarati' was attached to them in popular parlance. They financed mainly on the personal credit of individuals. Their integrity and credit, as well as skill in business, were held in high esteem. It is said that Haidar Ali was himself a banker. If he happened to advance money to any one of his servants, "the third part of his pay was stopped until the amount was refunded."[2] The services rendered by money-lenders were useful to a certain extent, but those services were rendered at too great a price, and were accompanied by practices which often resulted in great disadvantages to the borrowers.

Control of money-lending

The obvious dangers of borrowing money at heavy rates of interest and the consequent financial burden on the borrowers attracted the attention of public men and there were persistent demands by legislators on the floor of the Mysore Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council to put an end to the evil practices. The then prevailing system of money-lending was considered usurious; the ready lending for unproductive purposes, it was felt, brought poverty and economic servitude to the borrowers. The money-lenders came to possess more and more land because of the inability of the borrowers to repay and this placed the money-lenders in a position of uncontrolled power. Often, the cultivator was obliged by reason of his indebtedness to sell his produce to his creditor at an unfavourable price, detrimental to himself. Repeated efforts were made to curb this undesirable tendency by necessary legislation. The Government examined the whole problem, having regard to the control measures adopted in the neighbouring provinces and came to the conclusion that a system of registration and licensing of money-lenders would meet the purpose. Accordingly, a bill was framed and introduced in the legislature and His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore gave his assent to the bill and it became the Mysore Money-Lenders Act, 1939. In conformity with the provisions of this statute, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mandya district was made the statutory officer for licensing and regulating money-lending in the district. This Act was amended by Acts 14 of 1955 and 1 of 1956 to suit the needs of the situation.

There was a persistent demand by the public to enact a new comprehensive and uniform measure for the new Mysore State to suit the present needs. In accordance with the popular wishes, the Mysore Money-Lenders Act, 1961 (Mysore Act 12 of 1962), was enacted and it came into force throughout the State in 1965. As per this new measure, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore was appointed *ex-officio* Registrar-General of Money-Lending, having jurisdiction over the entire State of Mysore.

1. C. Hayavadana Rao, History of Mysore, Vol. III, pp. 538-39.
2. Ibid, p. 541.

The rules framed under the Act empowered the Assistant Registrars in the districts to control the money-lending transactions. They were in turn designated as Registrars of Money-Lending. Prior to the enactment of this new Act, the Sub-Registrars in various taluks were performing the duties of the Registrars of Money-Lending in their jurisdictions. The new measure stipulated that those, who lend money, should obtain a licence from the Registrar of Money-Lending. The Act totally prohibits money-lending without a valid licence. At the end of 1963, there were 99 licensed money-lenders in the district. The number decreased to a bare 16 in 1966, one of the reasons for this decrease being the spread of the co-operative activities in the rural areas. As on 31st March 1966, the number of money-lenders licensed in the various taluks of the district was as follows :

Taluk			*Number licensed*
Mandya	..	..	7
Maddur	..	..	..
Malavalli	..	..	..
Srirangapatna	..	..	5
Pandavapura	..	..	..
Krishnarajpet	..	..	3
Nagamangala	..	..	1
	Total	..	16

By a notification issued in July 1965, the Government have fixed the rate of interest on secured loans at 15 per cent and on unsecured loans at 18 per cent.

Loans and Advances

The need for increased food production in these days of short-falls and occasional scarcity has received the earnest attention of the State Government. In addition to grant of special loans for grow-more-food schemes, the practice of subsidising some of the requirements of the agriculturists as an incentive to further effort has come to stay: the age-old taccavi loans, the land improvement loans and subsidy loans for the construction of irrigation wells have all become familiar features. The cultivators have to state their necessities and apply for loans and advances through the revenue authorities. The district authorities sanction the monetary help out of allotted funds, after scrutinising the *bona fides* of the applicants.

The following table indicates the extent of financial help given to the cultivators of the district of Mandya from 1960-61 to 1965-66 :

Type of loan	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Taccavi Loan ..	1,20,000	85,000	74,300	1,00,000	93,650	1,49,250
Land Improvement Loan ..	49,798	75,000	49,050	49,850	53,460	59,075
Loans for irrigation wells (liberalised scheme) ..	3,16,830	2,10,410	1,61,900	4,91,400	2,69,675	1,94,115
Loans for deepening the existing irrigation wells	..	..	..	..	..	93,050
Irrigation and Reclamation Loans	..	1,46,200	1,86,100	2,56,996	1,92,033	1,51,900

Commercial Banks

Banking has been an important economic activity in the district for the past about 27 years and has attracted a considerable amount of capital by way of deposits. A good number of branches of various commercial banks have been established in important commercial centres in the district in recent years. All the seven taluk headquarters in the district have also branch offices of banking institutions. The oldest banking institution in the district, a branch of the Bank of Mysore Ltd., (now State Bank of Mysore), was set up in the headquarters town of the district in 1940. From 1940 to 1955, this branch of the State Bank of Mysore was the only banking institution in the district. In 1955, the Canara Bank Ltd., opened its branch in Mandya town. Later on in 1958, the Indian Bank Ltd., Madras, started its branch also in Mandya town. Since 1963, several branches of banks have been opened in various towns of the district. In that year, the Vijaya Bank and the Karnataka Bank (both having their head offices in Mangalore) opened their branches in Krishnarajpet and Srirangapatna. In the following year, the Vijaya Bank started its branches in Maddur and Malavalli and in 1965 it extended its activities to Pandavapura, where a co-operative sugar mill is in existence. In 1966, there were in all ten banking offices (other than co-operative banks) spread over all the taluks.

State Bank of Mysore

The Bank of Mysore, which is now the State Bank of Mysore and which has its registered office at Bangalore, has two branches at Mandya and Maddur. The establishment of a sugar factory in 1933 and the creation of a separate district of Mandya in 1939 necessitated the establishment of a banking office, and a branch

office was opened at Mandya in December 1940. Since its inception, this banking institution has assisted the Mysore Sugar Company financially. Merchants and industrialists of Mandya and surrounding places are being greatly benefited by this institution. Besides, this banking office is catering for the financial needs of the recently established co-operative sugar factory at Pandavapura and the Mandya National Paper Mills at Belagola. The two branches of the bank in the district have also been transacting cash business of the Government with an annual turnover of about eight crores of rupees.

The Canara Bank

A branch of the Canara Bank Ltd., was opened at Mandya in November 1955. The main object of starting the bank was to inculcate in the people the habits of thrift and savings and to provide financial help for the growth of industries and commerce. In addition to the usual current, fixed, short-term and savings deposits schemes found in any normal-sized scheduled bank, this bank has also introduced other savings schemes such as the 3-year and 5-year cash certificates and recurring deposits. Since the opening of this branch, the institution has been able to mobilise substantial deposits. The branch has also assisted in the development of trade and industry in the district.

The Indian Bank

The Indian Bank Ltd., (incorporated in 1907 at Madras) opened a branch in Mandya in July 1958. This branch of the bank is rendering assistance to the public in the conduct of banking business, *viz.*, deposits, advances, remittances, collections and other financial transactions. It is also helping the commercial and industrial sections of the public.

The Karnataka Bank

The Karnataka Bank Ltd., which has its administrative office in Kodialbail, Mangalore, opened a branch at Srirangapatna in September 1963. The branch is granting loans and advances on varied types of securities, *i.e.*, gold loans, goods loans, mortgage loans, overdrafts, cash credits and the like. The branch is extending credit facilities only for short term periods varying from six months to two years. As on 30th June 1966, the total deposits at the Srirangapatna branch were Rs. 10,82,000.

The Vijaya Bank

The Vijaya Bank Ltd., has its registered office at Mangalore. It was established in 1931. This bank opened its first branch in the district in July 1963 at Krishnarajpet. Thereafter, three more branches were opened at Maddur, Malavalli and Pandavapura in August 1964, December 1964 and November 1965, respectively. As on 31st December 1965, the bank had four branches in Mandya district, with a total deposit of nearly Rs. 16 lakhs. The bank had advanced a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs to the business and agricultural communities in the district. It has been mobilising rural savings.

The Pangal Nayak Bank

The Pangal Nayak Bank Ltd., was established at Udipi, South Kanara, in 1920. It has opened a branch at Nagamangala in furtherance of its object of mobilising rural savings. The branch is extending all possible help to small-scale industrialists and businessmen.

The Mandya District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.

The Mandya District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., started functioning in October 1953, in Mandya town, to serve as a balancing centre for all affiliated co-operative institutions in the district. One of the aims of the institution is to accept the surplus funds of one co-operative institution and make it available to another, which is in need of additional capital to carry on its business. The promotion of economic welfare of the cultivating class, by providing them with prompt finance through the service co-operatives, is also one of its objectives. The supply of seeds, fertilisers, insecticides and agricultural implements in order to step up agricultural production has been one of its major programmes. Besides, this bank has arranged to open a network of banking institutions in rural areas in order to inculcate the habit of thrift and savings amongst the people. As a measure of maximising the benefits to the cultivating class, the bank has provided favourable rates of interest on all kinds of money deposits. This has helped in the accumulation of deposit amounts. Special schemes like the pigmy deposits is becoming popular.

The bank has opened seven branches in the seven taluks of the district and two pay offices, one at the Pandavapura Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane and the other at the Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., Mandya.

One noteworthy feature of financial assistance sponsored by the bank is the crop loan scheme, which provides finance for increasing the agricultural production in the district. This financial aid is being extended to the needy agriculturists for producing crops like paddy, sugarcane, ragi, groundnut, potato. The bank has stipulated per-acre yield for each crop in consultation with the technical personnel of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme). Occasionally and whenever feasible, conferences of field workers are held for studying at first hand the priorities needed for stepping up food production. The bank has also started a scheme of providing finance to cane-growers and *oppigedars* of the Pandavapura Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Ltd., and the Mysore Sugar Company Ltd. Necessary arrangements have been made, in co-operation with these two sugar mills, to link the credit provided with the processing of the sugarcane supplied by the grower.

The financial position of the District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., as on 30th June 1966, was as follows :—

(1) *Own funds—*

		Rs.
Share capital	..	14,82,100
Reserve fund	..	3,50,752
Other funds	..	5,35,890

(2) *Borrowings—*

Deposits	..	75,69,884
Loans, short-term	..	72,28,100
Loans, medium term	..	16,34,500
Loans, cash credit	..	65,25,000
Loans, long-term	..	2,00,000

(3) *Working Capital* .. 2,85,26,226

(4) *Lendings—*

Advances :		
Short-term	..	1,07,84,474
Medium-term	..	2,72,941
Cash credit	..	3,77,56,370
Recoveries :		
Short-term	..	71,86,971
Medium-term	..	1,84,692
Cash credit	..	3,60,08,600
Balance :		
Short-term	.	1,00,95,964
Medium-term	..	8,21,377
Cash credit	.	1,39,89,197
Long-term	..	2,00,000
Overdues :		
Short-term	..	30,53,969
Medium-term	..	4,35,000

(5) *Profits—* Rs. 2,60,972 as on 30th June. 1966.

The figures given above indicate that the bank has made considerable progress.

The success of the Central Bank depends to a large extent on the efficient working of the primary co-operative societies established in the rural areas. In order to maintain their efficiency, the Central Bank has arranged for timely supervision over the affiliated societies. The supervising staff has to check up the accounts, arrange for the rectification of the deficiencies shown by the auditors, inspect the societies periodically, exercise vigilance over the utilisation of the borrowed money and assist in the recovery of loans. A supervisor is appointed for every 10 to 14 primary societies and he has his headquarters in the interior rural parts, thus facilitating him to be in close touch with the cultivators.

Construction of a building for the bank at Mandya at a cost of about Rs. 3.5 lakhs was under way. The cost of establishment of the bank works out to 0.5 per cent of the working capital. The bank is managed by a Board of 13 Directors of whom one is nominated by the Government and another by the State Co-operative Apex Bank. The remaining 11 are elected from among the members, one-third of the strength retiring every year. The president and the vice-president are elected once a year.

The membership of the bank as on 30th June 1965 was 465 consisting of 459 societies, five individuals and the Government

Co-operative Societies

There were 662 co-operative institutions in the district as on 30th June 1965, the corresponding number for the previous year being 634. The following were the different types of societies :—

(1) Central Financing Agency	..	2
(2) Marketing Societies	.	10
(3) Primary Agricultural Societies—		
(a) Large-sized Co-operative Societies 26		
(b) Service Co-operative Societies 285	..	394
(c) Small-sized Co-operative Societies 83		
(4) Non-Agricultural Credit Societies	.	46
(5) Consumer Societies	..	49
(6) House-building Societies	..	29
(7) Supervising Unions	..	8
(8) Primary Land Development Banks	..	7
(9) Weavers' Co-operative Societies	..	25
(10) Industrial Co-operative Societies	..	61
(11) Other types of Societies	..	31
Total	..	662

Progress of co-operative movement

In the economic development of the Mandya district the co-operative movement has taken deep roots. As on 31st December 1965, all the 1,339 villages in the district had been covered by co-operative institutions. Out of a total of 357 village panchayats, 352 panchayat areas had been served by service co-operatives. In the remaining five panchayat areas also, situated in Nagamangala and Malavalli taluks, service co-operatives were to be started to serve the needs of the population. It is estimated that there were about one and a half lakh agricultural families in the district. Of these, 91,560 families had been brought into the co-operative fold. As the district is mainly an agricultural area, the need for promotion of a network of co-operatives to serve the basic needs of the people was realised and steps were taken to establish a large number of co-operatives in the district. This good development in the sphere of co-operative enterprise was a factor for selecting this district for the Intensive Agricultural District Programme. This scheme contemplates, among other things, the immediate increase in agricultural production by prompt supply of fertilisers, pesticides, improved seeds, implements and the like, all through the co-operative institutions.

The statistics relating to the development of co-operative enterprise in the district as on 30th June 1965, reveal that the 662 co-operative institutions in the district had a total membership of 1,68,937. The share capital of all these institutions was Rs. 10,94,18,715. The reserve funds were Rs 1,54,63,435. The deposits stood at Rs. 85,44,009. The members borrowed a total sum of Rs. 4,11,57,000. The recoveries amounted to Rs. 4,09,06,000 as on 30th June 1965. The value of sales through these societies was Rs. 8,18,79,934.

Service Co-operatives

The 285 service co-operatives had a total membership of 66,000. It is the basic policy of the Government to establish as many service co-operatives as possible in order to combat the evils of hoarding and profiteering. With this object in view, the promoters of co-operative enterprise in the district, addressed themselves to the task of establishing a number of service co-operatives. During 1964-65, the total value of sales effected through these institutions amounted to Rs. 1,09,07,000. There were also 15 farming societies, 14 milk supply societies, two fishermen's societies and two horticultural societies in the district.

Marketing Societies

The progress achieved by the co-operative marketing societies is also noteworthy. Out of the ten marketing institutions, six have installed rice mills. The Mandya Raiyats' Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society has taken up the task of running a modern rice mill at an estimated cost of about Rs 15 lakhs. The same institution has recently started a well-equipped workshop for the manufacture of improved agricultural implements.

Another important feature of the marketing societies is that they have undertaken the work of procuring, treating and supplying of seed paddy. This is a unique aspect of marketing societies in the district.

With the rise in prices and the necessity to hold the price line, the role of consumers' co-operative societies has assumed great importance. The 49 consumers' co-operative societies in the district had 6,485 members and a share capital of Rs. 3,27,000. During 1964, these societies purchased consumer goods worth Rs. 56,55,000 and sold the same to their members.

Storage facilities

In order to increase the usefulness of the co-operative movement, the question of construction of godowns to stock the goods became urgent. Prior to the introduction of the package programme, there were only 64 godowns with a holding capacity of 7,000 tons. Since the intensive agricultural programme was started, 197 godowns were sanctioned under the Plan schemes. The rail-head godowns at Maddur and Mandya have a total capacity of 3,000 tonnes. Out of 197 godowns sanctioned, 23 were medium-sized, 57 small-sized and the remaining, rural godowns. When all these godowns are completed, the total storage capacity available in the co-operative sector would be of the order of 60,000 tonnes.

Co-operative Farming Societies

The co-operative joint farming societies, which are 15 in number in the district, aim at increasing agricultural production. Small farmers and landless labourers have, in particular, benefited from these institutions. The membership of these societies has steadily grown and during 1965 there were 368 members on their rolls.

Land Development Banks

There were seven primary co-operative land development banks in the district. These institutions issue long-term loans to the agriculturists, repayable in 15 yearly instalments. Formerly these banks were issuing loans to the cultivators for liquidating their old debts. They are now extending credit facilities mainly for land development. These seven banks had given loans to the tune of Rs. 20,71,720 for digging wells and the like. Their total membership as on 30th June 1965 was 10,262 with a share capital of Rs. 3,94,000.

Wholesale Stores

Under the recent centrally-sponsored scheme of starting co-operative wholesale and retail stores, a wholesale stores was registered in the district in February 1964. This wholesale stores is dealing in consumer goods with 48 primary societies in the district. During 1965-66, the total transactions of this society amounted to Rs. 80 lakhs, which included both purchases and sales.

Financial assistance

Since the year 1956-57, the State Government has been sanctioning financial assistance to all types of co-operative institutions under various heads, *viz.*, share capital, godown loan and the like. The total assistance given upto 1966 was of the order of Rs. 97,69,019, the break-up being as follows :—

		Rs.
Managerial subsidy	..	5,18,589
Share capital	..	46,66,000
Loan	..	34,57,074
Subsidy	..	11,27,356

Co-operative Training

With a view to imparting training and improving the efficiency of the personnel managing the numerous co-operative institutions in the district, the District Co-operative Union is arranging classes both for officials and non-officials. There were four instructors detailed for this work. During 1965-66, 190 classes were held to train 6,967 trainees. A total number of 258 honorary secretaries, managers, accountants and others were also trained in the methods of co-operation.

Package programme

Mandya district in Mysore State was selected for implementation of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme) in the year 1961 by the Government of India. The criteria in selecting this district were the well developed irrigation facilities, a minimum of natural hazards and the existence of a network of well-working co-operative societies, both in the field of credit and marketing. The object of the scheme was to obtain a 60 per cent increase in agricultural production by the end of a five-year period by the optimum combination of the factors of production in a selected area. The scheme envisages also new fertilisers and other necessary materials for increasing agricultural production.

During 1965-66, there were 394 primary agricultural credit societies in Mandya district covering 98 per cent of the villages. An important feature of the package programme, in so far as co-operatives are concerned, is the quick disposal of loan applications of members and the timely supply of fertilisers and other necessary materials for increasing agricultural production.

During 1965-66, as many as 86,057 agricultural production plans of individual farmers were prepared. Loans to the extent of Rs. 1,08,31,128 were also issued. The loans were issued both in cash and kind. There has been a notable progress in the use of fertilisers after the introduction of the Package Programme.

The scheme, which was started in 1962 for a five-year period, has since been extended to cover the Fourth Plan period.

Coinage system

The decimal coinage system, which has been acclaimed as the simplest form of coinage and which works in multiples of ten, was introduced all over India from 1st April 1957 and the district of Mandya has had the beneficial impact of this change. The British Indian coins which had been in use from the days of the Commissioners, have been replaced by the new decimal coins and old coins have now been withdrawn from circulation. Though the people living in the rural areas of the district found, in the initial stages, some difficulty on account of both old and new coins being in circulation at that time, later they took to this change quite well.

PART B—TRADE AND COMMERCE

Course of trade

There is no precise or definite information on the flow of trade in the early times. Though the political vicissitudes hampered a free flow of trade to a certain extent, still merchandise found its way into the principal markets. At the time of the Hoysalas and later on during the time of the Vijayanagar rulers, there was a certain amount of trade even though the roads were not so good. Pack animals and carts were the only means of transport Improved tracks constructed for the movement of the troops were being used for transporting goods from place to place on pack animals.

Not till the days of Tipu Sultan do we hear of any sort of trade regulations. Tipu, in the midst of his pre-occupations, issued several commercial regulations which made the ruler, the chief merchant of the kingdom. As soon as he took over the responsibilities of administration, he made several far-reaching changes regulating the trade. He was of the view that any commercial dealing with foreigners was dangerous. Exports from the dominions were discouraged or actually prohibited. He wanted all articles manufactured and all grains produced to remain in his territory. He thought any exports outside his land would disclose some secrets of his administration. So also, imports were totally prohibited and the Sultan asked his subjects to practise austerity in their consumption. He prohibited exports to conserve as much produce as possible in his own territory. He resented imports, because he thought that would affect the prevailing prices. There was indeed a dual policy of self-sufficiency and price stability. These measures stimulated local manufacture and production. It is on record that he once exhibited a turban made out of a cloth manufactured in Burhampore and demonstrated how that cloth was inferior to the cloth manufactured at Ganjam, near Srirangapatna.

Trade and commerce flourished at the time of Tipu's rule. Though an inveterate enemy of the British, Tipu was not slow in realising the excellence of their commercial methods. He insisted that at least similar, if not better, methods should be adopted to protect the internal trade and commerce. His rule combined the ability of a powerful king with the shrewdness of a merchant. He established a Royal Board of nine Commissioners of Trade, which was governed by a code of eight sections. In several districts under his rule, he established factories and issued detailed instructions of how the products should be sold. His earlier idea that exports would hamper internal economy underwent, in course of time, a change and he began to realise later that an exportable surplus would bring in more money.

Tipu had control over the western ports. Manufactured goods and grains went out through the mountain passes on the Wynad side and also on the Bednur side. Tobacco, sandal, pepper and precious metals were State monopolies. The trade regulations stipulated that his own subjects should derive the best advantage of participating in commercial enterprises. Individuals were encouraged to contribute capital for starting commercial ventures. They were given incentives to earn profits.

Transit duties

Commerce was considered as being essential to earn revenue to the Government. By extra-ordinary and sometimes arbitrary regulations, trade and commerce were shackled by vexatious transit duties. These duties were later abolished after the fall of Tipu. The chief exports of the area were rice and other food-grains, oil-seeds, silk, tobacco and sandalwood. Hardware, piece goods, ghee, cotton, wheat and salt were being imported. All these imports and exports were subject to the vagaries of the south-west or the north-east monsoons. Trade flowed from the Mandya area to Coorg, Malabar, the Nilgiris, South Kanara and North Kanara and in the east towards Madras *via* Bangalore. The imports and exports were mainly handled by big merchants in Mysore city, twenty-six miles from Mandya. These merchants had their own representatives in the region who went about collecting information from the producing areas. With enough money to advance, these merchants purchased as much foodgrains as possible and got them transported to Mysore city from where they would flow to other centres.

For a considerable period after the death of Tipu Sultan, there was no perceptible improvement in the condition of trade or of commercial transactions. As stated earlier, the vexatious customs duties still hampered trade. In line with the rest of the State, the district of Mandya had many *Kattes* or toll gates and goods passing through them were subjected to the payment of various levies like the *Sthaladaya*, *Margadaya* and *Mamuladaya*. The toll gates were manned by farmers, who after

paying some rent to Government, acquired the sole right of collecting customs duties. Some privileged persons were exempted from the payment of tolls and the whims and caprices of the then Government created a confusion in the minds of the traders. As a result of all these burdensome measures, the entire trade was monopolised by the toll-gate contractors or their subordinates. A few traders, who had great influence with the sovereign, had earned a monopoly in trading and this had also a deleterious effect. All these trends persisted upto the time of the establishment of the British Commission in 1831. Then began a new phase in the development of orderly trade and a Commission was set up to suggest ways and means to develop the trade of the area. The Commission immediately applied its mind to the task of resuscitating the fallen trade and the removal of many abuses prevailing in the old system. As a result of quick reforms, all unnecessary imposts were removed, and instead, octroi duties were introduced to regulate the flow of trade between the State and the neighbouring areas.

Modern transport facilities

By 1850, the British Commission had laid a good road between Bangalore and Mysore and later on metalled roads were laid connecting Bangalore with the headquarters of each district. By 1882, the Bangalore-Mysore railway was completed and by the close of the First World War, the line to Hassan from Mysore was laid. With all these improvements in communications, trade flowed easily from one end of the State to the other.

The *jatra* seasons and important festivals afforded an opportunity for trade to flourish. Villagers went to these fairs and festivals to buy their articles. The Melkote fair is even now a very big one from the point of view of trade. In addition, the weekly fairs called shandies also promoted trade. From the age of pack animals, the district has rapidly gone on to the age of modern transport. Lorries now run from the remotest places to the headquarters town. The urban areas are full of commercial establishments and there is no lack of trading activities anywhere in the district.

The district is a landlocked area and as such it depends for its trade and commerce only on the railway and road communications. The vagaries of the monsoons occasionally hamper the flow of trade. It may be of interest to note that in the year 1883-84, when the south-west monsoon failed, the then Dewan, Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, visited the Mandya area and personally went round the shandies and ordered the prices to be exhibited. This was done about 84 years ago as a measure of control on trade. After the construction of the main Visvesvaraya canal and the starting of sugar mills, the importance of Mandya has increased. Once a backward region in trade, Mandya district now has a significant role in the economy of the State.

Imports and Exports

The business of imports and exports is centred in the principal urban areas like Mandya, Maddur, Pandavapura, Srirangapatna, Malavalli, Krishnarajpet and Nagamangala, of which the first four places are connected by railway. The principal commodities which are exported from the district are rice, pulses, sugar, raw silk, handloom silk fabrics, wool, tanning bark, jaggery, carts and brass and bell-metal vessels. In normal times, rice is exported to Bangalore, Chitradurga and the Nilgiris, pulses to Coorg and Bangalore and tanning bark to Bombay. The jaggery made in Mandya district, the carts of Ganjam and the brass and bell-metal vessels of Nagamangala have acquired a reputation for quality in the neighbouring districts. Butter from Mandya is exported to Bangalore. The imports of the district are wheat from Dharwar, coriander, boiled rice, onions and *til* from Bangalore, arecanut from Tiptur and Birur, coconut and copra from Tiptur, ragi from Tumkur, coffee seeds from Coorg, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris, pepper from Shimoga, cardamom, oranges, honey, wax and timber from Coorg and other articles (including cloth) from Bangalore and Mysore. In the absence of full statistics, it is difficult to ascertain the exact volume of trade in the district. Though information on exports and imports is not available at present, arrangements were under way for collection of statistics relating to imports and exports of agricultural commodities, livestock and livestock products from the railway authorities and toll-gate men working under local bodies.

Regulated Market, Mandya

The Government of Mysore had taken steps in respect of regulation of marketing long before the advent of the Five-Year Plans and had enacted the Mysore Markets Act of 1939 with a view to ensuring a fair price to the agriculturists. Prior to the regulation of markets, there were practically no marketing facilities and the producer was often at the mercy of the unscrupulous merchants. There were a number of malpractices such as fraudulent weighment, heavy market charges, unauthorised deductions and irregular payments and naturally, the producer was not getting due and fair return for his produce. With a view to eliminating these malpractices, the Markets Act was promulgated in 1939. A regulated market, calculated to protect the agricultural producer against malpractices, was established at Mandya in December 1959 and it actually commenced business in September 1960.

This is the only regulated market in the district It is a primary market for the business of paddy and a secondary market for articles like jaggery, groundnut, coconut, ragi, gingelly and horse-gram. This market has links with Mysore and Bangalore by rail and road and has connection with Tumkur, Hassan and Mercara by road. The market area comprises all the taluks of the district.

The market committee has proposals for setting up a market-yard of its own. During 1965, the State Government granted 25 acres of land near the Mandya tank bed for the proposed market-yard. There were 37 traders-*cum*-commission agents in the Regulated Market, Mandya, during the year 1965-66, as against 41 during the previous year. The net income of the market committee, during 1965-66, was Rs. 25,636.

The following table indicates the arrivals of agricultural commodities and their value in the Regulated Market, Mandya, during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 :—

Name of commodity		1964-65		1965-66	
		Arrivals in quintals	Value in Rs.	Arrivals in quintals	Value in Rs.
1. Paddy	..	1,33.920	60,89,360	1,71,785	1,28,83,875
2. Ragi	..	10,368	5,85,792	17,223	15,16,624
3. Horsegram	..	3,805	2,07,372	5,650	3,78,550
4. Coconuts	..	9,41,200 (nuts)	3,20,008	8,70,500 (nuts)	3.16,556
5. Jaggery	..	2,402	2,11,376	3,341	2,01,652
6. Groundnut	..	13,666	14,09,940	4,753	4,27,770
7. Gingelly	..	334	43,420	389	58,350

Wholesale and retail markets

The wholesale business in the district is confined to food-grains and consumer goods in the same way as in other parts of the State. There are two distinct categories of wholesale business, one confined to grains which are stocked in *mandies,* and the other being the goods market where big business is transacted either by local merchants or by branches of big companies established in other centres The consumer goods are, in the first place, handled wholesale through authorised representatives who go from place to place to book orders. Whenever goods are received, they are stored in godowns for canalisation to the retail dealers. Big firms handling tea, *vanaspati* and cigarettes have established branch depots at Mandya manned by representatives, who move about from place to place in order to assess the requirements of trade and to supply goods.

Mandya is the pivotal trade centre of the district and in this place, wholesale business is transacted in paddy, ragi, groundnut and pulses. The other important wholesale centres of trade are Pandavapura and Srirangapatna and in these places, business is carried on mainly in paddy and rice. The annual average

arrivals of paddy and rice at Srirangapatna and Pandavapura are given below :—

Market	Commodity	Estimated arrivals in quintals per year (Approximate)
Pandavapura	.. Paddy	85,000
	Rice	25,000
Srirangapatna	.. Paddy	80,000
	Rice	20,000

The retail trade is not confined to any particular town. It is spread all over. At one time, Mandya, Pandavapura, Malavalli and Nagamangala were the principal retail centres. But with the growth of population and rapid urbanisation, even villages have retail shops selling a variety of commodities. Consumer goods for the retail trade are obtained either through the local wholesaler or from Mysore and Bangalore.

Fairs

The fairs, locally called *jatras*, serve a useful purpose in canalising trade. These *jatras* attract a good number of people from the neighbourhood. More often than not, these fairs are held in important centres of pilgrimage and the amount of business transacted in these fairs is considerable. The most important fair is the Melkote Cheluvarayaswamy *jatra* at which more than 50,000 people congregate. This fair is held every year for six days commencing from *Chaitra Shuddha Dashami*. Though there are many annual fairs in the district, the following are considered to be more important, particulars of which are given below:

Taluk	Name of the annual fair and place	Duration	Date or month when held
Mandya	.. Bellundagere (Kadu Basaveshwaraswamy)	5 days	About December
Srirangapatna	.. Karighatta (Venkataramanaswamy).	7 days	Magha
Do	.. Srirangapatna (Ranganathasway)	..	Pushya Shuddha
Krishnarajpet	.. Hemagiri (Venkataramanaswamy).	12 days	Magha Sapthami
Nagamangala	.. Kotebetta (Venkataramanaswamy).	10 days	Palguna Shuddha Purnima.
Do	.. Bindiganavale (Janardhanaswamy).	7 days	Marghashira Purnima.
Do	.. Adichunchanagiri (Gangadhareshwaraswamy).	10 days	Magha Shuddha Purnima.
Pandavapura	.. Bibi (Madheshwaraswamy) ..	3 days	Magha Bahula Amavasya.
Do	.. Melkote (Cheluvarayaswamy)	6 days	Chaitra Shuddha Dashami.
Maddur	. Maddur town (Narasimhaswamy)	7 days	Vaishaka Bahula Panchami.
Do	.. Chikkanakanahalli (Nandi Basaveshwaraswamy).	7 days	Magha Shuddha Prathama.

Shandies

Weekly fairs known as *santhes* or shandies, which are of ancient origin, are held in a number of places in the district. The shandies help, to a great extent, in the sale of the village produce and are centres of brisk trade, where business of all kinds is transacted. There are in all about 40 shandies being held in the district and the most important of them are held at Mandya, Nidaghatta, Malavalli, Nagamangala, Bellur, Krishnarajpet, Pandavapura and Srirangapatna. The following list indicates the prominent shandies in the district and the days on which they are held :—

Taluk and Place	*Day of shandy*
1. Mandya Taluk—	
(1) Mandya	Thursday
(2) Basaral	Saturday
(3) Dudda	Monday
2. Maddur Taluk—	
(1) Mallanayakanahalli	Monday
(2) Koppa	Sunday
(3) Nidaghatta	Wednesday
(4) Chikkarasinakere	Saturday
(5) Honnalagere	Thursday
3. Malavalli Taluk—	
(1) Malavalli	Friday
(2) Kirugaval	Saturday
4. Nagamangala Taluk—	
(1) Nagamangala	Friday
(2) Bogadi	Saturday
(3) Chinya	Sunday
(4) Devalapura	Monday
(5) Bindiganavale	Monday
(6) Kadabahalli	Saturday
(7) Bellur	Monday
5. Krishnarajpet Taluk—	
(1) Krishnarajpet	Wednesday
(2) Thandekere	Monday
(3) Akkihebbal	Monday
(4) Sindhaghatta	Sunday
(5) Kikkeri	Friday
(6) Angola	Thursday
(7) Santhebachahalli	Thursday
(8) Hosaholalu	Saturday
6. Srirangapatna Taluk—	
(1) Srirangapatna	Saturday
(2) Krishnarajasagar	Sunday
(3) Gamanahalli	Sunday
(4) Palahalli	Monday
7. Pandavapura Taluk—	
(1) Pandavapura	Thursday

Co-operation in trade

There were, in June 1965, seven agricultural produce co-operative marketing societies, established one each at the taluk headquarters of the district. The functions of these societies are to arrange for the sale of the agricultural produce of the members to their best advantage, to provide warehousing and godown facilities to agriculturists for stocking their produce, to undertake processing activities like turning agricultural raw materials into finished products, to arrange for the supply of fertilisers, improved seeds and manures, agricultural implements and also essential domestic requirements and to advance loans on the security of agricultural produce to the extent of 60 per cent of the market value of the produce to the agriculturists. The following was the position of the co-operative marketing societies in the district in June 1965 :—

(1)	Number of societies	..	7
(2)	Membership	..	5,661
			Rs.
(3)	Share capital	..	20,91,000
(4)	Reserve fund	..	5,73,000
(5)	Other funds	..	26,52,000
(6)	Borrowings	..	93,08,000
(7)	Working capital	..	1,48,66,000
(8)	Loans issued on pledge of products.	..	1,02,000
(9)	Loans recovered	..	4,96,00
(10)	Loans outstanding	..	66,000
(11)	Purchases	..	2,73,44,000
(12)	Sales	..	2,93,64,000
(13)	Net profit	..	6,11,000

Trade Association

The only trade association in the district of Mandya is the Merchants' Association, Mandya, which was established in 1962. This association had, in 1966, 203 members. It is trying to bring about closer co-operation amongst the members belonging to trade and industry. Among the other important functions of the association may be mentioned the laying down of a common policy, devising ways and means of further promotion of their business and amicable settlement of disputes among merchants.

Weights and Measures

The weights in use in the district, before the introduction of the metric system, were the standard maund of 40 seers, the seer of 24 tolas and the five-seers weight, which was familiarly called as *pancheru* or *viss*. Fluids were either measured or weighed according to local practices. Ghee and butter were weighed employing the *viss* as the unit weight and oils were measured

employing the standard seer as the unit. Petrol and diesel oil were sold to customers using the gallon as the unit. With the introduction of the metric system, they are now being sold in litres. The metric system of weights and measures was introduced all over the district in April 1960 and the traders of the district are now following this system. A good deal of propaganda has been done by the Department of Weights and Measures to familiarise the people with the new system.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Old-time routes

PRIOR to the construction of good roads according to modern engineering practices, there were only rugged tracks and paths connecting towns and villages. Narrow footpaths ran here and there through agricultural fields, without much regard to the convenience of the travelling public. Bullock carts went through the rugged paths from one village to another. Communications in the interior were possible only through cart tracks. It was only during the rule of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan that the necessity for roads capable of carrying heavy guns began to be felt for the first time. Tipu made an earnest attempt to construct roads for moving his troops and heavy guns. According to Colonel Dew, who was a Commissioner under the British in the west coast, Tipu had visualised and carried into fruition a grand work of inter-communications from his capital, Srirangapatna, to the various places he conquered. There was a road from Srirangapatna to Malabar coast, passing through Channapatna. These roads were called gun-roads, because the Sultan made use of them to move his troops and guns.

In fact, during Tipu's wars with the British, he moved considerable forces and arms through these roads to meet the invasion. There is an interesting account of how the British forces prepared to march on Srirangapatna in 1791 and how Tipu took up his position on the Channapatna road supported by the hill-forts of Ramagiri and Shivagiri to meet the challenge. Lord Cornwallis, scenting these moves of the Sultan, unexpectedly marched from Kankanhalli (present Kanakapura) arriving at Arakere through another road. This road is none other than the present Bannur-Kanakapura road. The Channapatna road, which has secured for itself a prominent place in the pages of Mysore history, is the present Bangalore-Mysore road passing through Mandya. It may be safely said that the oldest roads in the Mandya district are those passing through the headquarters town from Bangalore to Mysore and the road from Bannur to Malavalli and on to Bangalore *via* Kanakapura. It is also on

record that the river Cauvery had no bridge near Srirangapatna at the time of Tipu. In fact, Lord Cornwallis had to cross the river from the north bank to the south bank near Kannambadi, where the shallow waters afforded easy fording.

Early phase of road construction

No details are available about Tipu's 'gun-roads' in the district, except the fact that these were hastily improvised tracks, which soon fell into disuse. Till about the middle of the 19th century, road-making was tardy. In 1831, the road from Bangalore to Mysore and the road from Srirangapatna to Sira and Bellary were the only roads worth being called good means of communication. But even these had been kept in a very indifferent state. The period from 1831 to 1856 saw an earnest attempt at road-making when the British Commission, which was administering Mysore, spent considerable sums on the improvement of road communications. During a span of 25 years, the Government spent nearly 29 lakhs of rupees. Many roads were constructed to connect Bangalore with all district headquarters towns. The introduction of a railway system in the latter part of the 19th century accelerated the construction of good roads to enable them to feed rather than compete with the railways. The demand for more metalled roads and bridges to provide access to the railway line at all times of the year also increased. The responsibility of opening up road communications in the district devolved on the District Board and after the establishment of this local self-governing body, several roads in the interior were opened for traffic, connecting all taluk headquarters. The salubrious climate and the physical features of Mandya district have been most favourable to systematic road-laying operations.

Under the old Governments, which administered the Mandya area, there was practically no engineering staff as understood at the present time. The British Commission, which took over in 1831, made, in the beginning, no change whatsoever in the establishment or the maintenance of an engineering staff. The Superintendents of Divisions (Ashtagram Division for the Mandya area) and the various Amildars of taluks carried out the road repairs through some *maistries*. In 1834, the administration felt the imperative necessity for creating a separate Department of Public Works and accordingly the post of a Superintendent of Maramat was created. This officer exclusively devoted his attention to the maintenance of roads and bridges. Later on, Sir Mark Cubbon suggested that a Superintendent of Roads should be appointed with the necessary staff. After further correspondence with the Court of Directors of the East India Company, a Department of Public Works was constituted in June 1856 and consisted of a Chief Engineer and an Assistant Chief Engineer and five Executive Engineers, four Assistant Engineers and eleven upper and nineteen lower subordinates. The roads

were handed over to the newly created department. The tanks and canals were administered by the revenue officers.

Later development

During the regime of Dewan Purnaiya, a total sum of Rs. 77¼ lakhs had been spent on public works, of which Rs. 31½ lakhs were spent on irrigation and Rs. 67,000 only on roads. From 1831 to 1856, a total sum of Rs. 30¼ lakhs was spent on irrigation works, Rs. 28¾ lakhs on roads and Rs. 6 lakhs on buildings. The roads constructed during this period not only connected all headquarter stations with Bangalore but some of them also passed through the territory to the borders of the State. Altogether, 1,597 miles of roads, with 309 bridges and 1,998 culverts were constructed in the entire State. The expenditure under communications was incurred mainly either on the construction of new roads or on rectifying and improving the old ones as well as on construction of large bridges. A further improvement was noticed in 1891, when the State had 1,730 miles of State Fund Roads and 3,113 miles of District Fund Roads. After the year 1900, rapid improvement was noticed in opening up of communications. In 1904, the total mileage of State roads was 1,927 together with 3,502 miles of District Fund Roads. In 1923-24, a total length of 2,061 miles of State roads was maintained, of which 1,613 miles were metalled. In the year 1945-46, Mandya district had nine miles and six furlongs of cement-concreted roads, 28 miles and 6 furlongs of asphalted roads, 275 miles and 4 furlongs of metalled roads and 93 miles and 6 furlongs of gravelled roads. These figures do not include village roads which were constructed out of the sugarcane cess fund amount.

Category of roads

The roads in the district are classified as State Highways. Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads. All these categories of roads are in charge of the State Public Works Department. The surface-wise break-up of the total road mileage in charge of the Public Works Department as on 31st March 1966 in the district was as under:—

Cement-concreted	..	29.00
Asphalted	..	408.12
Water-bound macadam	..	1,540.50
Natural soil	..	192.00
Other kinds of surface	.	148.75
Total	..	2,318.37

Mandya, though a small district with an area of 1,872.9 square miles, accounts for 9.2 per cent of the total road mileage maintained by the Public Works Department in the State. This is the highest percentage among all the districts in the State. The

following statistics indicate the progress of road-making in the district for the previous nine years from 1956 to 1965 :—

Year (as on 31st March)			*M.*	*F.*
1956	..	..	1,524	½
1957	..	..	1,605	3½
1958	..	..	1,680	5½
1959	..	..	1,763	2
1960	..	..	1,770	1
1961	..	..	1,778	4
1962	..	..	1,789	½
1963	..	..	2,087	4
1964	..	..	2,184	0
1965	..	..	2,231	2

Roads under Local Bodies

In addition to the roads maintained by the State Public Works Department, a total mileage of 368.37 was under the local bodies and 3.25 miles under the Forest Department. Of the roads maintained by the local bodies, a length of 72.25 miles had been surfaced and the rest unsurfaced, while the full length of the road maintained by the Forest Department was unsurfaced. In 1966, the road mileage per square mile in the Mandya district was 1.39, which was the highest in the State, which had an average road mileage of 0.46 per square mile. The all-India average of road mileage per square mile in 1963 was only 0.26 miles. Thus, the Mandya district mileage far exceeds the State and the all-India averages.

The total road mileage of 2,318.37 was sub-divided into the following several categories :

National Highways	..	Nil
State Highways	..	107.88
Major District Roads	..	304.37
Other District Roads	..	289.12
Village Roads (including Sugarcane Cess Fund Roads).		1,617.00
Total	..	2,318.37

National Highways are defined as main highways running through the length and breadth of the country connecting other highways of various States. At present, there is no National

Highway passing through this district. However, there is a proposal to lay out a National Highway connecting Bangalore with Mangalore *via* Mandya, Mysore and Mercara. State Highways are the main trunk or arterial roads of a State linking up the district headquarters and other important towns. There were five State Highways in the district in 1966. Major District Roads are those which connect important marketing centres with the State Highways and the railways. These numbered 22 in the district in 1966. Other District Roads are intended for connecting relatively less important marketing centres. There were, in all, 44 such roads in the district in 1966. Village roads are generally approach roads from the main roads to the villages. Most of the village roads in the district are metalled. With the starting of the Mysore Sugar Mills and sugarcane farms attached to that industrial enterprise, the need to construct more village roads became imperative. As a result, the district has also the largest village road mileage in the State. In the following pages, a short description of the more important roads is given. The length indicated in brackets is the length of the roads in miles and furlongs, within the confines of the district.

State Highways

Bangalore-Mangalore Road (Length: 18 miles).—The entire length of this road is black-topped and is laid at the northern extremity of the district running from east to west. This road connects the Yediyur-Tiptur road at the 50th mile. Emerging in the district at Yediyur, this road runs slightly south-west and in close proximity to Nelligere, curves south and then takes a north-westerly direction and leaves the district some one-and-a-half miles from Kadabahalli. This road then enters the Hassan district and terminates at Mangalore passing through Hassan, Alur, Sakleshpur, Shirady Ghat, Uppinangady and Pane-Mangalore. This is an important highway as it affords easy access to the west coast towns of the State.

Madras-Cannanore Road (Length: 45—2 miles).—Of the total length, upto April 1966, 24 miles of this road had been cement-concreted and the rest, black-topped. The Madras-Cannanore Road is also familiarly known in the region as the Bangalore-Mysore Road passing through Channapatna and Mandya. Commencing at a point midway between Nidaghatta and Mattikere on the Bangalore-Mysore Road, this road leaves the Mandya district near Ilval village. It takes a slightly south-westerly direction and crosses the Shimsha river near Maddur and the Lokapavani river near Hadi-Shettihalli in Srirangapatna taluk and finally, the two branches of the Cauvery river at the island of Srirangapatna. The Shimsha road bridge near Somanahalli in Maddur taluk is one of the oldest and was constructed in 1850. The famous Wellesley bridge constructed on the northern bank of the Cauvery river near Srirangapatna owes its origin to Dewan Purnaiya, who, with the help of French

engineers, completed the construction of the bridge in 1804. Between Indavalu and Yeliyur, the Bangalore-Mysore Road crosses the Cauvery branch of the Visvesvaraya canal. The Bangalore-Mysore metre gauge railway line runs close to this road all along. Being one of the oldest roads in the Mysore State, the highway carries a heavy volume of traffic to places like Ootacamund, Coimbatore, Calicut, Cannanore, Mercara and Mangalore. This road has undergone many improvements over the years and at some places it has been widened, its culverts improved and its surface patterned according to modern standards. A new road bridge across the northern branch of the Cauvery river near Srirangapatna was opened in 1964. This bridge ensures uninterrupted flow of traffic even in high flood seasons. On the southern branch of the river Cauvery, a new bridge was under construction at a cost of Rs. 7.75 lakhs.

Pandavapura Railway Station-Nelligere Road (Length : 36 miles).—The whole length of this State Highway is black-topped and runs slightly north-eastwards upto Nelligere, which is in the northern extremity of the district. From Nelligere it continues upto Mayasandra in Tumkur district. Passing through Bevinakuppe, Settihalli, Honakere, Bommadihalli, Nagamangala, Baikanahalli and Sigehalli, the road terminates at Nelligere. It crosses the main Visvesvaraya canal near Bevinakuppe. This road is an important highway linking Mandya with the Hassan and Tumkur districts. Pilgrims going to Melkote take this road from the Pandavapura Railway Station.

Nelligere-Sira Road (Length : 6 miles).—Upto April 1966, this road had been black-topped for 3 miles and 2 furlongs and the rest metalled. It runs east from Nelligere and leaves the district near Yediyur. The Pandavapura-Nelligere Road and the Mayasandra-Nelligere Road both touch this road near Nelligere. Being a link between the Tumkur and Mandya districts, this road has much vehicular traffic. The Chunchanagiri hill, which is a place of pilgrimage, is situated about four furlongs from the Nelligere-Mayasandra Road.

Bangalore-Nilgiri Road (Length : 2—5 miles).—The whole length of this road except for a furlong has been cement-concreted and the rest is asphalted. It commences near Paschimavahini, at a short distance from Srirangapatna, where the Madras-Cannanore Road takes a turn towards the right. The Bangalore-Nilgiri Road leaves the Mandya district near Siddalingapura and passing through Mysore city, Nanjangud, Gundlupet, Hangala, Bandipur and Kakkanhalla reaches Ootacamund.

Major District Roads

Maddur-Tumkur Road (Length : 9—6 miles).—This is an asphalted road starting from the northern bank of the Shimsha river near Maddur and running from south to north.

This road passes through Kadalur, Toresettihalli and Dandinahalli and leaves the district near Mallanakoppa. For about five miles from Maddur, it runs parallel to the Shimsha river and then takes a slightly north-eastern turn towards Huliyurdurga in Tumkur district and finally passes through Kunigal to reach Tumkur.

Maddur-Shivasamudram-Cauvery Falls Road (Length: 26 miles).—The entire length of this road is black-topped. It branches off from the Bangalore-Mysore Road on the outskirts of Maddur town and runs from north to south upto Malavalli, a taluk headquarters town, and then takes a south-easterly direction towards Shivasamudram. The Hebbakavadi channel and the Nidaghatta channel cross this road before it reaches Malavalli. From Malavalli, it passes through Paditharahalli and Rottikatte and then reaches Shivasamudram. From here, a small road is constructed towards the Gagana-Chukki Falls.

Krishnarajpet-Nagamangala Road (Length: 23—4 miles).—Upto April 1966, a length of 17 miles of this road had been black-topped and the rest metalled. This road runs north-east wards from Krishnarajpet upto Kotiganahalli and then runs eastwards upto Karikyatanahalli. From this place, the road runs north-east to Nagamangala, a taluk headquarters town. It passes through hillocks and green valleys presenting a pleasing spectacle to the travellers. Buses from Bangalore to Nagamangala also pass through this road to Krishnarajpet.

Nagamangala-Sravanabelagola Road (Length: 14 miles).—This is an asphalted road branching off at a point two miles from Nagamangala on the Pandavapura-Nelligere Road and runs slightly north-westwards for a distance of eight miles. It leaves the district some four miles from Bindiganavale.

Srirangapatna-Channarayapatna Road (Length: 38—0 miles).—The entire length of this road except one mile and five furlongs, had been black-topped upto April 1966. This road branches off from the Mysore-Bangalore Road near Kirangur on the northern bank of the Cauvery river near Srirangapatna and runs straight north-westwards and leaves the district near Anjehola in Krishnarajpet taluk. This important road from Srirangapatna passes through Krishnarajpet and Kikkeri to reach Channarayapatna. Transport lorries and buses from Mysore city to Hassan use this road throughout the year. From Krishnarajpet, this road runs parallel to the Hemavathi river for a distance of four miles.

Bangalore-Mysore Road via Kanakapura (Length: 24—5 miles).—The full length of this road is black-topped. The road enters the district near Kirugavalu and leaves it some four miles

from Halagur in Malavalli taluk. In close proximity to Halagur, the road crosses the Shimsha river. After the construction of a bridge across the river Cauvery near Bannur and also the Shimsha bridge at Halagur, this road gained considerable importance. With the completion of the Arkavathi bridge near Kanakapura, a through road communication between Mysore and Bangalore in addition to the old road *via* Channapatna and Maddur, was accomplished. During the heavy floods in the Cauvery in 1961, vehicles from Bangalore had to pass through this alternative road as the Wellesley bridge at Srirangapatna had been submerged. It is a non-monopoly route and a number of private buses ply between Mysore and Bangalore through this road. The length of this road from Bangalore to Mysore is 93 miles.

Mandya-Nagamangala Road (Length: 25—3 miles).—As in April 1966, 20 miles and four furlongs of this road had a black-topped surface and the rest had a metalled surface. This road takes a slightly north-westerly turn and passes through Chikka-Mandya, Basaral, Kambadahalli and Dandiganahalli. It crosses the Maddur, Keregode and Shimsha branches of the Visvesvaraya canal. Basaral, which lies on this major district road, is a place of historical interest.

Srirangapatna-Sosale-Shivasamudram Road (Length: 24 miles).—The entire length of this road except one mile and two furlongs had been black-topped upto April 1966. Running parallel to the Cauvery river on its northern bank, this road leaves the district at Mandyadakoppal to reach Bannur. Before the construction of bridges at Bannur and T. Narasipur, this road was frequented by vehicles going from Mysore to Malavalli *via* Srirangapatna.

Channapatna-Halagur Road (Length: 5—6 miles).—This road has a black-topped surface except for a furlong and it runs straight north from Halagur in Malavalli taluk. It passes through Halehalli and Kuttur in the south-eastern portion of the district to reach Channapatna.

Krishnarajpet-Akkihebbal Road (Length: 9—4 miles).—The entire length of this road is black-topped. It starts from Krishnarajpet, runs in a south-westerly direction and after crossing the Hemavathi river near Akkihebbal, leaves the district. This is a road much frequented by vehicles going from the north-western taluks of Mandya district to places in Krishnarajanagar taluk of the Mysore district.

Mandya-Jakkanahalli-Melkote Road (Length: 22—3 miles).—As at the end of March 1966, this road had a black-topped surface to a length of ten miles and three furlongs and the rest had a metalled surface. About a mile from Melkote, this road

takes a turn towards the right and goes to Krishnarajpet. It passes through Holalu, Shivalli, Dudda and Bevakal and reaches Jakkanahalli.

Srirangapatna Railway Station-Gumbaz Road (Length: 3—4 miles).—The entire length of this road is black-topped. It leads on to the confluence of the northern and the southern branches of the Cauvery river and also to the tombs of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan.

Lingarajachatra-Kallahalli Road (Length: 15 miles).—Upto April 1966, a length of 12 miles of this road had been black-topped and the rest metalled. It deviates from the Madras-Cannanore Road and runs upto Kallahalli *via* Byadarahalli.

Krishnarajpet-Melkote Road (Length: 12—6 miles).—Upto April 1966, 9 miles and 2 furlongs of this road had been asphalted. The road runs eastwards of Krishnarajpet and joins the Pandavapura-Nelligere Road. Pilgrims bound for Melkote from Hassan district frequent this road.

Other District Roads

Basaral-Koppa Road (Length: 6 miles).—This road is a metalled one running straight east of Basaral towards Koppa, passing through Tavarekere and Hosagavi. From Koppa onwards, it runs south-east towards Maddur, which is on the Bangalore-Mysore railway line. The Basaral-Koppa road is an important line of communication in the eastern parts of the district.

Nagamangala-Devalapura Road (Length: 6 miles).—This is a metalled road and branches off from the main Mandya-Nagamangala Road at a point three miles from Nagamangala and runs straight east to Devalapura, an important place in the Nagamangala taluk. From Devalapura, this road is continued as a village road upto Kudagabalu on the banks of the Shimsha river.

Rudrakshipura-Halagur Road (Length: 16—5 miles).—Only five miles and one furlong of this road had a black-topped surface and of the rest, ten miles and four furlongs had been metalled upto the end of March 1966. It runs parallel to the Shimsha river on its left bank and touches Rudrakshipura in Maddur taluk.

Basaral-Bommadihalli Road (Length: 7—4 miles).—The entire surface of this road has been metalled. It runs north-westwards from Basaral towards Bommadihalli, a village on the Pandavapura-Nelligere Road. Vehicles coming from the eastern portions of the district take this road to go to the west for

reaching the paddy centres in Krishnarajanagar taluk of the Mysore district.

Bindiganavale-Kadabahalli Road (Length: 9 miles).—This is a metalled road in the northern extremity of the Mandya district running from south to north from Bindiganavale and passing through Bidarekere it reaches Kadabahalli, which is situated on the Bangalore-Mangalore Road. From Kadabahalli, this road is continued to Debbeghatta in Tumkur district.

Turuvekere-Debbeghatta-Kadabahalli Road (Length: 6 miles).—The whole length of this road is metalled. This road starts from Turuvekere in Tumkur district and passing through Mayasandra and Debbeghatta enters the Mandya district at the northern extremity and runs south along the borders of the district terminating at Kadabahalli, which is on the Bangalore-Mangalore Road. This road is an easy means of communication between Tumkur and Mandya districts.

Devalapura-Markonahalli Road (Length: 8 miles).—The entire length of this road is metalled. It runs north and north-east and terminates at Markonahalli in Kunigal taluk of Tumkur district, where a reservoir has been built across the Shimsha river. The road runs parallel to the Shimsha river at a distance of two miles.

Nagamangala-Mylarapatna Road to join Devalapura-Markonahalli Road (Length: 9 miles).—The full length of this road is metalled. Upto Mylarapatna, it takes a north-easterly direction and then turns east to join the Devalapura-Markonahalli road at a point six miles from Devalapura. This is a short distance route from Nagamangala, a taluk headquarter town, to Amruthur and Kunigal in Tumkur district.

Honakere-Karikyatanahalli Road to join Nagamangala-Sravanabelagola Road (Length: 12 miles).—The road is fully metalled. Starting from Honakere, which is on the Pandavapura-Nelligere Road, this district road runs north-west upto Karikyatanahalli and from there runs north and terminates at a point some seven miles on the Nagamangala-Sravanabelagola road. This is a short-cut road from Mandya to Bindiganavale and Sravanabelagola.

Varahasandra-Mayasandra Road (Length: 9 miles).—This is a metalled road running from south to north midway between the Nelligere—Mayasandra Road and the Kadabahalli—Debbeghatta Road in the northern part of the district. This means of communication is used by vehicles going towards Tumkur district.

Hosakannambadi-Rajenahalli Road (Length : 15—2 miles).—This is mostly a metalled road starting from Hosakannambadi on the left bank of the Krishnarajasagar dam and running north-westwards to Rajenahalli, a village some two miles to the east of the reservoir. This is an important inter-village route on the borders of Srirangapatna and Pandavapura taluks.

Malavalli-Boppagowdanapura Road (Length : 7—7 miles).—Only four miles of this road had been asphalted and the rest metalled, upto the end of March 1966. It branches off from the Maddur-Shivasamudram Road at a point two miles from Malavalli and passes through Kudur and Kadabahalli and terminates at Boppagowdanapura, a village on the Mysore—Kollegal Road.

Krishnarajpet-Hemagiri Road (Length : 6 miles).—This is a metalled road running westwards from Krishnarajpet towards Hemagiri, a pilgrim centre on the banks of the Hemavathi river, across which a fine anicut has been laid.

Hosa-Agrahara-Maduvinakodi Road (Length : 7—2 miles).—This is a metalled road starting from Hosa-Agrahara in Krishnarajanagar taluk of Mysore district and terminating at Maduvinakodi, a village on the left bank of the Hemavathi river in Krishnarajpet taluk. This road crosses the Hemavathi river some four miles from Akkihebbal.

Akkihebbal-Mandagere Road (Length : 9 miles).—The entire length of this road is metalled and it runs from south to north, parallel to the Hemavathi river in the western part of the district. This road crosses the Mysore—Arsikere metre gauge line at three points where level-crossings have been constructed. This region is known as the rice-bowl of the Mandya district and the road passes through paddy fields amidst picturesque surroundings of the Hemavathi river.

Kikkeri-Mandagere Road (Length : 3—6 miles).—The entire length of this road is metalled and it runs south-west from Kikkeri crossing the Hemavathi river near Mandagere, a place on the Srirangapatna—Channarayapatna—Hassan Road. A bridge has been constructed here across the Hemavathi at a cost of Rs. 6.52 lakhs.

Yeliyur-Mandyadakoppal Road (Length : 8—5 miles).—The whole length of this road is asphalted. It runs straight south from Yeliyur, a railway station on the Bangalore—Mysore metre gauge line. It passes through paddy fields and sugarcane farms touching Arakere on the way. This is a shorter route from Yeliyur to Bannur and T-Narasipur.

Bellur-Bommanahalli Road (Length: 2 miles).—This is an approach road connecting Bellur with the Bangalore-Mangalore Road. People going towards Tumkur and Tiptur generally take this road. The entire length of this road is black-topped.

Chinkurli-Melkote-Aghalaya-Sravanabelagola Road (Length: 25—7 miles).—Upto end of March 1966, only eight miles and six furlongs of this road had been metalled and the rest was of natural soil surface. From Chinkurli, it passes through Doddabhoganahalli and Narayanapura villages to reach Melkote and then continues to Aghalaya and Sravanabelagola.

Sugarcane Cess Fund Roads

With the starting of the Mysore Sugar Mills at Mandya after the Visvesvaraya canal waters reached the heart of the district, a net-work of village roads was laid out with the help of the sugarcane cess funds. These roads passing through the irrigated tract of the Visvesvaraya canal system, not only serve as a means of transport for sugarcane and agricultural produce, but also provide passage for lorries and buses fom the interior villages towards the district headquarters. The surface-wise lengths of sugarcane cess fund roads as on 31st March 1966 are given below. These roads are mostly under the jurisdiction of the Visvesvaraya Canal Division, Mandya and the Krishnarajasagar Division, Krishnarajasagar.

Type of surface		*Length*	
		M.	*F.*
Cement-concreted	..	1	4
Asphalted	..	38	3
Metalled	..	1,181	7
Other kinds of surface treatment	..	120	7
Natural soil	..	182	2
Total	..	1,524	7

The width of the treated surface of these roads is 12 feet and the overall width varies from 18 to 24 feet permitting only a single line traffic. There are no bridges of importance worth mentioning on any of these roads.

The following list indicates the important branch roads connecting some of the State Highways and the mile numbers of the latter at which they are connected :—

Branch Roads	*State Highway*	*Mile No.*
Tumkur—Maddur Road ..	Madras —Cannanore Road	49th Mile
Rudrakshipura—Halagur Road ..		48th Mile
Maddur —Koppa Road ..		50th Mile
Mandya —Nagamangala Road ..		62nd Mile
Mandya—Bannur Road ..		62nd Mile
Mandya—Melkote Road ..		62nd Mile
Yeliyur—Mandyadakoppal Road ..		68th Mile
Srirangapatna—Channarayapatna Road		77th Mile
Yediyur—Tiptur Road ..	Bangalore—Mangalore Road *via* Hassan	50th Mile
Nelligere—Sira Road ..		63rd Mile
Varahasandra—Mayasandra Road ..		69th Mile
Bindiganavale—Kadabahalli Road ..		75th Mile
Bellur—Bommanahalli Road ..		66th Mile
Mandya—Melkote Road ..	Pandavapura Railway Station—Nelligere Road	14th Mile
Krishnarajpet—Melkote Road ..		14th Mile
Honakere—Karikyatanahalli Road ..		19th Mile
Nagamangala—Devalapura Road ..		27th Mile
Nagamangala—Krishnarajpet Road ..		27th Mile
Mandya—Nagamangala Road ..		27th Mile
Nagamangala—Sravanabelagola Road ..		28th Mile

A total length of 300 miles and 5¼ furlongs had been taken over upto 1966 as State Fund Roads from the former District Board according to several Government orders issued from time to time.

There are no roads in the district passing through deep valleys or ghats or hill slopes. Almost all the roads run in plain country. Statements showing the starting and terminating points of roads, which originate and end in the district, roads originating in other districts and terminating in the district and roads which pass through the district are appended at the end of this chapter.

Road Bridges

The State Public Works Department maintains several road bridges in the district, some of which are very old and some recently constructed. There are no unbridged roads anywhere in the district. A short description of some of the important road bridges in the district is given below.

Bridge across Paschimavahini.—This bridge is located at mile 80—6 of the Bangalore—Mysore Road and built across a branch of the Cauvery river, called Paschimavahini, a mile from Srirangapatna towards the south. This is an R.C.C. decked

bridge with five spans of 20 feet each, the linear waterway being 100 feet. The road width over the bridge is 24 feet. The cost of the bridge at the time of construction was Rs. 68,600.

Bridge across Cauvery.—This old bridge has a mantap-type decking constructed across the southern branch of the Cauvery river near Srirangapatna at mile 79—8. The bridge has 36 spans of eight feet each, with a road-width of 21½ feet over the bridge. The linear waterway is 288 feet.

Wellesley Bridge.—This is one of the oldest bridges in Mysore State, noted for its strength and expert engineering skill. Soon after the fall of Srirangapatna in 1799, the then Dewan-Regent, Purnaiya, felt the need for a strong bridge across the Cauvery river. His efforts to open up an easy means of communication bore fruit with the construction of this bridge in 1804 with the help of some French Engineers. It has 64 spans of eight feet each with 512 feet of linear waterway. This bridge is located at mile 78—4 of the Bangalore—Mysore Road and has a road width of 18 feet over the bridge. At the time of its construction, it was not visualised that at times of heavy floods in the Cauvery river, the bridge would be submerged. But many times, during the excessive south-west monsoon rains, the bridge was submerged; in spite of all the velocity and turbulence of the swirling waters of the Cauvery, the bridge withstood the onslaughts by its strength. Dewan Purnaiya named the bridge after Lord Wellesley. The local inhabitants familiarly call the bridge as *Kirangur Sethuve.*

Lokapavani Bridge.—This is an arched bridge of five spans of 34 feet each, constructed across the Lokapavani river at mile 77—4 of the Bangalore—Mysore Road. It has a linear waterway of 170 feet. The road over the bridge is 24 feet wide.

Hemavathi River Bridge.—This bridge is constructed across the Hemavathi river near Akkihebbal on the Krishnarajpet—Akkihebbal Road. It has 21 spans of 30 feet each with a linear waterway of 630 feet.

Shimsha Bridge near Yediyur.—This is an arched bridge having nine spans of 28 feet each, built across Shimsha river near Yediyur on the Bangalore-Mangalore Road *via* Hassan. It has a linear waterway of 252 feet with a road width of 18 feet over the bridge.

Veeravaishnavi Bridge.—This is also an arched bridge constructed across the Veeravaishnavi river at the 64th mile of the Bangalore—Mangalore Road in the northern portion of the district. This bridge has six spans of 40 feet each with a linear waterway of 181 feet.

Shimsha Bridge near Maddur.—This bridge, built across the Shimsha river near Maddur, is one of the oldest bridges in the State and was thrown open for traffic in 1850. It is also an arched bridge with seven spans of 62 feet each, located at mile 49—6 of the Bangalore—Mysore Road, the linear waterway being 434 feet. After the railway line from Channapatna to Mandya was laid, this bridge served as a combined road-rail bridge for several years.

Halagur Bridge.—This is a girder bridge with R.C.C. decking, having two spans of 40 feet each and four spans of 60 feet each, with a linear waterway of 320 feet. The road over the bridge is 21 feet and 3 inches in width. It is located at the 55th mile of the Bangalore-Mysore Road *via* Kanakapura.

Hebbahalla Bridge.—This bridge is located on the Bangalore—Mysore Road. It is an R.C.C. flat girder bridge constructed across the Hebbahalla stream at a cost of Rs. 65,000. It has two spans of 39 2/3 feet each and one single span of 40½ feet with a linear waterway of 120 feet. It has a road of 18 feet in width.

New Bridge across Cauvery (Northern branch).—As the old Wellesley bridge across the Cauvery river near Srirangapatna was found to be unsafe for heavy vehicular traffic, a new bridge with R C.C. decking has been constructed, about one and a half furlongs lower down the Wellesley bridge at mile 78—4 of the Bangalore—Mysore Road, at a cost of Rs. 11.25 lakhs. This bridge was completed during 1964-65 and was opened for traffic in May 1964. It has fourteen spans of 50 feet each, having a linear waterway of 700 feet. The road width on the bridge is 24 feet, with a five feet wide footpath on either side.

Hemavathi Bridge near Mandagere.—This bridge is constructed across the Hemavathi river near Mandagere on the Kikkeri—Mandagere Road at a cost of Rs. 6.52 lakhs. It has 17 spans of 39 feet each with a linear waterway of 595 feet. The road width of the bridge is 24 feet.

Aladahalli Bridge.—This bridge is constructed across the Hulahalla stream near Aladahalli at a cost of Rs. 0.93 lakh with R.C.C. decking. The work was completed during 1965-66. The bridge has four spans of 30 feet each with a linear waterway of 135 feet. This bridge connects the Bangalore—Mysore Road to the interior parts of the Malavalli taluk.

New Bridge across Cauvery (Southern branch).—This bridge work has been taken up at a cost of Rs. 7.75 lakhs and the work is under way. The bridge will have eight spans of 60 feet each,

with masonry piers and R.C.C. decking. The new bridge is located just above the present old mantap-type bridge across the southern branch of the Cauvery river at Srirangapatna.

There is a proposal to construct a new bridge across the Cauvery river near the Shivasamudram island. It is also proposed to have yet another bridge across the Cauvery near Mahadevapura in Srirangapatna taluk.

The subjoined table shows the expenditure incurred on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges by the Public Works Department in the Mandya district from 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

Year		*Roads*	*Bridges*	*Total*
		(*Rupees in lakhs*)		
1961-62	..	44.71	7.49	52.20
1962-63	..	49.16	10.84	60.00
1963-64	..	51.00	10.78	61.78
1964-65	..	42.49	10.29	52.78
1965-66	..	47.79	8.11	55.90
Total	..	235.15	47.51	282.66

Railways

There are two sections of metre gauge lines in the district worked by the Southern Railways, one from Mattikere village between Settihalli and Maddur Railway Stations, which runs right upto Palahalli Railway Station on the Bangalore—Mysore section, and another from near Belagola to a point on the fringes of Krishnarajasagar reservoir. The latter line then enters the Mysore district and again comes into the Mandya district near Akkihebbal and runs upto Sravanur Station on the Mysore—Arsikere section. The Bangalore—Mysore section runs to about 58 kilometres in the district while the Mysore—Arsikere section runs to 29 kilometres. The Bangalore—Mysore line is laid parallel to the Bangalore—Mysore road and takes a slightly south-westerly direction upto Pandavapura and then turns south to cross the two branches of the Cauvery river. The Mysore—Arsikere line runs from south to north and takes a westerly curve near Mandagere. The railway stations on the Bangalore—Mysore line within the district are Nidaghatta (train halt), Maddur, Hanakere, Mandya, Yeliyur, Byadarahalli, Chandagiri—Koppal, Pandavapura, Srirangapatna, Paschimavahini (train halt) and Palahalli. The railway stations on the Mysore—Arsikere section within the confines of the district are Belagola, Akkihebbal, Birballi, Mandagere and Sravanur. This line is laid parallel to the Akkihebbal—Mandagere road.

A short history of the construction of these two sections may not be out of place here. In April 1878, Mr. J. D. Gordon, afterwards Sir James Gordon, succeeded Mr. Saunders as the Chief Commissioner of the Mysore State. It was in the early years of Mr. Gordon's period of office that the Government of Mysore undertook to construct a railway line from Bangalore to Mysore, a distance of 88½ miles, as a famine relief work. As far back as 1871, this railway line had been thought of and an estimate had been also got ready, but the Secretary of State was not then willing to accord sanction to this scheme, as he attached more importance to irrigational development. When the disastrous famine broke out in 1877, bringing in its wake, untold misery and hardship to lakhs of people, the Government started immediate relief works and amongst which the metre-gauge railway line between Bangalore and Mysore engaged their immediate attention. Throughout the surveyed section, excavation work was taken on hand and by the time the famine operations ceased in October 1878, a sum of rupees seven lakhs had been spent on the construction of this line. The cost of the line was estimated at about Rs. 60 lakhs. The Chief Commissioner was in favour of executing the work on the line. But the main obstacle in the way was that the Mysore State was already under obligation to the Government of India to the extent of Rs. 80 lakhs spent in combating the great famine. Therefore, the Chief Commissioner proposed that if the re-payment of this debt was postponed, he would be able to meet the cost of construction from the current revenues of the State. The Government of India, however, were more inclined to advance the amount of the cost from their own funds rather than allow any postponement of the repayment of the debt. But the Secretary of State decided in May 1879 that the recovery of the debt might be postponed on condition of paying five per cent interest per annum on the amount till it was discharged and that the construction of the railway might be undertaken from the current revenues of the State.

Bangalore-Mysore Railway line

Before the rendition in 1881, the earth-work between Bangalore and Channapatna was more or less commenced as a measure of famine relief. In June 1879, the complete project of constructing the new line from Bangalore to Mysore was approved by the Government of India. The section from Bangalore to Channapatna, a distance of 35 miles, was opened to traffic on the 1st February 1881 and by 25th March 1881, *i.e.*, the date of rendition, a further length of 23 miles was opened as far as Mandya. In these two months, 20,749 passengers travelled by the new line and the total earnings amounted to Rs. 13,219.

The whole line from Bangalore to Mysore was completed and opened for traffic in February 1882, the length of the line from Mandya to Mysore being 27.97 miles. This line proved not only a great boon to the State but also a revenue-yielding

project. Creosoted pine sleepers, which were considered superior to teak, were imported from Europe and used on this line. When the last portion of this section, *i.e.*, from Mandya to Mysore was taken up in 1881, it was considered to be a formidable task to construct strong bridges across the two branches of the Cauvery river skirting the historic Srirangapatna island. The bridge-construction work was entrusted to Major Le-Messurier, an efficient engineer, who spared no pains in completing the bridges in record time. He came to Mysore in November 1879 and left the State in 1885. At the Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly, which began on 21st October 1885, the Dewan praised the good work of the Major. This metre-gauge section which was being worked and maintained by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company on behalf of the State, was taken over by the State Government in October 1919. After the attainment of independence, new railway zones were created and the Mysore State Railway became a part of the Southern Railway.

When Dr. M. Visvesvaraya became the Dewan of the State, the construction of fresh lines which had been suspended was resumed.

In October 1913, the Government of India gave approval for the Mysore-Arsikere railway line *via* Hassan and the work was started in the next month. Certain ghat sections had to be entirely realigned. During the year 1916, the work on this section was rapidly pushed through from both ends. The bridges across the Lakshmanathirtha and Cauvery rivers presented some difficulties owing to the delay in getting under-frames and other materials from England. The line was, however, completed and opened for traffic in 1918. It has a length of 103 miles and it crosses three rivers, *viz.*, Lakshmanathirtha, Cauvery and Hemavathi.

Survey of new lines

During the time when Sri Mirza M. Ismail was the Dewan, traffic surveys were conducted in 1928-29 in respect of new railway lines in the Mandya district. A new metre gauge line was thought of from French Rocks (Pandavapura) to Nittoor on the Bangalore—Poona line *via* Nagamangala. Also a survey was conducted for laying another line from Maddur to Kollegal. These were dropped on account of financial difficulties.

Railway Bridges

As the two railway bridges across the two branches of the Cauvery river near Srirangapatna were found unsuitable on account of periodical floods in the river, proposals for construction of major bridges were included in the Second Five-Year Plan. Out of the proposed major bridges, two have been constructed across the two branches of the river, one across the Cauvery North, with 25 spans of 40 feet each and the other across Cauvery

South, with 22 spans of 40 feet each. These are bridges of pre-stressed concrete girders. Another bridge has been constructed across the river at Paschimavahini with four spans of 60 feet each. This is of steel girder construction. Pre-stressed concrete girder beams were cast and taken to the work-spot for erection. These beams have better strength than steel girders and work out cheaper. The bridge across the Cauvery North is a 100 feet away from the old railway bridge, while the South bridge is 140 feet away from the other old bridge. These new bridges have been constructed four feet higher than the old ones, since it was found that the periodical flood level in the river had proved dangerous to the old bridges. The running of trains on the new bridges started from January 1964. The two old bridges built in 1882 have been handed over to the Srirangapatna Municipality for running country carts and for pedestrian traffic.

When the Mandya—Mysore section of the Bangalore—Mysore railway was laid in 1882, an arched bridge was constructed across the Lokapavani river between Byadarahalli and Pandavapura stations. As this bridge collapsed in 1948, the Mysore State Railway, with the help of the Railway Board, constructed a new bridge, about a furlong downstream from the collapsed bridge. This is a bridge of single span, 150 feet through-girder. This railway line was re-aligned at the time when the new bridge was built.

Vehicles and conveyances

The usual public conveyance in towns is the pony-driven *jutka* or *tonga*. These are seen in Mandya, Srirangapatna, Maddur, Malavalli and Nagamangala towns. At Srirangapatna *tongas*, locally called *Shah-pasand tongas*, are available for passengers. *Jutkas* also ply between Pandavapura Railway Station and Pandavapura town, a distance of three miles. Before the introduction of motor transport, the *jutka* was the only means of conveyance for passengers travelling from Maddur to Shivasamudram *via* Malavalli, a distance of 28 miles. Passengers, who took the night train from Bangalore, were picked up by these *jutkas* at Maddur Railway Station and transported to Shivasamudram and Kollegal in two stages. This mode of conveying passengers over long distances is not in vogue now. But even now, sometimes, *tongas* carry passengers from Mysore city to Srirangapatna. Before the introduction of buses, pilgrims used the *jutkas* to travel all the 18 miles from Pandavapura to Melkote, a place of pilgrimage. *Jutkas* and *tongas* are licensed by the various local bodies under bye-laws framed for the purpose. Bicycles form the largest number of private-owned vehicles.

In the rural areas, the old bullock cart is still the only means of transport. Most of the farmers have their own bullock carts for carrying manure to their fields, for transporting harvested

crops and for such other purposes. The number of bullock carts in use in the district in 1965 was about 33,000.

Motor vehicles

During 1965-66, the total number of buses registered by the Regional Transport Authority in the district was 112. There were, in that year, 240 lorries (goods vehicles) and 239 private cars and jeeps and 251 motor-cycles in the district. The Mysore State Road Transport Corporation buses cover all the major towns in the district. The operation of these scheduled services in Mandya district is controlled from Mysore, which is the headquarters of the Mysore Division of the Road Transport Corporation. The seating capacity of passenger buses plying on various routes varies from 30 to 43. Twenty-five per cent of the seating capacity of the buses is allowed for standing passengers subject to a maximum of ten. The Bangalore—Mysore Road *via* Maddur and Mandya is a monopoly route for the Road Transport Corporation buses.

Private Bus Routes.—Besides the Mysore Road Transport Corporation buses, the Regional Transport Authority has given permission to 150 private bus routes. These services operate in all taluks of the district.

Bus Stands.—Bus stands managed by the town municipalities are located at Mandya, Maddur, Pandavapura, Srirangapatna, Nagamangala, Krishnarajpet, Malavalli and Nelligere. These bus stands have passenger amenities like restaurants, waiting rooms and lavatories.

Travel and tourist facilities

Mandya district has a number of rest houses and *dharmashalas* built in the days of old for pilgrims and travellers. The oldest rest house in the district was a bungalow built by Ramaswami Mudaliar, a jagirdar of Shivasamudram, near the road connecting the two old bridges in the island for the accommodation of visitors. This was used as a lodging house for travellers who came to see the grandeur of the Cauvery Falls. Later on, in 1903, a *Musafir Khana* was built at Shivasamudram for travellers who came in large numbers to see the famous Gagana Chukki Falls. The old bungalow called the Krishnamurthy bungalow, situated on the bank of the southern branch of the Cauvery at Srirangapatna, is now being used as the travellers' bungalow of the place. A good view of the river and its bend is obtained from this place.

Melkote, being a famous place of pilgrimage for Srivaishnavas, there are many *dharmashalas* built and endowed by wealthy pilgrims. There are also some *dharmashalas* at Srirangapatna and Shivasamudram. The Purnaiya's choultry at Srirangapatna is one of the oldest. The jagirdar of Shivasamudram has endowed a dharmashala in the Shivasamudram island. Muslims, who

congregate for the annual *urus* of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan, have a number of *serais* in Srirangapatna and also near the Gumbaz.

Modern Travellers' Bungalows.—With the growth of communications and modern transport, the need to have modern travellers' bungalows was felt and new rest houses have been constructed in some places and old ones repaired in others. A new *Pravasi Mandir* has been built in the headquarters town of Mandya not far from the District Offices on the Bangalore—Mysore Road. The Mysore Sugar Mills authorities are maintaining a well-furnished guest-house adjacent to the factory. The Mysore State Electricity Board has provided inspection bungalows in the colony at Shivasamudram and also at Shimshapura. These are available to the general public also. Krishnarajasagar, which has the famous Brindavan gardens, has an inspection bungalow, a tourist bungalow and a good western style hotel. *Pravasi Mandirs* and inspection bungalows are located in Mandya town, Maddur, Malavalli, Krishnarajpet and Srirangapatna. A list of the existing *Pravasi Mandirs* and *Musafir Khanas* in the district is appended at the end of this chapter.

Tourist Facilities.—Srirangapatna, Krishnarajasagar, Shivasamudram and Shimshapura are the important places of tourist interest in the district. Tourist buses run from Bangalore to Srirangapatna and Krishnarajasagar. About three miles from Srirangapatna and in close proximity to Palahalli is situated the famous Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary in the islands of the Cauvery. Conveyances can be had to visit the sanctuary either from Mysore city which is 12 miles away or from Srirangapatna. There are bus and train facilities for people to visit the Brindavan gardens at Krishnarajasagar. A large number of buses ply from Mysore to Krishnarajasagar on the days when the Brindavan gardens are illuminated. There are also daily services from Bangalore and Mysore to the Cauvery Falls at Shivasamudram.

Posts and Telegraphs

There are two postal sub-divisions, one at Mandya and the other at Nagamangala, which are the headquarters of the Sub-Divisional Inspectors of Post Offices. For purposes of postal facilities, Mandya district is under the administrative control of the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Mysore Division, with jurisdiction over offices within the two districts of Mysore and Mandya. The Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Mysore Division, is immediately responsible to the Post-Master General, Mysore Circle, Bangalore, to whom he is subordinate. He is assisted by one Assistant Superintendent and eight Sub-Divisional Inspectors, of whom one is stationed at Mandya and the other at Nagamangala. The engineering wing consisting of telephone and telegraph sections is under the Sub-Divisional Officer of

Telegraphs with his headquarters at Mysore. He is subordinate to the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, with his headquarters at Bangalore, who, in his turn, is immediately subordinate to the Post-Master General, Mysore Circle, Bangalore.

The total number of post offices as on 1st July 1966 in the Mandya district was 238, of which one was the head post office at Mandya town, 211 were branch post offices and 26 were sub-post offices.

Combined Post and Telegraph Offices.—At the end of June 1966, there were, in all, 20 combined post and telegraph offices in the district located at (1) Mandya, (2) Arakere, (3) Belakavadi, (4) Bellur, (5) Halagur, (6) Kikkeri, (7) Kirugaval, (8) Krishnarajpet, (9) Krishnarajasagar, (10) Maddur, (11) Maddur Railway Station, (12) Malavalli, (13) Melkote, (14) Nagamangala, (15) Pandavapura, (16) Pandavapura Railway Station, (17) Shivasamudram, (18) Srirangapatna, (19) Mandya Sugar Town and (20) Visvesvaraya Canal Farm. Besides these, there is one combined branch post office at Kalkuni.

There are no separate departmental telegraph offices anywhere in the district.

Telephone Exchanges.—Telephone exchanges are located in Mandya, Belagola (Krishnarajasagar), Maddur and Nagamangala. The Mandya town exchange was installed in December 1955 with a manual non-multiple 100-line exchange. It had 171 direct connections and 16 extensions as at the end of June 1966. The Belagola automatic 35-line exchange was inaugurated in March 1959, with 24 direct connections and four extensions. The Maddur automatic 25-line exchange was installed in September 1960, with 23 direct connections. The exchange at Nagamangala was opened in March 1966 with 11 direct connections. Public call offices have been located in 22 places in the district, namely (1) Arakere, (2) Mandya, (3) Bellur, (4) Belagola, (5) Belakavadi, (6) Besagarahalli, (7) Halagur, (8) Kalkuni, (9) Kikkeri, (10) Kirugaval, (11) Krishnarajpet, (12) Maddur, (13) Maddur Railway Station, (14) Malavalli, (15) Melkote, (16) Nagamangala, (17) Pandavapura, (18) Pandavapura Railway Station, (19) Shivasamudram, (20) Srirangapatna, (21) Mandya Sugar Town and (22) Visvesvaraya Canal Farm.

Statement showing the starting and terminating points of roads which originate and end in Mandya district.

Sl. No.	*Name of the Road*	*Length* M.	F.
1	Pandavapura Railway Station—Nelligere Road.	36	0
2	Maddur—Shivasamudram—Cauvery Falls Road.	26	0
3	Krishnarajpet—Nagamangala Road ..	23	4
4	Mandya—Nagamangala Road ..	25	3
5	Mandya—Jakkanahalli—Melkote Road ..	22	3
6	Bluff Approach Road ..	1	2
7	Krishnarajpet—Akkihebbal Road ..	9	4
8	Krishnarajpet—Melkote Road ..	12	6
9	Srirangapatna Railway Station—Gumbaz Road.	3	4
10	Basaral—Koppa Road ..	6	0
11	Bellur—Bommanahalli Road ..	2	0
12	Nagamangala—Devalapura Road ..	6	0
13	Rudrakshipura—Halagur Road ..	16	5
14	Basaral—Bommadihalli Road ..	7	4
15	Devalapura—Markonahalli Road ..	8	0
16	Nagamangala—Mylarapatna Road to join Devalapura—Markonahalli Road.	9	0
17	Honakere—Karikyathanahalli Road to join Nagamangala—Bindiganavale Road at Addihalli.	12	0
18	Bellur—Honnenahalli Road ..	6	0
19	Hosakannambadi—Rajenahalli Road ..	15	2
20	Pandithalli—Shimshapura Road ..	5	4
21	Malavalli—Boppagowdanapura Road ..	7	7
22	Maddur—Shivasamudram—Cauvery Falls Road to Belakavadi *via* Hosalli.	2	6
23	Malavalli—Purigali Road ..	7	7
24	Krishnarajpet—Hemagiri Road ..	6	0
25	Akkihebbal Railway Station Road ..	1	0
26	Akkihebbal—Mandagere Road ..	9	0
27	Kikkeri—Mandagere Road ..	3	6
28	Road from 2/15 of Srirangapatna—Channarayapatna Road to Lingapura *via* Hariharapura.	23	4

Sl. No.	Name of the Road		Length M.	F.
29	Kotagally—Santhebachahalli Road	..	6	0
30	Manchanahalli—Bukinakere Road	..	3	0
31	Forest Rampart Road	..	2	4
32	Ganjam—Karighatta Road	..	1	1
33	Yeliyur—Mandyadakoppal Road	..	8	5
34	Maramma Temple Road	..	0	4
35	Monumental Road	..	1	2
36	Lingarajachatra—Kallahalli Road	..	15	0
37	Bevinakuppe—Shamboonahalli Road	..	10	0
38	Chinkurli—Melkote—Aghalaya—Sravanabelgola Road.		25	7
39	Chinkurli—Bukinakere Road	..	5	0
40	Brahmadevanahalli—Basaral Road	..	4	0
41	Basaral—Muthegere—Javanahalli—Dudda Road.		8	4
42	1/64th of old Madras—Cannanore Road to Shivalli and on to Dudda.		8	6
43	Mandya—Guthalu—Karadikere Road	..	7	5
44	Mandya—Hebbakavadi Road	..	5	0
45	Road from 72nd mile of Bangalore—Mysore Road to join Thuraganur branch extension *via* Kalkuni.		2	0
46	Road from Hebbakavadi to join Sultan Road *via* Mensi-Kyathanahalli.		2	2
47	Kothathi—Kodiyala Road	..	2	4
48	Road from new Madras—Cannanore Road to join old Madras—Cannanore Road circle.		0	1½
49	Old Madras—Cannanore Road circle to join deviation road to Sugar Factory (Outskirt Road).		0	3½
50	Deviation Road to Sugar Factory from Basaral toll-gate.		0	2
51	Malavalli to join 10th mile of Mandya—Bannur Road—old Sultan Road.		12	6
52	Mikkere—Chikmagalur Road	..	3	4
53	Mikkere—Kirugaval Road	..	2	6
54	Maddur—Vaidyanathapura Road	..	2	0
55	Honakere—Dannayakanapura Road	.	4	0
56	Ummadahalli—Keelara Road	..	6	2
57	Kodihalli—Goravale—Shivalli Road	..	5	0

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Length M.	F.
58	Chikkamandya—Keregode Road ..	7	6
59	Maddur—Koppa Road ..	12	0
60	4th Mile of Maddur—Koppa Road to Besagarahalli.	1	4
61	Madras—Cannanore Road to Shivapura ..	0	3
62	Bindiganavale—Kadabahalli Road ..	9	0
63	Kadabahalli—Shikaranahalli Road ..	3	4
64	Ambigarahalli—Hosa-Agrahara Road *via* Somanahalli and Alambadi Kaval.	6	0
65	Old Madras—Cannanore Road ..	4	2
66	Old Madras—Cannanore Road passing through Maddur.	1	4
	Total ..	518	2

Statement showing the roads originating in other districts and terminating in the Mandya district.

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Length M.	F.
1	Nelligere—Sira Road ..	6	0
2	Maddur—Tumkur Road ..	9	6
3	Nagamangala—Sravanabelgola Road ..	14	0
4	Srirangapatna—Channarayapatna Road ..	38	6
5	Srirangapatna—Sosale—Shivasamudram Road	24	0
6	Channapatna—Halagur Road ..	5	6
7	Kikkeri—Sravanabelgola Road ..	4	0
8	Mandya—Bannur Road ..	15	0
9	Turuvekere — Debbeghatta Road to join Kadabahalli.	6	0
10	Varahasandra—Mayasandra Road ..	9	0
11	Hosa-Agrahara—Maduvinakodi Road ..	7	2
12	Akkihebbal—Bherya Road ..	2	0

Sl. No.	Name of the Road		Length M	F.
13	Mahadevapura—Mysore Road	..	6	0
14	Yediyur—Tiptur Road	..	3	0
	Total	..	150	4

Statement showing the roads which pass through the Mandya district

Sl. No.	Name of the Road		Length M.	F.
1	Madras—Cannanore Road	..	45	2
2	Bangalore—Nilgiri Road	..	2	5
3	Bangalore—Mangalore Road	..	18	0
4	Bangalore—Mysore Road *via* Kanakapura		24	5
	Total	..	90	4

Particulars of Rest Houses and Dak Bungalows (Pravasi Mandirs and Musafir Khanas) in Mandya District in charge of the Public Works Department

Sl. No.	Name of the Bungalow	Class	Place	Approach road and distance from the nearest main road	Distance from the nearest railway station	Facilities available like cook, utensils, furniture, water, light, etc.	Number of Suites	Rates charged for the occupation of the bungalow	Names of places of interest nearby and distance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Pravasi Mandir at Mandya	I	Mandya town	400 ft. length approach road from Madras—Cannanore Rd.	Four furlongs from Mandya Railway Station.	Above facilities available.	Seven	Rs. 3 per suite for private persons and for Govt. officers as per rules.	Mandya Sugar Factory—one mile; K.R.S. Dam and Mysore—about 28 miles; Srirangapatna—17 miles.
2.	Inspection Bungalow at Maddur	II	Maddur town	By the side of Madras—Cannanore Road at 51st mile.	Three miles from Maddur Railway Station	No cook available; utensils, furniture, water and light available.	Two	Rs. 2 for private persons and for Govt. officials as per rules.	Shivasamudram Falls—27 miles; Shimsha Generating Station—27 miles; Mandya Sugar Factory—12 miles.
3.	Inspection Bungalow at Malavalli	I	Malavalli town	By the side of Maddur—Shivasamudram—Cauvery Falls Road.	14 miles from Maddur Railway Station.	Cook, utensils, furniture, water and light available.	Two	Rs. 3 per suite for private persons and for officials as per rules.	Shivasamudram Falls—9 miles; Shimsha Generating Station—15 miles.

[contd.]

Particulars of Rest Houses and Dak Bungalows.—(concld.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bungalow	Class	Place	Approach road and distance from the nearest main road	Distance from the nearest railway station	Facilities available like cook, utensils, furniture, water, light, etc.	Number of Suites	Rates charged for the occupation of the bungalow	Names of places of interest nearby and distance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Pravasi Mandir at Krishnarajpet	II	Krishnarajpet town	Just by the side of Srirangapatna—Channarayapatna road	Nine miles from Akkihebbal Railway Station	Cook, utensils, furniture, water and light available	Four	Rs. 2 per day per suite for private persons and for Govt. officers as per rules.	Sravanabelgola–15 miles.
5.	Krishnamurthy Bungalow at Srirangapatna	I	Srirangapatna town	Half a mile from Madras—Cannanore road	One and a half miles	Utensils, furniture, water and light available; but no cook	Four	Rs. 3 to Rs. 3.50 per day per suite for private persons and for Govt. officials as per rules.	Sri Ranganathaswamy temple—1½ miles; Darya-Doulat Baugh—½ mile; Gumbaz and Sangam—2½ miles. Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary–3 miles
6.	Pravasi Mandir at Melkote	II	Pandavapura Taluk—Melkote	By the side of Melkote—Krishnarajpet road	18 miles from Pandavapura Railway Station	Partly furnished; light and water available; but no cook.	Two	Re. 1 per day per suite.	Famous Cheluvanarayanaswamy temple nearby; Sravanabelgola—18 miles.

II Class Pravasi Mandirs : The Pandavapura Taluk Development Board is maintaining a II Class Pravasi Mandir at Melkote and another at Pandavapura. Kitchen rooms have been provided with cooking vessels. There are two suites with flush-out latrines and sanitary fittings. The charges levied are 37 p. per day if one person occupies a room and 56 p. per day if more than one person occupy a room.

III Class Pravasi Mandirs . The same Taluk Development Board is also maintaining III Class Pravasi Mandirs, one near the Pandavapura Railway Station for the use of pilgrims going to Melkote and also one each at Doddabyadarahalli, Chinkurli and Pandavapura town. There are five rooms available at the Pandavapura Railway Station Pravasi Mandir, one room at Doddabyadarahalli, three rooms at Chinkurli and two rooms at the Pandavapura Town Pravasi Mandir. All these Pravasi Mandirs are provided with electric lights.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

THE previous chapters have dealt with some of the important sections of the district's economy such as agriculture, industries, banking and trade, transport and communications. There is, however, a part of the population, which has not been considered so far from the point of view of their occupations. In the 1961 Census reports, out of a total population of 8,99,210 in the district, 3,11,645 persons were listed as cultivators, 46,219 persons as agricultural labourers, 2,584 persons as engaged in mining, livestock, hunting and orchards, 19,031 in house-hold industries, 9,492 persons in manufacturing other than house-hold industry, 4,723 persons in construction work, 7,666 persons in trade and commerce, 1,470 persons in transport, storage and communications and 23,865 persons in other services including public administration service, learned professions and the like. **Livelihood pattern**

Thus a total of 4,26,695 persons in the district had some occupation or other, while the remaining 4,72,515 persons were classed as non-workers. No detailed survey, either sociological or economic, has been made about the various occupational groups in the district and in the absence of such a survey, any attempt to describe these groups would inevitably be limited in scope. An attempt is, however, made here to give an account of some of the avocations of the persons in the district, classified under 'Miscellaneous Occupations'.

Mandya town has always had its importance in the field of administration. Even before 1939, when it was not a district headquarter town, being the headquarter town of a revenue sub-division of the former Mysore district, it had a fair number of Government offices functioning. The construction of the Visvesvaraya canal and the location of a sugar factory at Mandya necessitated the formation of a separate district in 1939 and this in turn increased the number of employees in the field of administration. The taluk headquarter towns also account for a number of Government servants. **Public administration service**

Statistics relating to certain aspects of Government employees were being collected in Mysore State by the Public Service Commission and the General Administration Department of the Government before the re-organisation of States. But, these statistics were of a limited scope and were not comprehensive. The first joint conference of Central and State Statisticians held in 1951 recommended that a continuous series of figures should be made available through periodic collections. Realising the importance of such statistics, the Government decided that a comprehensive Census of the Government employees should be undertaken annually. The State Directorate of Statistics is conducting these surveys, which contain among other things, the distribution of Government employees as on 31st March of each year, working in the district, by category and tenure of appointment and the distribution of Government employees as on that date according to their native districts. Figures pertaining to Censuses conducted in 1960 and 1963 and published in 1962 and 1965 respectively are given below :—

Distribution of Government employees as on 31st March 1960 and 1963 by category of appointment in Mandya district.

As on 31st March 1960

	Class I	*Class II*	*Class III*	*Class IV*	*Total*
Mandya town ..	18	40	1,173	503	1,734
Mandya district (excluding Mandya town) ..	13	59	2,822	1,263	4,157
Total ..	31	99	3,995	1,766	5,891

As on 31st March 1963

	Class I	*Class II*	*Class III*	*Class IV*	*Total*
Mandya town ..	19	40	1,816	732	2,607
Mandya district (excluding Mandya town) ..	9	59	3,650	666	4,384
Total ..	28	99	5,466	1,398	6,991

It can be seen from the above tables that the total number of Government employees increased to the extent of 1,100 between 1960 and 1963. While the number of gazetted officers and class IV employees decreased by three and 368 respectively, there was a considerable increase in the number of class III officials, *i.e.*, to the extent of 1,471. This increase is attributable to the rising tempo of developmental activities in the district.

Other executives

In addition to those who worked in Government offices in various capacities, the number of other executives, who earned their livelihood by working in private offices, was not inconsiderable. According to the 1961 Census, Mandya district returned 2,882 administrative executives, 3,867 persons engaged in clerical and related duties in various establishments (these figures include also Government officials of these categories) and 2,198 salesmen, shop assistants and related workers. The sizable number of office executives is due to the rapid economic development of the region in recent years. A number of large-scale industrial units have been started, with the result that a large number of executives has been drawn in. These executives, among their other duties, manage the offices to which they are attached.

Clerical and related workers

Of the 3,867 clerical and related workers in the district in 1961, 168 were stenographers and typists. These were employed in different Government, quasi-Government and private establishments scattered all over the district. There were in all 176 book-keepers, who assisted in writing accounts, in the preparation of balance sheets and the like. Many of them possessed a degree or diploma in commerce. There is an increasing demand for workers of these categories as a number of educational, industrial and other establishments have been started in recent years. A total number of 1,851 unskilled office-workers such as attenders, peons and orderlies was listed in the 1961 Census.

Village officials

There were in all 799 village officials in the district (1961 Census), who did various kinds of duties in the rural areas, such as collection of land revenue, upkeep of land records, keeping watch on irrigation canals and the like. These village offices, which were hereditary in nature, were abolished by the Mysore Village Offices Abolition Act, 1961, which came into force in 1963. While, however, the Patels and others are being continued for the time being, the hereditary Shanbhogues have been replaced by regularly recruited Village Accountants.

Learned professions

The most prominent of the learned professions are medicine, law, teaching, engineering, arts and letters. The 1961 Census gives the following figures in regard to the number of persons employed in various learned professions in the district :

Medicine.—The number of persons in medical and health services in the district was 576. Of these, 208 were physicians, surgeons and dentists, of whom 16 were women. Urban areas of the district had a large number of these, *viz.*, 111. There were 368 nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians. These figures include those who are engaged in public hospitals, dispensaries, health centres, private nursing homes and clinics.

Law.—The number of persons associated with the profession of law in the district was 84. Of these, 70 were legal practitioners and advisers.

Teaching.—There were in all 2,961 teachers of all grades in the district employed in private schools as well as Government institutions. Of these, 327 were women. Consequent on the increase in the number of students and educational institutions, the number of teachers is increasing every year.

Engineering.—There were in all 375 architects, engineers and surveyors in the district. Of these, 272 persons belonged to civil engineering and were engaged in construction of buildings, roads, bridges and canals. Besides these, there were 75 draughtsmen and other engineering technicians in the district.

Arts and Letters.—There were in all 248 persons engaged in arts and letters. These included actors, musicians, painters, writers and journalists and related workers.

Working proprietors

The Census of 1961 has returned 5,059 working proprietors (wholesale and retail trade), whose main occupation is to manage production units and under whom a number of paid employees work on monthly wages. The working proprietors are not mere profit-earners. Though they are also the financing agents, they look after the managerial side of the units and contribute their share of work as well.

Farmers and farm-workers (other than agricultural)

In a rapidly developing area like that of the Mandya district, the role of farmers and farm workers has become more important than before. There were in all about 10,000 of them in the district as per the 1961 Census. These include farm managers and those engaged in rearing of animals, birds, insects and the like, both in Governmental and non-Governmental establishments.

Hotels and Restaurants

The group of hotels and restaurants in the district consists of different kinds of establishments, *viz*., coffee bars and milk bars where beverages, cool drinks and snacks are served, hotels where in addition to eatables, full and plate meals are served, boarding and lodging houses, where both meals and accommodation are provided and exclusive tea shops. These hotels and restaurants provide employment to cooks, servers, cleaners and sometimes paid managers. In most of the hotels and restaurants, the owner of the establishment looks after the management. The wages of cooks varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 and that of servers from Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 with meals. The cleaners are paid less. In the headquarters town of Mandya, there are several good hotels. There is a large modern style hotel at the Brindavan gardens which is run on western lines, providing ample comforts. Hotels and restaurants have sprung up in all the urban areas in recent

years. In 1961, there were about 880 persons working in the hotels and restaurants of the district.

Transport workers

There were 1,267 persons engaged in transport and communication occupations in the district in 1961. Of these, about 500 were motor vehicle drivers and related workers and 101 traffic supervisors and inspectors. Drivers of animal-drawn vehicles numbered 228. In the field of communication, there were 188 postmen and messengers in the district.

Tool makers and related workers

The district had 1,100 tool-makers, machinists, welders, plumbers and related workers in 1961. Among these were 533 mechanics-repairmen, 193 fitter-machinists and 182 sheet-metal workers. More than half of these were working in rural areas. They get their training mainly in workshops, factories and training institutions. With the increased tempo of industrialisation there is greater demand for these workmen and they are paid better than the traditional craftsmen.

Electricians

According to the 1961 Census, there were in all 432 electricians and related workers in the district. With the development of rural electrification and the increasing number of irrigation pump-sets, the need for electricians has become great.

Domestic and personal services

The category of domestic and personal services includes such occupations as cooking, house-cleaning, car-driving, laundering, hair-cutting and the like. The Census of 1961 mentions these services under different heads. The following are the figures relating to them :—

Category		*Number of persons*
Laundry services	..	2,064
House-keepers, cooks and maids	..	2,001
Barbers and hair-dressers	..	827

A fairly large number of people are engaged in domestic services as almost all well-to-do families in the district employ domestic servants; middle-income groups also sometimes engage part-time domestic servants. Mostly, persons belonging to the poorer sections of the community come forward to work as domestic servants. They usually get an average monthly wage of Rs 25 to Rs. 30 in addition to their meals. Sometimes, a domestic servant may be employed part-time by more than one householder. But the rich and the upper middle-class families usually employ one or more full-time servants.

Barbers.—In the early days, barbers used to go to each house in the locality to render their services and were paid in kind. The old order has now changed and many of the barbers have established their shops both in the urban and rural areas of the district. The presence of the barber is necessary at certain religious ceremonies like *Chudakarma* and funerals. It is a significant feature of this profession that the majority of those engaged in it are independent workers. The average daily earning of an independent barber may be estimated to be from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 while the average monthly earning of a barber's shop may vary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 depending upon its size and popularity.

Washermen.—Till recently, the washermen used to visit houses to collect soiled clothes for washing and they were paid in kind for the services rendered. However, now, especially in urban areas, washermen are being remunerated in cash and laundries have come to be set up in almost every part of the district. Formerly, the washermen used to clean the clothes with the help of a type of sand called *choulu*, but now they use soaps, soda and other cleaning agents. While washing is done at the banks of the nearby tanks or rivers, only the ironing is done in the laundry. On an average, a washerman earns about Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 a month.

Tailors.—Most of the tailors are independent workers with their own sewing machines and they are found all over the district. In some of the small shops, the merchant accommodates a tailor or two in a corner of his shop. Tailors are also employed by shop-keepers who do business in clothes. Tailoring shops with a master-tailor employing two or three workers are a common feature in the urban areas of the district. The 1961 Census has disclosed that there were 1,865 persons in the tailoring profession in the district, of whom more than a half were in rural parts and the remaining in the urban areas. It is a full-time occupation providing employment throughout the year. The monthly average earnings of a tailor may be put at Rs. 100 to Rs. 150.

Other occupations

The Census of 1961 has listed many other occupations, besides those described above. These are traditional occupations, handed down from generation to generation, giving as it were, strength and stability to the social fabric of the district. Many of them are skilled artisans who play a vital role in the economy of the district. A brief account of some of such occupations is given in the following paragraphs.

Goldsmiths

The 1961 Census has recorded that there were 1,233 jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths in the district. Generally, the goldsmith and the silversmith are the same in rural parts. The village goldsmith often works alone and sometimes takes his near relations to work as apprentices. He confines himself generally to the manufacture of simple ornaments.

According to the Gold Control Office, Bangalore, 682 persons in the district were affected by the Gold Control Order 1963; 431 goldsmiths obtained certificates for carrying on their business in making 14 carat gold ornaments; 112 displaced goldsmiths are given lands for taking up agriculture; educational concessions are being given to the children of displaced goldsmiths and a total number of 259 displaced goldsmiths have been given loans to the extent of about Rs. one lakh for starting cottage industries and petty shops. Two industrial co-operative societies have been formed at Mandya and Bellur to help the goldsmiths. Each of these societies has been given a loan of Rs. 40,000 for starting smithy-craft and carpentry centres and to manufacture brass utensils, umbrellas, etc. Training facilities in various useful trades and employment assistance are also being given to them.

Spinners and weavers

Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers numbered 3,373 in the district in 1961. Nearly two-thirds of them were in the rural areas, the majority of those engaged in these trades being women. Many of the weavers possess their own looms and the supply of raw material is made to them by local master-weavers or financiers, who take back from them the finished products and pay them the weaving charges. A weaver, who has more than one loom, employs labour in accordance with his needs and pays daily wages. The average earnings of a weaver vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per day.

Carpenters

There were 2,226 carpenters and related workers in the district in 1961. Those who work in urban areas get an average daily wage of Rs. 5 to Rs. 7, while those who pursue their avocation in rural areas, are paid on an average Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. Generally, these carpenters have their own tool-kits and many of them work under contractors.

Blacksmiths

There were in all 882 blacksmiths and related workers in the district in 1961. They had their workshops in small hutments. A large majority of them carry on their profession in rural areas by attending to the various needs of the cultivators. Generally, they have brisk work when agricultural operations are in full swing. On an average, a blacksmith earns about Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 a month.

Construction workers

The district had, according to the 1961 Census, 3,785 brick-layers, plasterers, stone-cutters and other construction workers. Of these, 1,583 were stone-cutters, many of them wandering about with their tool-kits offering their services, where necessary. The stone-cutters get an average daily wage of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. The brick-layers, plasterers and masons get an average daily wage of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5.

Leather workers

The 1961 Census recorded that there were, in the district, 361 leather workers, who were either independent workers or employed by tanners. Of these, 304 were shoe-makers and shoe-repairers scattered all over the district. On an average, the employees were paid Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.50 a day. The independent workers pursued their occupation with their own small capital.

Potters

The Census of 1961 has listed 2,327 potters, kilnmen and other related workers in the district. They are scattered all over the district, especially in the rural areas. The potters sell their wares in local shandies and markets and also by carrying them to households. The daily earnings of a potter vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 depending on the skill of the worker and the quantity of the products manufactured.

Basket-weavers

In 1961, there were 1,117 basket-makers and related workers in the district. Of these, a majority were women. Nearly a thousand of the basket-weavers were spread over the rural areas. During the harvest months, there is greater demand for sieves, baskets, mats and the like. Persons engaged in this craft are poor and eke out their livelihood with great difficulty.

Gardeners

There were 354 gardeners in the district as per 1961 Census. The figure includes those who have small vegetable gardens of their own and those who are employed in vegetable and flower-gardens. Gardeners employed in households are paid a monthly salary of about Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 with food, while others get about Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 a month.

A statement showing the occupational classification of persons at work (other than cultivation) in Mandya district in 1961 is given in the Appendix.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

IN presenting an account of the economic trends in the district of Mandya, it is essential to describe the livelihood pattern of the population, the employment-level, the price and wage fluctuations with their impact on economic and social conditions and the role of the community development programme in the district ; in addition to these, a brief survey of the socio-economic structure of the district also becomes necessary. In dealing with these aspects, we have to bear in mind what has been said in some of the earlier chapters of this volume, particularly Agriculture and Irrigation, Industries, Banking, Trade and Commerce.

Livelihood Pattern

Mandya district is not dissimilar to other contiguous districts in its main occupational pattern, which is, of course, predominantly agricultural. From the perusal of census reports, it appears that the livelihoood pattern of the district has been more or less constant for the last fifty years. Though the percentage of population engaged in agriculture remained, to some extent, constant, the character of agricultural practices underwent considerable changes after 1932, thanks to the bold plan of the statesman-engineer, Dr. M. Visvesvarava, whose dream of a dam across the Cauvery was fulfilled. According to the 1951 Census, out of the total population of 7,17,545, about 85 per cent of the population or 6,09,827 persons were found to be dependent on agriculture. In the 1951 Census, the population, in the first instance, was divided into two broad livelihood categories, namely, agricultural and non-agricultural and each category was subdivided into four livelihood classes, thus making in all eight classes. The four sub-divisions under the agricultural classes were (i) cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents, (ii) cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents, (iii) cultivating labourers and their dependents and (iv) non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent-receivers and their dependents. The four sub-divisions under the non-agricultural classes were those engaged in (i) production other than cultivation, (ii) commerce, (iii) transport and (iv) other services and miscellaneous sources. The following table shows the distribution of population according to livelihood categories in the district as in 1951 :—

Distribution of population in Mandya district according to livelihood categories as in 1951.

Sl. No.	Livelihood Classes and Sub-Classes	Self-supporting persons		Non-earning dependents		Earning dependents		Total	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1.	**Agricultural Classes :**								
	(a) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents ..	1,11,299	16,454	1,49,623	2,47,059	10,531	7,302	2,71,453	2,70,815
	(b) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents ..	3,924	684	5,727	9,010	416	415	10,119	10,109
	(c) Cultivating labourers and their dependents ..	6,984	3,289	9,135	11,525	933	907	17,052	15,721
	(d) Non-cultivating owners of land or agricultural rent-receivers and their dependents ..	1,943	2,610	3,702	5,849	287	167	5,932	8,626
	Total of Agricultural Classes ..	1,24,200	23,037	1,68,187	2,73,443	12,169	8,791	3,04,556	3,05,271
2.	**Non-Agricultural Classes :**								
	(a) Persons who derive their livelihood from production other than cultivation ..	9,102	876	9,115	15,476	942	685	19,159	17,037
	(b) Persons who derive their livelihood from commerce ..	3,470	719	4,286	7,128	393	182	8,149	8,029
	(c) Persons who derive their livelihood from transport ..	585	7	579	1,085	48	8	1,212	1,100
	(d) Persons who derive their livelihood from other services and miscellaneous sources ..	13,018	3,127	13,509	21,714	927	737	27,454	25,578
	Total of Non-Agricultural Classes	26,175	4,729	27,489	45,403	2,310	1,612	55,974	[illegible],744
	Total of All Classes ..	1,50,375	27,766	1,95,676	3,18,846	14,479	10,403	3,60,530	[illegible]

It is apparent from a perusal of the figures that the pressure on the land is enormous, 75.6 per cent of the total population or 5,42,268 (2,71,453 men and 2,70,815 women) were owner-cultivators and their dependents, 2.8 per cent or 20,228 (10,119 men and 10,109 women) tenant cultivators and their dependents, 4.6 per cent or 32,773 (17,052 men and 15,721 women) cultivating labourers and their dependents and 2 per cent or 14,558 (5,932 men and 8,626 women) non-cultivating owners and their dependents. If we look at the total agricultural population of all the districts of the State as disclosed by the 1951 census, it is significant that the percentage of the total agricultural population to the total population in Mandya district was the highest (85 per cent) and Tumkur district had the second place (83.6 per cent). Another significant feature was the predominance of owner cultivators (75.6 per cent of the total population or 5,42,268 persons) and it was also the highest in the State. So far as industries were concerned, persons engaged in them were five per cent of the total population of the district (36,196 persons or 19,159 men and 17,037 women). Persons engaged in commerce and transport constituted 2.3 and 0.3 per cent, respectively (16,178 persons or 8,149 men and 8,029 women and 2,312 persons or 1,212 men and 1,100 women, respectively). Other services and miscellaneous sources accounted for 7.4 per cent of the total population (53,032 persons or 27,454 men and 25,578 women). From 1951 to 1961, there was an increase of 25.49 per cent in the population, the 1961 census having disclosed that the population of Mandya district was 8,99,210; the variation between the two censuses was 1,81,665.

New classification

The 1961 Census, unlike the 1951 Census, has broadly classified the population under two heads, *viz*., workers and non-workers. The following table shows the total number of workers and non-workers in Mandya district as per the 1961 Census :—

Category	Men	Women	Total
Workers .. .	2,80,761	1,45,934	4,26,695
Non-Workers	1,76,382	2,96,133	4,72,515
Total ..	4,57,143	4,42,067	8,99,210

It is seen from the above table that out of a total population of 8,99,210, more than 50 per cent were non-workers. The workers were classified under nine sub-heads as follows :—

Sl. No.	Workers	Men	Women	Total
1.	As cultivators	2,01,385	1,10,260	3,11,645
2.	As agricultural labourers	26,801	19,418	46,219
3.	In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	2,011	573	2,584
4.	In household industry	11,426	7,605	19,031
5.	In manufacturing other than household industry	8,667	825	9,492
6.	In construction	3,794	929	4,723
7.	In trade and commerce	6,252	1,414	7,666
8.	In transport, storage and communications ..	1,467	3	1,470
9.	In other services	18,958	4,907	23,865
	Total ..	2,80,761	1,45,934	4,26,695

Another feature of the 1961 Census is the classification of persons into urban and rural population with workers and non-workers and men and women break-ups as shown in the following table :—

Area	Workers			Non-Workers		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Rural	2,52,703	1,40,052	3,92,755	1,51,896	2,54,487	4,06,383
Urban ..	28,058	5,382	33,940	24,486	41,646	66,132
Total ..	2,80,761	1,45,934	4,26,695	1,76,382	2,96.133	4,72,515

The rural population of the district as per the 1961 Census was 7,99,138 (4,04,599 men and 3,94,539 women) as against 6,39,769 (3,20,032 men and 3,19,737 women) in 1951. The urban population according to the 1961 Census was 1,00,072 (52,544 men and 47.528 women) as against 77,776 (40,498 men and 37,278 women). The proportion of rural/urban population to 1,000 of population in Mandya district as per the 1961 Census was 889

rural/111 urban. The population—both rural and urban—was further sub-divided into nine categories as indicated below :—

Rural

Sl. No.	Workers	Men	Women
1.	As cultivators	1,95,322	1,08,738
2.	As agricultural labourers	25,107	18,406
3.	In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities ..	1,703	526
4.	In household industry	9,216	6,638
5.	In manufacturing other than household industry ..	4,948	632
6.	In construction	2,278	534
7.	In trade and commerce	2,825	1,074
8.	In transport, storage and communications	464	3
9.	In other services	10,809	3,501
	Total ..	2,52,763	1,40,052

Urban

Sl. No.	Workers	Men	Women
1.	As cultivators	6,063	1,522
2.	As agricultural labourers	1,694	1,012
3.	In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities ..	308	47
4.	In household industry	2,180	967
5.	In manufacturing other than household industry ..	3,719	192
6.	In construction	1,516	395
7.	In trade and commerce	3,426	340
8.	In transport, storage and communications	1,003	..
9.	In other services	8,149	1,406
	Total ..	28,058	7,882

Price trends

The general level of prices of the staple agricultural commodities, particularly of a district like Mandya, where the mainstay of the economy is agriculture, largely determines the economic condition of the people. One of the prominent economic phenomena of modern times is the striking fluctuation in the level of prices and wages. Adequate statistics for a comparison of the present with the past economic condition of the district are not available, though statistics are available for the State as a whole. Still, an attempt may be made with the available records. In analysing the price trends, it is necessary to go back to the primary data as far back as possible. Dr. Buchanan states that the prices in 1800 were : Ragi 12 *sultani janams* per *khandega* of 200 seers ; rice best sort 28½ seers and coarse 66½ seers [1]. If converted into rupees, ragi was 50 seers per rupee and rice best sort nine seers per rupee and second sort 21 per rupee.

1. Lewis Rice, Mysore Gazetteer, Vol. I, 1897, p. 562.

1881 to 1913

A statement indicating the average whole-sale prices of staple foodgrains, rice and ragi, between 1881-82 and 1912-13, is given at the end of this chapter (Table-1). The characteristic phenomenon of this period (1881 to 1913) was violent fluctuation in prices due to the changing agricultural conditions. The table not only shows a state of frequent fluctuations in prices, but also indicates that the prices of rice were gradually rising, particularly after 1903-04, whereas the prices of ragi continued to fluctuate markedly. The following table shows the variations in the average quinquennial prices of the chief foodgrains from 1886 to 1911 expressed in terms of the average for 1886 taken as 100 [1]

Year		*Rice*	*Ragi*
1886-90	..	124.2	114.1
1891-95	..	167.3	148.9
1896-1900	..	206.2	148.7
1901-05	..	177.2	126.4
1906-11	..	264.0	163.7

Marked rise

It is apparent that there was a general rise in prices and it was marked after 1906. In 1907, the rise in prices of commodities attracted the attention of the Government and in 1910, the Government of India appointed a committee to undertake a full and a detailed investigation of the problem and the task was entrusted to Mr. Datta, a senior and experienced officer of the Finance Department. His report was received in 1913 and was recognised as a valuable contribution for understanding the economic and financial situation in India. The "Prices Enquiry Committee", as it was known, divided the causes into two, *viz.*, (*a*) causes peculiar to India and (*b*) causes which forced up the prices all over the world. But in the opinion of the committee a distinct line of demarcation could not be drawn between the two sets of causes, because they were reacting on each other. Under the former head, some of the causes suggested were (i) a comparative shortage throughout the period under enquiry in the production of foodstuffs, (ii) the increased demand for India's food products and raw materials, both in India itself and world markets, (iii) the development of communications, internal and external, and the decrease in the cost of transport and (iv) growth of banking and monetary facilities. Under the head of world influences, some of the causes he listed were (i) the increased supply of gold, (ii) the development of credit, (iii) the destruction of wealth in wars and the expenditure on armaments. In Mr. Datta's view, it was in the combined action of these numerous factors that the explanation for the great rise in the price-level all over India was

1. Statistical Abstract of Mysore, 1945, p. 48.

to be found. Among the relative importance of causes, Mr. Datta chose the development and expansion of communications as of a special importance. A still further influence was attributed to the large additions which were made to the monetary circulation during the years from 1903-04 to 1907-08 by the coinage of new rupees. Amongst the other possible causes of a rise in prices, he devoted special attention to the interesting but difficult problem of the relation between the supply and the demand for food as measured by the growth of population.

Lowest level of supply

The conclusions he arrived at, in his own words, were: "Considering the growth of the population and the increase in the external demand, the supply has been short during the greater part of the period embraced in the enquiry. The demand for both internal consumption and exports having increased at a quicker rate than the production of foodgrains, it is only natural that the general level of prices of foodgrains over a series of years would rise, although in a particularly favourable year, it might have fallen to some extent. The food supply in India, compared with the demand, both internal and external, reached its lowest level in the quinquennium 1905-09, and this shortage of supply has doubtless contributed, in no small measure, to the unusual rise in prices during that quinquennium."[1]

During the year 1905-1906, the retail prices were higher than in the previous year. This was due to the general failure of the harvest and want of rains during the year. Prices were also affected between 1870 and 1912 by several famines and distress conditions in Mysore and outside.

1914 to 1923

Before the outbreak of the First World War (1914-1918), prices were generally rising and the declaration of the war only added momentum to this tendency and spurred the prices upto an unprecedented degree, especially from 1916 to 1921. The period of the First World War and the decade that followed were marked by high prices of agricultural products. Tables giving the average annual wholesale prices of staple foodgrains in each year from 1913 to 1924, the retail prices of the principal foodgrains in each year from 1913 to 1921 and the fluctuations in the price levels from the year 1919 to 1923 are attached at the end of the chapter (Tables 2 to 4).

1930 to 1939

The decade between 1921 and 1930 may be said to have been prosperous on the whole. But this did not last long. In the wake of the great world depression, there was a reversal in the early thirties of this century. The slump in prices of agricultural commodities, which began in the year 1930, continued almost unabated during that decade. For over a decade since 1920

1. Report on the Enquiry into the Rise of Prices in India, by K. L. Datta, 1915, Vol. I, p. 61.

(though it is said to be a prosperous period because of some stability in prices), the prices of all commodities had remained at a very high level compared to pre-war conditions and the agriculturists increased their commitments by raising their standard of living and by borrowing more and more on the assurance of the higher income and the higher security that the lands offered. The abnormal and sudden fall in the prices, which in many cases was nearly half of the original value, reduced the income of the agriculturists and they could not adjust themselves to the altered conditions.

Disastrous effect

The effect of the fall in prices was disastrous in several branches of the economy, but more than anybody else the peasant was hit the hardest since his income was gravely affected. The condition of the tenant was worse than the peasant proprietor. In the case of the tenant, who had to pay fixed cash rents, the burden was probably doubled. But in the case of those who grew the bulk of their agricultural produce for their own consumption and met their cash requirements from the income derived from other sources, the effect was comparatively less. The incomes of owners of large and medium-size holdings were also seriously affected by the fall in prices. Prices of agricultural commodities fell more than those of manufactured goods, which meant that the peasant was selling cheaper and buying dearer than before. The result of the diminution of income was that in many cases the expenditure had to be met by the sale of gold and jewellery of the family. There was also some dislodgement of the peasant from the land. It is interesting to note that there was no general reduction in the area and volume of production consequent on the fall of prices. On the contrary, in many cases the tendency to increase production to compensate for the reduced prices was predominant. The general fall in prices not only affected agriculturists, but also trade and industry. The Government tried to come to the rescue of the agriculturist with periodical ameliorative measures such as granting liberal loans, concessions in recovery of land revenue, starting of land mortgage banks and debt relief. In spite of such measures, recovery from the depression was slow and it was only World War II that brought a favourable change. The war and its after-effects of inflation brought about a steady and steep rise in the general level of prices.

After 1939

Immediately on the outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939, prices of commodities took an upward turn mainly as a result of speculation. This speculative rise in prices lasted only for a brief period and the prices settled down afterwards. In 1940, there was 'latent' inflation all round. It should be noted that under this 'latent' inflation, there was certainly some amount of excess demand, which was neutralised

mostly by gradual dishoarding or decumulation of stocks. In other words, in 1940, there was inflation as excess demand was there, but the inflationary effects were substantially neutralised by the gradual dishoarding policy of the dealers and wholesalers, who had accumulated huge stocks on the eve of the war. It was in 1941 that the 'latent' inflation in the district, as elsewhere, was converted into a real type of inflation and the people seriously felt the impact of the rising trend of prices. The prices of rice and ragi in the district which were, in 1939-40, Rs. 16-2-0 and Rs. 6-0-0 per palla of 100 seers, respectively, increased to Rs. 25-0-0 and Rs. 14-8-3, respectively, in 1944-45. A table showing the price-trends in the district between 1923-24 and 1944-45 is given at the end of the chapter (Table 5). Scarcity of consumer goods, accompanied by a serious food shortage, had made the situation gloomy. It was during the last quarter of 1943 that the Government introduced price-control and rationing of food, cloth, sugar and other necessaries of life. After 1943, the Government also slowed down the pace of issuing paper currency, intensified borrowing programmes for mopping up the extra purchasing power of the people and launched several schemes for increasing agricultural production. The irrigational facilities afforded by the construction of the Visvesvaraya canal in the district also contributed towards this endeavour. These anti-inflationary measures partially stabilised the price situation.

More demand for consumer goods

The partially suppressed inflation of the war period made a jerky outburst in the post-war period under the impact of pent-up demand. During the war period, there was some amount of voluntary abstinence on the part of the people, but once the war ended, they were eager to consume more goods. This outburst of demand for consumer goods could not be immediately met in the post-war period, because adequate replacements and modernisation of plants and equipments were not undertaken by the manufacturers during the war period. In other words, the immediate post-war period was characterised by an increase in the community's propensity to consume without an appreciable increase in the volume of new productive investment. This discrepancy between consumption and production was made more serious by further expansion of paper currency during the immediate post-war period. Added to all these, the loss of supplies of rice from Burma, the shortage of rolling stock on the railways, the inflation of currency, the smuggling of foodgrains across the border of the State and the exploitation of the war conditions by the profiteering producers and tradesmen—all contributed to the spiral in prices of foodgrains. Black-markets appeared in many of the consumer goods all over the country and the impact of this was also felt in Mandya district. People were put to great hardships. Rationing in food and cloth and the control on the

prices of other essential materials did not fully remedy the situation. In 1947, the Government of India's decision to de-control foodgrains, sugar and cloth resulted in a sharp upward turn in prices, which forced the Government to impose cloth-control in July 1948. In 1949, the devaluation of the rupee had a considerable effect on the domestic price-line ; prices started falling and it appeared that the harmful effects of the earlier rise in prices were slowly wearing out but actually prices did not decline much. The worsening of the food situation compelled the Government to take steps to curb the rise in prices. Compulsory procurement of paddy and ragi was ordered and essential foodgrains were rationed in urban areas. The free movement of foodgrains from rural to urban areas was kept in check by the issue of control orders. Eventually, controls were removed. As the prices continued to rise, fair price shops were opened to alleviate the difficulties of the consuming public. During 1960, the price of rice in Mandya district was one and a quarter seer per rupee and that of ragi two and half seers per rupee. The prices of staple commodities in Mandya district during 1964-65 and 1965-66 were as shown below :—

Commodity		1964-65 *Per kilogram*	1965-66 *Per kilogram*
		Rs.	Rs.
Locally procured.			
Rice (fine)	..	0 92	0 97
Rice (medium)	..	0 86	0 88
Rice (coarse)	..	0 79	0 84
Rice (boiled)	..	0 92	0 96
Wheat (white)	..	0 80	0 84
Wheat (red)	..	0 78	0 80
Jowar (white)	.	0 70	0 72
Jowar (yellow or red)	..	0 68	0 70
Maize	..	0 70	0 72
Bajra	..	0 75	0 78
Ragi	..	0 95	1 10
Imported.			
Raw-boiled rice	..	0 90	0 91
Coarse rice (American)	..	0 85	0 86
Wheat	..	0 60	0 62
Jowar (Madras)	..	0 80	0 82
Maize (Punjab)	..	0 80	0 84
Milo	..	0 40	0 45
Wholemeal atta	..	0 60	0 64
Sojee	..	0 80	0 85
Bran	..	0 35	0 36
Bengalgram	..	1 50	1 60

In this abnormal situation of rising prices, the policy of the Government has been to mop up the excess purchasing power, which tends to push up demands above the level of available supplies. The new taxation principles adopted aim at keeping down consumption to the limits provided in the Five-Year Plans. The State seeks to put a check on the creation of an excess purchasing power and its monetary policy regulates credit formation through institutional endeavour.

Regulatory orders

Due to the failure of rains in 1964-65 and 1965-66, the district experienced an unprecedented rise in the prices of foodgrains. The failure of monsoon, on the one hand, and the rapidly growing population, on the other, aggravated the situation and there was an acute shortage of foodgrains in the State as elsewhere in the country. The Government, who were alive to the problem, issued a series of regulatory orders from time to time, all aimed at tiding over the food shortage in the State, by regulating the wholesale and retail sale of foodgrains, fixing the selling and purchasing prices of food articles, requiring the foodgrains dealers to declare their stocks periodically, controlling the movement and export of foodgrains, arranging for the procurement (levy) of foodgrains from the growers, mills, etc.

As a measure of augmenting the available supplies, import of several commodities from outside the district was resorted to. The distribution of foodgrains through a chain of consumer co-operative stores and village panchayats, at reasonable selling prices, greatly alleviated the hardships of the people. Informal rationing has not been introduced in this district. The Deputy Commissioner through his Food Assistant looks after the distribution of foodgrains and enforces the various regulatory orders issued by the Government from time to time. These helpful measures have brought considerable relief to the people of the district.

Wages

It has been recorded that there was a rise in wages during the last quarter of the last century as a result of "the great development of industries and the extensive scale on which railways and public works of all kinds have been carried out, following upon the loss of population incurred in the famine of 1877-78"[1]. The rates of daily wages in 1893 prevalent in Mysore district of which Mandya was a part (till 1939) were—eight to twelve annas for skilled labour and two to four annas for unskilled labour and ten annas to one rupee for cart hire[2]. The corresponding wage-rates in 1876 were: for skilled labour four annas to one rupee a day, for unskilled labour two annas to eight annas a day and for cart-hire eight annas to one and a quarter rupee a day[3].

1. Lewis Rice, Mysore Gazetteer, Vol. i, 1897, p. 561.
2. Ibid, vide Table on p. 561.
3. Ibid, p. 561.

About the same period (1870 to 1890), almost the same rates of wages with slight differences were recorded by the Provincial Gazetteers of India[1]. The daily wages of skilled labour varied in different parts from six annas to Rs. 1-8-0 and for unskilled labour from two annas to eight annas. It was recorded in the aforesaid publication that "while the latter has remained at about the same figure, as regards the minimum, with the tendency to rise, the former has increased in the last twenty years from 50 to 100 per cent[2]." The payment in kind which was customary till 1870 had become less common by 1890, probably owing to the influence of railways, mining and industries and large public works, the labourer being less tied down to single localities and having greater facilities to travel at a cheap rate[3].

Rise in wages

Figures of comparison are not available for any long period in the past, but in 1876, Lewis Rice observed that the price of unskilled labour had doubled since 1850 and that of skilled labour had risen three-fold. According to Buchanan, the wages paid daily to labourers in 1800 were: men, one-third to half a *fanam* and women, quarter of a *fanam*; in other words, about two annas to two annas eight pies and one anna and four pies, respectively.[4] In 1902, the wages generally were eight annas to one and a quarter rupee a day for skilled labour, one to eight annas per day for unskilled labour and cart-hire was about 12 annas to one and a half rupees per day according to locality and necessity.[5] The rise in wages between 1893 and 1902 was mainly due to expenditure on public works and house building and also the plague which occurred during the 1890's. Extension of cultivation and subsequent occupation of agricultural labourers on their village lands considerably diminished the supply of local labour and in consequence, labourers were attracted from surrounding districts, which was also one of the causes for the rise in wages. There was a steady rise in wages after 1902.

The effects of the First World War contributed to a further rise in wages and the monthly wages of an able-bodied agricultural labourer and unskilled worker which were Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 between 1912 and 1918, had further increased by 1922. Though adequate details of wages, occupation-wise, for different years are not available, some particulars are found in a publication[6] of the year 1917 for six taluks of Mandya district and the table given on the next page relates to the same.

1. These figures relate to the entire old Mysore State, but may be taken as applicable to the Mandya district also.

2.& 3. Provincial Gazetteers of India, Mysore State, p. 61.

4. Quoted by Lewis Rice, Mysore Gazetteer, Vol. I, 1897, p. 561.

5. Atlas of the Mysore State, 1902, pp. 20-21.

6. Essential Statistics of Mysore District for 1916-17, Mysore Economic Conference, Mysore District Committee, 1917, pp. 176 to 179.

Rates of daily wages for carpenters, masons, etc., in six taluks of Mandya district during the year 1916-17.

Taluk	Daily Wages for: Bricklayer	Carpenter and house-builder	Mason	Fitter	Unskilled worker
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
Srirangapatna	0 12 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 6 0
Pandavapura	0 12 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 5 0
Mandya	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	0 4 0
Nagamangala	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	..	0 3 0
Krishnarajpet	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..	0 6 0
Malavalli	0 10 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	..	0 5 0

It is clear, therefore, that wages had risen by 1917 compared to the pre-war rates and also that the rates of wages for different kinds of skilled and unskilled labour were almost the same in several taluks of the district. During 1923-24, the daily wages of unskilled and skilled labour varied from district to district and in Mysore district (which included Mandya district also) the wages of unskilled labour, on an average, were between eight annas to one rupee and that of skilled labour between one rupee to two rupees.[1] It was calculated that between 1893 and 1916, during a period of 23 years, the minimum wage of skilled labour rose by 50 per cent in Mysore district (which included Mandya also).[2] In the year 1934, the wages of skilled labour ranged from eight annas to four rupees and of unskilled labour from three annas to one rupee. The rate of cart-hire per day ranged from one rupee to five rupees.[3] The rates of daily wages of labour in 1934 remained practically the same as in the previous two or three years and the depression and the fall in the price of commodities, particularly of foodgrains, had not much effect on the rates of labour and cart-hire.[4] Though there was no noticeable fluctuation in wages, the establishment of a sugar factory at Mandya and the construction of irrigation canals in the district had brought about a slight variation in the wage structure by 1940.[5]

Since the Second World War, the wage level has undergone similar fluctuations as the price level. A table showing the rates of daily wages in Mandya district for the year 1951-52[6] is given on the next page.

Further rise

The rates of wages in 1951-52 show that there was a general rise in wages in keeping with the general rise in the cost of living. Rates of wages, taluk-wise, in Mandya district, during 1965-66, are given in a tabular form on page 262. They show that there was a further rise in wages of different categories of workers :--

1. Mysore Gazetteer, Vol. III, C. Hayavadana Rao, 1929, p. 387.
2. Ibid, p. 388.
3. Report on the Administration of Mysore for the year 1933-34, 1934, p. 69
4. Ibid, p. 70.
5. Report on the Administration of Mysore for the year 1940-41. 1942, pp. 84-85.
6. Season and Crop Report of the Mysore State for the Agricultural Year 1951-52, Department of Statistics, 1956, pp. 62--67.

Rates of daily wages in Mandya district during the year 1951-52.

Month and year	Skilled labour			Others	
	Carpenters	Blacksmiths	Cobblers	Agricultural labourers	Herdsmen
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
July 1951	4 0	4 0	3 0	1 8	1 0
January 1952	4 0	4 0	3 0	1 8	1 0

(Normal number of working hours—8)

Taluk-wise Rates of Wages in Mandya district during the year 1965-66.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Skilled Labour			Others		
		Carpenters	Black-smiths	Cobblers	Field labour	Agricultural labour	Herdsmen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
1.	Mandya	6 50	6 00	4 50	3 00	2 00	2 00
2.	Maddur	6 50	5 00	3 50	2 00	2 00	1 75
3.	Malavalli	6 00	5 00	2 00	2 50	1 25	1 50
4.	Pandavapura	5 00	4 00	1 75	2 00	1 25	1 50
5.	Krishnarajpet	5 00	4 25	2 00	2 00	1 25	1 25
6.	Nagamangala	5 25	4 00	2 50	2 00	1 50	1 25
7.	Srirangapatna	6 00	4 25	3 00	2 25	1 50	1 25

The foregoing table shows variations in wages among the several taluks of the district. On the whole, wage rates for skilled and unskilled labour were comparatively higher in Mandya, Maddur, Malavalli and Srirangapatna taluks than in the other taluks. This is because of a comparatively higher demand for labour in the former taluks on account of the existence of industries in them, particularly sericulture. The services of carpenters and blacksmiths are required for the manufacture of equipments like stands and trays which are necessary for rearing of silk-worms.

The district's economy, which has been marked out by a series of Five-Year Plans, has passed that stage of exhibiting characteristics of what Rostow calls the " traditional stage "[1] of economic evolution. The district is now having a changing economic face with new vitality, in contrast with the long stagnation of the past. In presenting a brief socio-economic survey of the district, among other things, the progress achieved in the prominent economic sectors, *viz.*, agriculture, industry, commerce or trade and communications has to be analysed.

Natural resources

Natural resources are the inherent wealth of a district. A proper exploitation of this wealth by the people can become the key factor in the process of economic growth. The district of Mandya, by and large, offers excellent possibilities for economic advancement by virtue of its natural resources. Three prominent rivers, Cauvery, Hemavathi and Lokapavani, flow through the district. At Kannambadi, a dam has been constructed across the Cauvery, nine miles on the upstream side of the historic town of Srirangapatna and 12 miles from Mysore city. The dam is situated below the confluence of the river Cauvery with its tributaries, the Hemavathi and the Lakshamanathirta rivers. The dam was constructed to supply water for irrigation for about 1,25,000 acres of land situated in Mandya district. This lake (Krishnarajasagar), at maximum water-level, has a water-spread of about 50 square miles extending upto 25 miles above the site of the dam. The dam, which is 8,600 feet long and 130 feet high above the river bed, is intended to store 124 feet depth of water at full reservoir level. In the words of the late Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, the construction of the dam was to "open out a vista of possibilities of ever increasing value in the State by adding to the productive power of the people with the increase in agricultural produce and the development of industries and manufacture."

Among the mineral resources of economic value, alkaline earth, which, on efflorescence, yields earth soda, is found at a number of places in Mandya taluk. Gold is reported to be available in the district on Bellibetta hill, west of Krishnarajpet, near Nagamangala at Hunjanakere, seven miles east of Srirangapatna, and at

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1 Rostow: Stages of Economic Growth.

Butgahalli, north of Bannur. Rich iron ore concentrations, free from impurities, are found near Malavalli, Halagur and Shivasamudram. In addition, china clay of good quality is seen at a few places near Melkote.

The human factors available in the district form the base for economic progress. The population of the district, which was 4,83,201 in 1901, had increased to 8,99,210 by 1961. The following table indicates the growth of population during the last sixty years.

Year			*Population*
1901	..	..	4,83,201
1911	..	..	5,04,755
1921	..	..	5,42,996
1931	..	..	5,82,576
1941	..	..	6,35,588
1951	..	..	7,17,545
1961	..	..	8,99,210

Urbanisation

With the growing pace of industrialisation, there has been a definite evidence of a shift from agricultural occupations to non-agricultural ones. A consequence of this transformation is the rapid growth of the urban population. It is found that between 1871 and 1901, there were five towns in the district with a population of above 3,000. The table below indicates their population trends between 1871 and 1901.[1]

Sl. No.	Town	Year			
		1871	1881	1891	1901
1.	Mandya	3,241	3,770	4,100	4,49[illegible]
2.	Malavalli	5,114	5,078	6,308	7,270
3.	Srirangapatna	10,594	11,734	12,553	8,584
4.	Nagamangala	2,494	2,397	2,928	3,516
5.	Melkote	2,891	2,302	2,789	3,129

It is seen from the table above that the population had increased in all the towns between 1871 and 1901 except in Srirangapatna where there was a fall, which was due chiefly to the prevalence of malaria and plague. The number of towns in the district now is ten. The table on the next page indicates the population of the towns in Mandya district with variations from 1901 to 1961:

1. Atlas of the Mysore State, 1902, p. 21.

Population of towns in Mandya district with variations from 1901 to 1961

Sl. No.	Name of Town	1901		1911		1921		1931		1941		1951		1961	
		Persons	Variation	Persons	Variation	Persons	Variation	Persons	Variation	Persons	Variation	Persons	Variation	Persons	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Mandya ..	4,496	..	4,255	—241	4,887	+632	5,958	+1,071	11,374	+5,416	21,158	+9,784	33,347	+12,189
2.	Malavalli ..	7,270	..	5,461	—1,809	7,400	+1,939	8,348	+948	9,055	+707	12,063	+3,008	13,561	+1,498
3.	Srirangapatna	8,584	..	7,457	—1,127	7,217	—240	6,300	—917	7,678	+1,378	10,433	+2,755	11,423	+990
4.	Krishnarajpet	2,131	..	2,337	+206	3,226	+889	2,750	—476	3,127	+377	6,972	+3,845	8,331	+1,359
5.	Pandavapura	1,983	..	1,922	—61	2,407	+485	3,016	+609	4,271	+1,255	5,750	+1,479	7,508	+1,758
6.	Nagamangala	3,516	..	3,633	+117	3,474	—159	3,780	+306	4,258	+478	5,492	+1,234	6,524	+1,032
7.	Maddur ..	2,597	..	2,279	—318	2,816	+537	3,093	+277	3,838	+745	5,331	+1,493	3,120	+2,789
8.	Belakavadi	5,183	..	4,060	—1,123	5,817	+1,757	4,001	—1,816	4,250	+249	4,602	+352	4,875	+273
9.	Bellur .	1,734	..	1,676	—58	1,723	+47	1,937	+214	2,391	+454	3,129	+738	3,602	+473
10.	Melkote ..	3,129	..	2,535	—594	6,307	+3,772	2,733	—3,574	2,787	+54	2,846	+59	2,781	—65

Rise in urban population

The foregoing table reveals that between 1901 and 1961, the urban population had increased considerably. During 1941, the urban population of the district was 53,029, which was eight per cent of the total population.[1] The corresponding figures for 1951 and 1961 were 77,776 and 1,00,072, which were 10.8 and 11.1 per cent, respectively. The subjoined table shows the total population of all towns put together in the district between 1901 and 1961 :—

Year		*Persons*	*Variation*
1901	..	40,623	..
1911	..	35,615	— 5,008
1921	..	45,274	+ 9,659
1931	..	41,916	— 3,358
1941	..	53,029	+ 11,113
1951	..	77,776	+ 24,747
1961	..	1,00,072	+ 22,296

The table given below shows the net variation of population from 1901 to 1951 and 1961 of the different towns in the district :

Town		*Variation since* 1901	
		Upto 1951	*Upto* 1961
Mandya	..	+ 16,662	+ 28,851
Malavalli	..	+ 4,793	+ 6,291
Srirangapatna	..	+ 1,849	+ 2,839
Krishnarajpet	..	+ 4,841	+ 6,200
Pandavapura	..	+ 3,767	+ 5,525
Nagamangala	..	+ 1,976	+ 3,008
Maddur	..	+ 2,734	+ 5,523
Belakavadi	..	— 581	— 308
Bellur	..	+ 1,395	+ 1,868
Melkote	..	— 283	— 348

The population since 1901 has increased in all towns except Melkote and Belakavadi where, however, the decrease is negligible. The decline in population of Srirangapatna town between

1. Census of India, 1941, Vol. XXIII, Mysore, Part I, Report by P. H. Krishna Rao, 1943, p. 61.

1871 and 1901 continued upto 1931. This was due as much to the growing importance of Mysore city closeby, as to the general unhealthiness engendered by vacant sites and houses and rank vegetation and also to the prevalence of malaria.[1] The population of Mandya town has increased considerably during the last three decades. This is due to the establishment of the sugar factory and the importance of the place as the headquarters town of the district after it was bifurcated from Mysore district in 1939. It has been said: "Of all the towns in the Southern Maidan, Mandya is growing most rapidly and promises to develop at an accelerating rate. Development of towns at this rapid pace, unless properly planned, is bound to lead to haphazard fringe or ribbon development....."[2]. Among the other causes for concentration of population may be mentioned the fertility and the nature of the soil, the facilities for natural and artificial irrigation and the situation of the place in respect of communication, all of which play their part. The process of urbanisation, in fact, has been comparatively slow in the district and the increase of the urban population as between 1951 and 1961 was only 22,296.

Cultivated area and main crops

Out of the total land area of 12,31,185 acres (according to villages papers, it is 11,78,659 acres), 6,75,817 acres were, in 1964-65, under different crops. The forest area is not much and extends over 18,330 acres and only Malavalli, Pandavapura, Krishnarajpet and Nagamangala taluks have some forest areas. The district is principally an agricultural region, about 50 per cent of the total area being under a variety of food crops. The main food crops grown in the area are *paddy and ragi*. Other food crops are jowar, millets and pulses. Among other crops, sugarcane (which was grown over an area of 31,695 acres during 1964-65) is prominent, and to some extent mulberry, groundnut, tobacco and castor are also grown. Paddy and sugarcane are confined mostly to the wet areas of Mandya, Srirangapatna, Maddur and Krishnarajpet taluks. In the dry area of Nagamangala, monsoon ragi is the main crop.

This district, upto 1932, was an arid tract of land and backward economically. Out-moded agricultural practices were followed and the district was often faced with droughts and famines. With the construction of the Visvesvaraya canal immense irrigation facilities were made available from 1932 onwards. Agricultural development received great attention under the successive Five-Year Plans with a view to achieving self-sufficiency in food production.

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1. Census of India, 1941, Vol. XXIII, Part I, Report by P. H. Krishna Rao, 1943, p. 13.
2. A Regional Synthesis, Mysore State, Volume II, A. T. A. Learmouth, Indian Statistical Institute, 1960, p. 140.

Industry

Agriculture being the mainstay of the district, the occupational pattern naturally permits of small-scale industries like rice mills, oil mills and sericulture. There are two sugar factories, one at Mandya and another at Pandavapura, started in 1933 and 1955, respectively. There is a chemicals and fertilisers factory at Belagola started as early as 1939 and was one of the earliest to manufacture super-phosphate in the country. A paper factory, which is the first in India to manufacture paper out of baggase, has been started in the same place recently. There is a proposal to start one more sugar factory at Maddur.

Trade

Trade and commerce are mainly carried on in towns and in villages, which have a large population. The buoyancy of economic life during 1760-1799 was reflected in the flourishing trade in a large number of centres in the State. *Shahar* Ganjam in Srirangapatna taluk was a grand bazaar opened by Haidar Ali, where he assembled, under his protection, merchants and artisans from many parts of the country. Kirmani in his "History of Hydur Naik" has stated that Haidar Ali brought merchants to the Mysore territory from many parts and gave them pledges of safety and aid to carry on their business. Tipu is stated to have carried on trade on his own account and made considerable profit.[1] Shandies were being held at Ganjam and other prominent places in the district.

The changes from the old traditional method of weekly shandies to one of organised pattern are of particular interest. There is a swing towards better organisation in trade after the advent of regulated markets and there is now one regulated market in Mandya. The retail establishments in towns cater to the needs of the consuming public and small shops exist even in villages. These, together with weekly shandies in several places, account for a large turn-over in trade.

Finance

In the old days, there were no institutional financing agencies in the district supplying credit to those who needed it. The traditional money-lenders, who supplied loans to the agriculturists and village craftsmen were, of course, there. As a result of urbanisation, institutional banking has come into prominence in the district and a branch of the Bank of Mysore, which is now the State Bank of Mysore, was established in Mandya in 1940. The District Co-operative Central Bank was established in 1953 and it had, in 1967, seven branches. Branches of the Canara Bank, the Indian Bank, the Vijaya Bank, the Karnataka Bank and the Pangal Nayak Bank were also established in the district. There were 662 co-operative institutions of all types in 1966 in the district. These institutions are supplementing Governmental efforts by supplying credit to cultivators and industrialists.

1. Modern Mysore, Vol. II, M. Shama Rao, p. 315.

Transport and communications

The development of transport is largely dependent on the improvement in communications. The state of communications more than a century ago in old Mysore, of which Mandya was a part, has been described thus in the previous Mysore Gazetteer: "The roads were running through swamps, the passage of which would detain the baggage of a regiment an entire day; other places bore the appearance of water-courses with beds of river-sand, the soil having been washed away far below the level of the surrounding country. Bridges were almost totally absent."[1] Conditions have vastly changed now. The Bangalore-Mysore metre gauge railway line, which was completed and opened for traffic in February 1882, offered good scope for the flow of trade. This railway line has been linked to several important places, situated in and out of Mysore State. During the last century roads in the district were not in a good condition. Road communications are now fairly adequate in the district linking every taluk with the district headquarters town and also Bangalore, the administrative capital. In the domain of inter-village communication also, a good deal of improvement has been done.

Power

Mysore has been a pioneer in the generation and utilisation of electricity, having installed and commissioned her first hydro-electric station in 1902 at Shivasamudram. The Cauvery Falls were harnessed for power generation in the beginning mainly to feed the requirements of the Kolar Gold Mines. It was in the Mandya region that this pioneering effort was made at generation of electricity. This early power house is situated "amid the gorges and wooded plateaus of Shivasamudram"[2] and the power generated flows "across the beautifully terraced emerald-green rice fields of the Visvesvaraya canal area."[3] The Shivasamudram station has an installed capacity of 42,000 kw and the Shimshapura station 17,200 kw.

Standard of living

The Mysore District Gazetteer published in 1869 has described the condition of agriculturists of the area in those days thus:

> "Agriculture is not the sole source of emolument of the Mysore ryot; silkworm rearing, sheep breeding, weaving and iron smelting, all are among the occupations of the spare moments of himself and his family and eke out his means. And a number of absurd and vexatious taxes have been removed, which, in former times, brought the assessment to within one-third of the value of the crop; for the Hindu rulers were unwilling to incur the obloquy, which attached itself to a raising of the fixed *Kandayam*, and so resorted to

1. Hayavadana Rao, C., Mysore Gazetteer, Vol. III, Economic, 1929, p. 320.
2. A Regional Synthesis, Mysore State, Vol. II, A. T. A. Learmouth, Indian Statistical Institute, 1960, p. 105.
3. Ibid, p. 105.

informal measures to increase their revenue. It is not therefore to be wondered at that the ryots are as a body very much contented with their lot."[1]

As regards the condition of tenants and *jitgars*, it is relevant to quote the following :

"Sometimes they (landlords) employ a ryot to till it, and stipulate for a certain number of *Kandis*, but generally, the crop is evenly divided between holder and cultivator. In some cases also, they employ 'jitgars'. This class, which is happily fast dying out, and whose condition was formerly hardly superior to that of a Russain serf, deserves some notice here. They receive Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem, and a *Kandi* of rice at harvest time, or .... two coarse and scanty meals a day. They are retained in service by a debt to their employer, in liquidation of which they are always under stoppages to the extent of half their stipend, and as soon as their debt is discharged, their employer lends them a fresh sum, which is at once squandered on a marriage or a feast. Thus they are kept in a state of perpetual bondage. In most cases they and their ancestors have been attached to the same land since time immemorial".[2]

Better standard

It is clear from the fore-going paragraphs that the economic condition of the agriculturists was somewhat good and that of the *jitgars* was none too happy, about the middle of the last century. In 1905, the standard of living of the population was much better than what is described earlier, as is evident from the following paragraph :

"The general condition of the people has been steadily improving since the middle of the last century, and has made special progress in the past thirty years, as shown by the rise in both wages and prices, and in the standard of living. A moderate assessment has relieved the cultivators, while the easy means of communication provided by roads and railways, together with freer postal facilities, have stimulated the enterprise of traders and benefited all classes. The prosecution of extensive public works has given labourers and artisans ready employment, and public servants have had exceptional opportunities of rising to good positions and in important centres the population are better

1. The Mysore District Gazetteer, 1869, p. 47.
2. Ibid, pp. 46-47.

housed, better clothed and better fed than in the generations past."[1]

Change in outlook

The growth of communications and the improvement in trade helped to bring about a change in the outlook of the people. Education was improved and the number of literates was much larger than what it was in 1869. The hydro-electric power generation at Shivasamudram in 1902, the construction of the Krishnarajasagar dam and the consequential irrigational facilities provided to the district through the Visvesvaraya canal from 1932 and the starting of the Sugar Factory at Mandya in 1933 and the establishment of other industries in later years—all these have contributed to a better standard of living in the district. The living conditions of the people of the district since the publication of the above quoted gazetteers have much changed. Even at the first session of the Mysore Economic Conference held in June 1911, the importance of economic betterment was stressed by His Highness the Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV in the following words :

> " It will be your privilege to consider measures for the economic development of the country ...... With the growth of communications and the increasing use of steam and electricity, questions of economic interest are assuming new aspects closely associated with the well-being of the people ....We have to give increasing attention to our economic problems ...... The economic inefficiency of our people will be patent to any one who looks beneath the surface of things ...."[2].

Definite improvement

In recent years, literacy and general, technical and professional education have made much headway. After the advent of independence and the inception of the Five-Year Plans, concerted efforts are being made to achieve all-round progress. There has been more of urbanisation through the years and also more lands have been brought under cultivation. A definite improvement has been noticeable in the sphere of industrialisation and the growth of a sense of new social values is apparent. The various land laws enacted with a view to helping the tillers of the land as also the Intensive Agricultural District Programme have pushed up agricultural production. The industrial and agricultural labourers have grown in strength. The produce from the fields and the farms is fetching a higher return. Though agriculture has remained the main occupation, development of the village and small-scale industries has helped to assure an extra income, thus contributing to a better standard of living.

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1. Provincial Gazetteers of India, Mysore State, 1908. p. 62.
2. Modern Mysore, Vol. II, by M. Shama Rao, 1936, p. 238.

The most popular method of assessing the standard of living is through family budget enquiries. It is not, however, possible to know the standard of living of the people of Mandya district through this method, as there is no authentic record or survey report throwing light on the income and expenditure of different classes of families in the entire district. So, an attempt is made here to sketch only the general standard of living in the district with the help of cost of living index numbers.

Cost of living index

In the past, prices of foodgrains were low and the purchasing power of the rupee was high. But after 1939 the consumer was hit hard due to price-spiral. Rising prices invariably upset the standard of living. Those of low income groups and especially those with fixed salaries, suffer heavily. The following statement shows the increase in the cost of living index in Mandya town from 1954[1] to 1966 :

Working class consumer price index numbers in Mandya town
(*Base year* : *July* 1936 *to June* 1936=100).

Year		*Food*	*General*
1954	..	339.2	321.6
1955	..	318.8	306.0
1956	..	357.9	335.4
1957	..	400.6	369.6
1958	..	406.7	376.9
1959	..	459.8	411.4
1960	..	484.2	441.9
1961	..	490.9	445.9
1962	..	471	438
1963	..	474	444
1964	..	525	473
1965	.	716	582
1966	..	875	690

The general cost of living index number in Mandya town rose to 321.6 in 1954, while the index number for food was 339.2 in that year. During the following year, there was a slight fall in the index numbers. Thereafter, both the general index number and the food index number increased from year to year upto 1961. However, during 1962 and 1963, the numbers registered a slight decrease, while in the subsequent years, the numbers again shot up reaching an all-time high of 875 and 690 for food and general respectively. From the figures available from the Directorate

1. Cost of living index numbers prior to 1954 were not available.

of Statistics, the working class consumer price index number in May 1967 for food was 850, while the general index number was as high as 699. It is interesting to note here that in 1901, in Mandya district, the cost of bare living per head of the great mass of the labour population was calculated between three rupees to four rupees a month, as follows[1] :—

Per day

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
Ragi (1 seer)	.. ..	0	1	0
Tamarind, salt and chillies	.. ..	0	0	3
Curd	.. ..	0	0	1
Fuel	.. ..	0	0	2
Betel-nut and tobacco	.. ..	0	0	3
Oil	.. ..	0	0	3
Total	..	0	2	0

This worked out to Rs. 3—12—0 per month.

It was also calculated that the average cost of jail diet for prisoners was three rupees per head per month in 1901.[2] In the pre-war days, a rupee could purchase commodities worth sixteen annas on an average ; the same rupee could purchase commodities worth eleven annas in 1941-42, six annas and six pies in 1942-43 and four annas and nine pies in 1943-44. The value of the rupee in 1966, it has been calculated, was between two annas to three annas, *i.e.*, between 12 and 19 paise only. In spite of all these, it must be said that the standard of living in general is better now than in the past two or three decades due to implementation of various developmental programmes. The goal of socialistic pattern of society adopted as a measure of State policy and the rising tempo of industrial and agricultural activities under the successive Five-Year Plans are expected to usher in a better standard in the years to come.

Employment Exchange

The District Employment Exchange at Mandya started functioning from 24th March 1960. The general object of an employment exchange is to bring together employers needing workers and the workers seeking employment in such a manner that the employers find suitable workers and the workers find the jobs best suited to their qualifications, experience and tastes, as quickly as possible. The employment exchange follows a scientific technique. It sorts out the vacancies notified to it by employers and classifies the employment-seekers registered with it according to their qualifications, degree of skill and previous

1. Atlas of the Mysore State, 1902, p. 21.
2. Ibid, p. 21.

experience. All particulars are noted on cards and they are arranged in a manner that they could be picked out quickly whenever a candidate has to be matched against a vacancy. When the vacancy is notified, the exchange examines the cards of persons of the appropriate category on its register and matches the vacancies with men most suitable for filling them. The employment exchanges are manned by staff, who are able to assess the aptitudes of the persons seeking their assistance in securing employment, and fit them into jobs where their qualifications and skills will have scope and will be of advantage to the community.

Under a pilot scheme, an Employment Information and Assistance Bureau has been established at Mandya with jurisdiction over the entire district. The object of the Bureau is to disseminate information about the state of the employment market in the urban and rural areas and the facilities available for employment assistance.

Employment Information

Under another scheme, the Employment Exchange gathers facts and figures and prepares reports on the employment situation and determines as to what types of persons are in short supply; secondly, it provides information which will be needed to improve and add to the services being rendered by the exchange and thirdly, it provides a method by which to measure continuously the changes in the level of employment in the Exchange area or other areas constituting specific employment markets. The information unit of the Exchange renders free and voluntary service both to the employers and the employment-seekers. The two tables on the next two pages show the number of applicants and placements effected by the District Employment Exchange since its inception to end of June 1966 :—

TABLE 1

Number of applicants on the Live Register of the District Employment Exchange, Mandya, by broad groups.

Year	Industrial Supervisory	Skilled and semi-skilled	Clerical	Educational	Domestic services	Unskilled	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1960	6	46	616	592	4	610	258	2,132
1961	18	187	719	865	22	812	765	3.388
1962 .. .	26	194	1,001	1,262	34	1,000	888	4,505
1963	198	165	2,647	198	123	1,977	459	5,767
1964 .. .	216	183	1,852	210	213	1,647	654	4,975
1965	256	142	1,434	236	167	968	704	3,907
1966 [Upto June] ..	299	112	1,547	350	198	988	711	4,205

TABLE 2

Number of placements effected by the District Employment Exchange, Mandya.

Year	Central Government	State Government	Quasi-government/ Local Bodies	Non-Government establishments	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1960	11	334	11	..	356
1961	2	527	6	..	535
1962	3	619	7	..	629
1963	3	582	7	..	592
1964	..	735	6	1	742
1965	4	621	43	2	670
1966 [Upto June] ..	..	206	6	..	212

Community Development

Community development projects have a marked beneficial effect upon the welfare of the rural population. Intensive efforts are made in the project areas in which the various development agencies of the Government work together as a team in programmes which are planned in advance. The activities comprised within the community development programme may be regarded as an integral part of a scheme for improving all aspects of rural life. The essence of the approach is that the villagers co-operate with the Government agencies for bringing about a social change in the village life. Self-help and co-operation are the key factors on which the movement rests.

The community development programme was started in Mandya district on 2nd October 1952 with the inauguration of the Rural Community Project at Malavalli. By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, the entire district except Maddur and Srirangapatna taluks was covered by the community development programme. These two taluks were also brought into the fold during 1962 and 1963, thus covering the entire district under the programme. The Maddur Stage I and Stage II Blocks were started on 1st April 1962 and 2nd October 1962 respectively, while Srirangapatna Stage I Block was started on 1st April 1963. There were in all 10¼ Blocks in the district at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, the particulars of which are given in the following table :

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Date of inauguration	Present stage	Date of entry into present stage
1	Mandya—Full Block ..	1-4-1956	Stage II	1-4-1962
2.	Mandya—Half Block ..	1-4-1957	Stage II	1-4-1963
3.	Malavalli—Full Block ..	1-4-1957	Post Stage II	1-4-1965
4.	Malavalli-Quarter Block .	1-4-1957	Stage II	1-1-1963
5.	Maddur—I ..	1-4-1962	Stage I	1-4-1962
6	Maddur—II ..	2-10-1962	Stage I	2-10-1962
7.	Pandavapura .	1-10-1957	Stage II	1-10-1964
8.	Srirangapatna ..	1-4-1963	Stage I	1-4-1963
9	Krishnarajpet—Full Block	1-4-1955	Post-Stage II	1-4-1966
10	Krishnarajpet—Half Block	1-4-1957	Stage II	1-4-1964
11	Nagamangala—I } ..	1-4-1960	Stage I (Extended period)	1-4-1961
12.	Nagamangala—II (Bellur Block) } ..		Stage I (Extended period)	1-4-1961

In formulating the programme and budget estimates of each block, the block and village organisations are regarded as basic units. The items and the amounts under the schematic budget for

the Third Plan period of the several community development blocks in the district according to their stages are noted below :

Head of expenditure	Mandya	Malavalli	Panda-vapura	Krish-naraj-pet	Naga-mangala	Maddur from 1962-63	Sriranga-patna from 1963-64
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Block Hqrs. ..	3,43,618	1,38,768	2,27,640	2,25,508	6,20,000	2,48,000	1,86,000
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry ..	1,02,472	58,324	71,721	87,673	1,90,000	76,000	57,000
Irrigation ..	2,15,673	20,000	1,71,890	31,673	1,10,000	44,000	33,000
Loans ..	2,07,015	1,02,725	1,34,925	1,43,000	6,00,000	2,40,000	1,80,000
Health and Sanitation ..	1,13,600	56,627	94,779	94,897	2,20,000	52,000	39,000
Education ..	1,12,732	60,122	71,980	80,805	1,20,000	88,000	66,000
Social Education	1,22,139	59,679	82,975	91,203	1,20,000	48,000	36,000
Communications	73,764	66,809	1,02,056	76,634	90,000	48,000	36,000
Rural Arts ..	1,44,669	63,872	1,02,149	1,02,500	1,30,000	36,000	27,000
Housing ..	39,824	51,674	67,855	77,799	2,00,000	80,000	60,000
Total	14,75,506	6,78,600	11,27,979	10,31,328	24,00,000	9,60,000	7,20,000

Panchayat Raj

In order to bring the villagers within the framework of the community development movement and to give them opportunities to plan and work for their own betterment, panchayats were constituted covering all the villages in the district, from 1st November 1959. Seven Taluk Development Boards (one for each taluk) and 357 Village Panchayats have been constituted under the provisions of the Village Panchayats and Local Board Act, 1959. The District Development Council is at the apex of the system in the district.

The overall objectives of the community development programme are to assist each village in chalking out and implementing concrete village plans directed towards increasing agricultural production, improving the existing village crafts and industries and organising new ones, providing required educational facilities and programmes and improving housing and living conditions. With the introduction of Panchayat Raj, a new dynamism has been infused into the movement.

TABLE 1

Whole-sale prices of staple foodgrains between 1881-82 and 1912-13

(Quantity given in seers of 80 tolas per rupee)

Year	Rice	Ragi
1881—82	12.86	27.23
1882—83	15.23	33.68
1883—84	16.00	36.57
1884—85	14.19	25.85
1885—86	12.77	26.66
1886—87	14.32	54.85
1887—88	14.38	43.63
1888—89	12.69	40.85
1889—90	11.65	39.38
1890—91	9.68	28.97
1891—92	8.35	26.58
1892—93	10.77	27.82
1893—94	11.26	30.23
1894—95	9.87	31.47
1895—96	10.44	34.28
1896—97	9.41	23.91
1897—98	8.90	20.31
1898—99	10.59	23.80
1899—1900	9.55	17.34
1900—01	8.11	14.64
1901—02	10.03	17.86
1902—03	10.82	25.71
1903—04	10.18	36.81
1904—05	8.43	20.00
1905—06	6.68	14.50
1906—07	7.25	17.50
1907—08	6.18	15.18
1908—09	5.48	11.43
1909—10	6.43	14.93
1910—11	7.56	20.25
1911—12	5.87	14.50
1912—13	5.56	16.18

(*Source* : Statistical Abstract of Mysore State, 1915 pp. 47-48.)

TABLE 2

Average annual wholesale prices of rice and ragi from 1913-1924.

(Quantity given in seers of 80 tolas per rupee)

Year			Rice	Ragi
1913	..	..	6.09	14.28
1914	..	..	6.12	12.61
1915	..	..	6.96	15.09
1916	..	..	7 13	16.95
1917	..	..	6.89	15.09
1918	..	..	6.14	12.42
1919	..	..	4.73	7.86
1920	..	..	4.47	7.79
1921	..	..	4.34	9.41
1922	..	..	4.50	9.00
1923	..	..	4.55	9.10
1924	..	..	5.00	8.51

TABLE 3

Retail prices of rice and ragi from 1913 to 1921

(Quantity given in seers of 80 tolas per rupee)

Year			Rice	Ragi
1913	..	..	5.97	14.03
1914	..	..	5.91	12.19
1915	..	..	6.48	14 39
1916	..	..	6.75	16.84
1917	..	..	6.64	14.76
1918	..	..	5.97	12.30
1919	..	..	4.44	7.52
1920	..	..	4.03	7.47
1921	..	..	4.23	9.01

(*Source* : Supplement to the Statistical Abstract of Mysore State, 1926, pp. 113–114)

TABLE 4

Fluctuations in the price-levels from 1919 to 1923

Sl. No.	Main Head	Number of items under each of the main heads	Standard index numbers July 1914	Total index numbers July 1919	Average	Total index numbers July 1920	Average	Total index numbers July 1921	Average	Total index numbers July 1922	Average	Total index numbers July 1923	Average
1.	Foodgrains and pulses ..	8	800	1,944	243	1,698	212	1,713	214	1,451	181	1,128	141
2.	Oils and oil-seeds ..	10	1,000	2,341	234	2,064	206	1,608	161	1,887	189	1,821	182
3.	Other food articles ..	15	1,500	2,712	181	2,455	164	2,358	157	2,548	170	2,392	160
4.	Textiles ..	6	600	1,323	220	1,393	232	1,233	205	1,340	223	1,088	181
5.	Others	15	1,500	2,712	181	2,470	165	2,497	166	2,495	166	2,550	170
	General average	54	5,400	11,032	204	10,080	187	9,409	174	9,721	180	8,979	166

(*Source* : Supplement to the Statistical Abstract of Mysore State, 1926, p. 115.)

TABLE 5

Annual average whole-sale prices of principal articles of food from 1923-24 to 1944-45

(Prices are per palla of 100 seers by the standard seer of 80 tolas)

Sl. No.	Year	Rice First sort			Rice Second sort			Ragi			Jowar			Bengalgram			Salt		
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
1.	1923—24	23	10	0	19	12	0	11	12	0	11	14	0	16	3	0	10	4	0
2.	1924—25	23	8	0	19	0	0	12	8	0	12	8	0	14	4	0	11	0	0
3.	1925—26	25	8	0	21	5	0	12	3	0	13	9	0	16	8	0	8	1	0
4.	1926—27	23	2	0	19	12	0	11	10	0	11	12	0	19	4	0	7	6	0
5.	1927—28	25	4	0	20	12	0	11	12	0	10	8	0	20	0	0	7	12	0
6.	1928—29	22	4	0	17	12	0	11	8	0	11	0	0	20	4	0	8	0	0
7.	1929—30	21	4	0	17	1	0	10	12	0	10	0	0	21	0	0	8	0	0
8.	1930—31	18	12	0	14	0	0	6	10	0	6	5	0	17	3	0	7	10	0
9.	1931—32	13	12	0	12	0	0	5	11	0	5	15	0	11	3	0	7	8	0
10.	1932—33	11	9	0	9	13	0	5	2	0	4	9	0	11	10	0	7	14	0
11.	1933—34	11	3	0	9	1	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	11	4	0	8	0	0
12.	1934—35	12	4	0	12	0	0	7	2	0	7	5	0	10	3	0	7	6	0
13.	1935—36	13	1	0	10	10	0	7	10	0	7	7	0	10	8	0	8	0	0
14.	1936—37	13	0	0	11	0	0	5	12	0	6	2	0	11	8	0	8	2	0
15.	1937—38	12	12	0	12	0	0	5	8	0	6	4	0	10	0	0	7	8	0
16.	1938—39	12	12	0	11	4	0	5	8	0	7	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0
17.	1939—40	16	2	0	11	12	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0
18.	1940—41	16	0	0	11	12	0	6	9	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0
19.	1941—42	18	8	0	15	13	0	7	2	0	7	4	0	18	0	0	9	4	0
20.	1942—43	20	13	0	19	0	0	9	12	0	11	1	0	28	12	0	11	4	0
21.	1943—44	25	0	0	20	1	6	13	8	0	14	11	6	32	12	0	11	12	0
22.	1944—45	25	0	0	24	6	6	14	8	3	14	12	3	33	0	0	12	0	0

(*Source* . Statistical Abstract of Mysore, 1951, pp. 67–68.)

Note :—Since Mandya district was bifurcated from Mysore district on 1st July 1939, prices indicated upto 1938-39 refer to both Mysore and Mandya districts. Prices given from 1939-40 to 1944-45 are exclusively for Mandya district.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

THE administrative history of the district and the various changes effected in the administrative set-up from time to time have been set forth in Chapter I. The pattern of general administration is dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Public administration in the State, in the beginning of this century, largely consisted in providing security of person and property and realising the revenue necessary for maintaining several departments. The Police, Prisons and Judiciary represented the security departments, while Land Revenue, Excise, Registration and Stamps formed the main sources of revenue for the administration. The Public Works Department formed an important unit of the Government. With the gradual introduction of liberal measures, nation-building departments such as Education, Health, Agriculture, Industries and Commerce, Co-operation attained growing importance. After the achievement of independence, continuous efforts are being made to promote all-round welfare of the people at a quicker pace.

Formation of Mandya district

Prior to 1939, the Mandya district formed a part of the Mysore district. With the development of irrigation under the Visvesvaraya canal, there was a great increase of work in all departments and the special and intricate problems connected with irrigation in the canal area occupied a good deal of time and attention of the Deputy Commissioner and his staff of the composite district. The number of offices, which the Deputy Commissioner and his assistants had to inspect regularly, was also very large and as the area of the Mysore district was also comparatively very extensive, the Government came to the conclusion that in the interest of efficient administration of the area, the bifurcation of the district was an urgent necessity and accordingly, they ordered the bifurcation of the Mysore district and the constitution of a new district called the Mandya district with effect from 1st July 1939.

There are seven revenue taluks in the district, which have been grouped into two revenue sub-divisions for administrative convenience. The Mandya sub-division consists of the three taluks of Mandya, Maddur and Malavalli, while the Pandavapura sub-division consists of Pandavapura, Srirangapatna, Krishnarajpet and Nagamangala taluks. These sub-divisions are under the charge of Assistant Commissioners, who were formerly known as Sub-Divisional Officers.

Deputy Commissioner

The Deputy Commissioner of the district plays the most important and pivotal role in the district administration. With the advent of the democratic set-up and increased tempo of developmental activities, his functions and responsibilities have further increased. He bears the main brunt of the district administration, from land revenue work to that of planned development. In general, his functions as the head of the district administration may be defined as executive. His duties may be broadly divided as under:

(i) Revenue,
(ii) Law and order,
(iii) Development,
(iv) Co-ordination and
(v) Public welfare in general.

In the general pattern of the district administration, the Deputy Commissioner is the custodian of Government property in land (including trees and water), wherever situated, and at the same time, the guardian of the interests of members of the public in land, in so far as the interests of the Government in land have been conceded to them. All land, wherever situated, whether put to agricultural or other uses, is liable to payment of land revenue, except in so far as it may be expressly exempted by a special contract. Such land revenue is of three kinds—(1) agricultural assessment, (2) non-agricultural assessment and (3) miscellaneous. The Deputy Commissioner's duties are in respect of (1) fixation, (2) collection and (3) accounting of all such land revenue. He has to see that the revenue due is recovered punctually and with the minimum of coercion and that the collections are properly credited and accounted for. He has wide powers under the Land Revenue Act. The Deputy Commissioner is also responsible for the collection of fees and taxes under various Acts in respect of irrigation, stamps, ferries and bridges, prohibition, etc. Any arrears, Central or State, may be recovered as land revenue under the provisions of tax laws. If a party does not pay the tax in time, the tax-collecting authority sends a certificate of tax arrears to the Deputy Commissioner of the district, who has powers to recover the amount in the same way as he does in respect of land revenue. He is also responsible

for the maintenance of land records. In addition, he exercises powers under the provisions of various Acts such as the Land Acquisition Act, Mysore Tenancy Act, Mysore Irrigation Act, Mysore Land Improvements and Taccavi Loans Act, Mysore Land Reforms Act. He discharges also a quasi-judicial function in revenue disputes. Under the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, a large portion of the revenue from land is assigned to the Panchayats and Taluk Boards and the allocation of these funds is the responsibility of the Deputy Commissioner.

As the District Magistrate of the district, the Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the maintenance of law and order. He is the head of all executive magistrates in the district. He has specified powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure. Since 1956, when the judiciary and the executive were separated, the Deputy Commissioner has nothing to do with the actual dispensation of justice. His law and order responsibility involves two distinct functions. Firstly, he has to enforce law and order through the police. Secondly, he has to take regulatory and penal action.

Co-ordination of development work

The other important function of the Deputy Commissioner is in the field of all-round development of the district. He is *ex-officio* Chairman of the District Development Council, which has to guide and co-ordinate the developmental activities of several departments in the district and those of the Taluk Development Boards, which help in the execution of the community development programmes in the rural areas. He has also the over-all responsibility for successful implementation of the Plan schemes Co-ordination forms an important part of the work of the Deputy Commissioner. He holds periodical meetings of all the district-level officers except the judicial officers, with a view to reviewing the progress of work done by the several departments and to co-ordinating and intensifying their efforts. He has to possess a clear picture of the normal working of several departments at the district level so as to evolve an integrated approach to the various developmental activities.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mandya, exercises supervision over the Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme), local administration, census operations, elections, excise and prohibition, food and civil supplies. He is enjoined to give effect to the notifications issued by the Government from time to time in respect of essential commodities. He is the custodian of all Muzrai institutions in the district under the provisions of the Mysore Religious and Charitable Endowments Act. He is also the licensing authority under the Mysore Cinematograph Act and he exercises powers vested in him also under the Indian Explosives Act, Indian Arms Act, Prevention of Untouchability Act, etc. He is *ex-officio* District Registrar in

which capacity he exercises control over the Sub-Registrars and is also *ex-officio* Collector of Stamps and Chairman of the Regional Transport Authority.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mandya, is assisted in his work by a Special Deputy Commissioner, who looks after the work relating to land revenue, stamps and registration as also some of the developmental activities. The Deputy Commissioner has under him two officers of the rank of Assistant Commissioners designated as Headquarters Assistant and District Development Assistant. Besides these officers, there is a Food Assistant, an Office Assistant as also a District Treasury Officer and a District Social Welfare Officer assisting the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner, Mandya, is directly responsible to the Divisional Commissioner, Mysore Division.

Other Revenue Officers

Assistant Commissioners.—The two Assistant Commissioners at Mandya and Pandavapura are in direct charge of revenue administration in their respective sub-divisions. These two officers are responsible to the Deputy Commissioner. In all revenue matters, these sub-divisional Assistant Commissioners are appellate authorities over the orders passed by the Tahsildars. They exercise such of the powers as are conferred on them by the Deputy Commissioner under various Acts and regulations and they are *ex-officio* First Class Magistrates.

Tahsildars.—Tre revenue affairs of each taluk are managed by the Tahsildar. The Tahsildar derives his powers under the Mysore Land Revenue Act and his functions are defined in Section IV of Chapter I of the Mysore Revenue Manual. The Tahsildar is the key-officer in the revenue set-up of the taluk and is also *ex-officio* Second Class Magistrate.

The district has 31 hoblies and each hobli is in charge of a Revenue Inspector, who is responsible to the Tahsildar in the administration of revenue matters.

Village Administration

The village establishment, until recently, consisted of five hereditary offices, *i.e.*, those of Patel (village headman), Shanbhouge (village accountant), Talari (village scout), Thoti (village watchman) and Nirganti (distributor of water from irrigation tanks). The remuneration of the Patel and the Shanbhouge consisted of Inam lands subject to *jodi* or full assessment and cash allowances called *potgi* on the basis of the land revenue demand. The other village servants received a certain quantity of grain from each cultivator and certain cash payments from non-agriculturists in addition to the remuneration by rent free or lightly assessed lands.

The Mysore Village Offices Abolition Act, 1961, which came into force throughout the State on 1st February 1963, abolished these hereditary offices. Under the provisions of this Act, Village Accountants have been already appointed as full-time Government servants on a salary basis. They are also liable to be appointed as *ex-officio* Panchayat Secretaries, in addition to their duties relating to revenue matters. They have to perform such other duties also as may be entrusted to them by the Deputy Commissioner and also carry out instructions of the Tahsildar and the Revenue Inspector.

The present incumbents of the posts of Patels and other village officers are being, however, continued for the time being without hereditary rights. The Patels get an annual remuneration equivalent to the *potgi* which they were receiving prior to the abolition of their hereditary offices.

Law and Order

The other department, which is next in importance on the executive side, is of the Police, headed by a Superintendent of Police with his headquarters at Mandya. The Superintendent of Police and the police force of the district are under the control of the Deputy Commissioner in so far as their functions in respect of the maintenance of law and order are concerned. As regards discipline, training and other administrative matters are concerned, they are under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Mysore Range.

For administrative convenience, the Police Department in the district has been divided into two divisions, the Mandya Division and the Srirangapatna Division. A Deputy Superintendent of Police was in charge of the Mandya Division, while the Srirangapatna Division was under the direct charge of the Superintendent of Police.

Consequent on the introduction of Prohibition in the district in July 1961, the police authorities were made responsible for the enforcement of the dry law. The Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent of Police have been appointed also as Special Police Officers in the district for dealing with offences falling under the Act relating to the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls.

Executive Engineer

The functions of the Executive Engineer being purely technical, he is not directly subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner, though in a sense, he plays a part subsidiary to the general administration of the district, of which the Deputy Commissioner is the head. He is expected to help the Deputy Commissioner whenever required to do so. For instance, the Deputy Commissioner can ask the Executive Engineer to investigate the extent of utility of certain minor irrigation works. In times of floods,

famines, scarcity and the like, the Executive Engineer, in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, has to draw up plans and programmes of relief works and to execute them.

District Surgeon

The District Surgeon has also a separate and independent sphere of his own, but he has to place his professional and technical advice and assistance at the disposal of the general administration of the district, whenever required.

District and Sessions Judge

The District and Sessions Judge, Mandya, is the principal judicial officer in the district and is the administrative head for both civil and criminal courts. As Sessions Judge, he tries cases committed to sessions. His functions have been described in the appropriate chapter on Law, Order and Justice. He has a separate and independent sphere of work. As head of the judiciary in the district, he exercises appellate and supervisory powers over the subordinate judicial officers in the district. On the civil side, there is a Civil Judge at Mandya and a Munsiff each at Mandya and Srirangapatna.

In accordance with the scheme of the separation of the judiciary from the executive, brought into force in 1956, the functions of a Magistrate have been divided between two types of Magistrates designated as Judicial Magistrates and Executive Magistrates. There are two Judicial Magistrates' Courts in the district. They are the First Class Magistrates' Courts at Mandya and Srirangapatna.

Other district-level Officers

The other officers at the district-level are mentioned below. It is unnecessary to describe their functions here, as in the case of most of them, their designations give an idea of their functions while the functions of others have been described in the appropriate chapters.

The other officers in the district are :—

District Educational Officer
District Health Officer
Deputy Director of Agriculture
District Officer, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services
Assistant Superintendent, Government Gardens
Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries
Executive Engineer, Public Works Department
Executive Engineer, Visvesvaraya Canal Division
Executive Engineer, Krishnarajasagar Division
Executive Engineer (Electrical)
Assistant Director, Industries and Commerce
Assistant Commercial Tax Officer

Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies
Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures
District Statistical Officer
District Social Welfare Officer
District Probation Officer
District Survey Officer
District Employment Officer
District Publicity Officer
Regional Transport Officer

Divisional Commissioner

The Divisional Commissioner plays a prominent part in the general administration of the district, not only with reference to revenue matters, but also in respect of the activities of other departments, particularly of the development departments. The Divisional Commissioner, Mysore Division, has jurisdiction over Mandya district He is the link between the Government and the district authorities in respect of all developmental and public welfare activities. He tours frequently in the district and supervises the general activities of all developmental departments. In view of the numerous activities under the Five-Year Plans and the increasing tempo of community development programme, added importance is attached to the role of the Divisional Commissioner. He holds co-ordination meetings of the district officers periodically with a view to removing difficulties and bottlenecks and to improving their work. He has to devote urgent attention to floods, famines and scarcity conditions, if they should occur within his jurisdiction. He also keeps a vigilant watch over the law and order situation in the district.

Central Government Offices

The Central Government has its own offices in the district for the collection of income-tax and excise duties, administration of post, telegraph and telephone services and the railways.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

THE tax on land is one of the oldest taxes and there is hardly any country in the world where it is not levied in some form or other. The methods adopted, however, vary considerably. There was no uniform system of taxation throughout the country and almost each Province or State had a different system of its own. The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee has observed that many of the complexities of the question of land revenue in India can be traced to the fact that the Indian systems are the result of a gradual process of evolution from indigenous practices and that they were moulded into their present shape by British officers, quite independently of one another, to suit local circumstances in different areas. The land revenue system, as it existed in old Mysore State, was first developed during the administration of Mysore by the British Commission and the policy adopted in Mysore was considerably influenced by that adopted in Bombay and Madras, the influence of the former being predominant.

Land-tax in ancient times

According to the description given by *Manu* of the fiscal administration of an ancient Hindu State, the main source of the State revenue was a share of the gross produce of all cultivated land, varying according to the soil and the labour necessary to cultivate it. In normal times, the share varied between one-twelfth and one-sixth, but was liable to be raised even to one-fourth in times of war or other calamities. The revenue was collected, not from individual cultivators, but from the village community represented by the headman. The aggregate harvest was pooled together and the share of the State was set apart by the headman before the general distribution. Between the village headman and the king, was a chain of civil officers, consisting of 'lords' of villages—lords of ten villages, lords of 100 villages and lords of 1,000 villages. These men were responsible for the collection of the revenue for which they were remunerated by fees in kind, *i.e.*, by a portion of the king's share of the produce or by holding land free of tax by virtue of their office.

Inscriptions of the earliest times found in this State show that the Mauryas had established their dominion in some parts of the south also; after them, came the Satavahanas. But, of the administration of the region during this period, little is known directly. During the times, the designations of some functionaries of Government were *Amatya, Mahamatra, Mahabhoja, Rajjukara, Bhandagarika, Nibandhakara* and the like. The country was divided into several provinces, each of which was placed under a governor. There was a considerable number of revenue accountants. The village was the unit of the body politic and the basis of administration. The village organisation consisted of twelve officers, latterly styled the *Barabaluti*, who received compensation for their labour, either by allotments of land or by fees in the form of a fixed percentage of the crop of every farmer of the village. In some instances, the lands of a village were cultivated in common and the crop divided in proportion to the labour contributed. But generally each occupant cultivated his own land. The waste land served as a common pasture for the village cattle. The external boundaries of the village were carefully marked and they were maintained as a common right of the village. The oldest system of assessment consisted in the taking of a share of the crop, which was collected at the harvest time on the threshing floor. In course of time, this system was gradually improved upon, along with the development of a currency system and a system of survey, and cash rates came into vogue in place of the system of payment in kind.

During Ganga and Chola periods

The Ganga line of kings ruled over a large part of old Mysore and of the Cauvery basin from about the second century A.D. to about the beginning of the 11th century A.D. The country occupied or ruled by the Ganga kings was known as Gangavadi. The present Gangadikars, a sub-division of the Vokkaligas, represent its former subjects, their name being obviously a contraction of Gangavadikara. Little, however, is known of the revenue administration under the Gangas. During the time of the Cholas, who conquered a large part of the Ganga territory including the present Mandya district, the revenue administration assumed a certain stability. Rajaraja, one of the celebrated rulers of the dynasty, carried out a revenue survey and settlement in the 17th year of his reign (A.D. 1002). In his 19th regnal year, there was a fresh survey of the land apparently to rectify the small errors in measurement which might have crept into the registers maintained by the village officers. Even small patches of land were measured and assessed for revenue. It was evidently as a result of this survey and settlement that Rajaraja issued his famous order of 1008 A.D., by which he confiscated, to the villages concerned, the lands of those who did not pay the taxes.

The Tanjore inscriptions also throw some light on the economic condition of the people of the Chola kingdom, about the beginning of the 11th century. The land assessment was roughly one hundred *kalam* of paddy for each *veli* of land. At that time, paddy was sold at the rate of two *kalams* for each *kasu* (a unit of currency). The kingdom of Rajaraja was divided into a number of provinces called *mandalas*. Each *mandala* was divided into a number of *valanadus*, each *valanadu* being named after a title of the king and it was further sub-divided into a number of *nadus*, each *nadu* being named after the chief village in it. The southern portion of Gangavadi, also called Gangapadi, included the present Mandya district; this portion of their kingdom was called Mudikonda-Chola Mandala. This *mandala* consisted of one *valanadu* named Gangaikonda-Chola-Valanadu. Its principal *nadu* was called Padinadu, identified with the modern Hadinadu or Hadinaru. In the revenue pattern of the *valanadu*, the village site, the village tank, the portion occupied by the artisans, the burning ghat, irrigation channels and temples, were free of assessment. A large number of villages in the Chola territory had regularly constituted village corporations which looked after the internal affairs of the village. These village assemblies appear to have been invested with the power of taxation.

During Hoysala rule

Later on, during the Hoysala period, the kingdom was divided into a number of districts, each of which was placed under a governor, who generally was a member of the royal family. The kingdom was administered by the king with the help of a *Sarva dhikari* or Prime Minister and four other ministers called *Mahamandaleshwaras*. The governor of a district was styled *Dannayaka*; under him were the *Samanthas* and under them came the *Heggades*, who administered smaller territorial divisions. The last link in the chain was the *Gowda* who was the headman of the village. As regards assessment, one *fanam* (four annas and eight pies) was collected for every *khandi* of grain raised by the cultivators. In the reign of Vishnuvardhana, each cultivator paid one *kula* or plough-share to the king. It is surmised that a *kula* meant also a pole running to 18 lengths and was the measure of a piece of land, forming the standard for all assessment. One-fifth of the produce on dry lands and one-third of the produce on wet lands seem to have been levied as assessment. In addition to land revenue assessment, imposts of various kinds were also levied on land.

During Vijayanagar rule

After the Hoysalas, the kingdom of Vijayanagar held sway over the region. Along with the growth of the empire, the system of administration also developed and it appears that during the reigns of Krishnadevaraya and Achyutaraya, the revenues were first reduced to a regular form, regulated by ordinances, and a system of accounts and management was introduced, calculated

to improve the revenues of the empire gradually, without causing undue hardship or distress to the subjects. For reclaiming tracts of uncultivated waste, *Palayas* or *Palepats* were created. Regulations were framed to improve the revenue and *Rayarekhas* were published fixing the revenues and boundaries, together with duties and customs. Land-marks or stones inscribed with writings or with symbols were erected on the boundaries, even of every little village. Divisions and sub-divisions of territory were made and a nomenclature to denote them was adopted for administrative purposes. The *Barabaluti* system was established in all towns and villages and officers were appointed for the divisions and sub-divisions.

The extent of land was determined by the quantity of seed sown and for land sown with one *kolaga* of seed, the rent was fixed at rates varying from three to ten *pagodas* (one *pagoda* equalled about three rupees). This was fixed according to the nature of the soil. Land watered by *kapiles* was let out for a money-rent. For lands cultivated with paddy by means of tanks, one-half of the crop was generally demanded without any cash payment, though in some areas the cultivators tendered one-third of the produce. With a view to encouraging cultivation, waste lands were let out, at first, for small sums, called *Bhumala gutta* or *Kala gutta,* for a term of years according to agreement, after the expiry of which they were treated in the same way as cultivated lands. The Vijayanagar Government encouraged cultivation and colonisation in various ways. Advances of money were granted to cultivators for providing themselves with cattle, implements and the like. The Government took steps to restore tanks and irrigation channels. Lands were granted on *karar* (agreement) or on a progressive rent system.

Changes by Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar

During the reign of Maharaja Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar, a number of changes in the field of finance were introduced with the object of increasing the revenue. A tax of two gold *fanams* per *kudu* was levied on dry cultivation, while the produce of wet and garden lands and of coconut and arecanut orchards was divided between the cultivators and the Government, the share of Government being one-fourth of the produce. Again, the king appears to have levied several other taxes called *Bajebab*. The revenues were realised with great regularity and precision. It is on record that Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar exacted from every village, a written renunciation, ostensibly voluntary, of private ownership of land and an acknowledgment that it belonged to the State.

Haidar Ali followed generally the regulations and the peculiar customs and laws already prevalent in the different provinces. He continued the fiscal institutions of Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar and added to the State revenue, whatever had been secretly levied

by a skilful or popular *Amil*. A considerable vigilance was exercised to ensure prompt recovery of revenue and to prevent its defalcation by the appointment of *Harikars* in every taluk, whose duty it was to hear and report upon all complaints in revenue matters and also to report on waste lands. Tipu Sultan divided his territory into *Tukadis* and appointed officers for each *Tukadi* for the custody, collection and management of revenue. Twenty or thirty *Tukadis* were under an *Asaf* and there was a president at the head of *Asaf Katcheris*. Tipu abolished the posts of *Harikars* appointed by Haidar. But, this did not yield fruitful results and contributed much to the oppression of the people. The regulations of revenue which Tipu issued contained little that was new ; but the regulations of Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar were only republished as the ordinances of the Sultan. Imposition of extra cesses was resorted to both by Haidar and Tipu to increase the revenue as much as possible. The system of farming out villages to the highest bidder was also in vogue.

Purnaiya's reforms

On the restoration of power to the Mysore royal family after the fall of Srirangapatna in 1799, the new administration had to bring order out of chaos into which the revenue system of the kingdom had fallen owing to the fraud and mal-practices that prevailed in the past and the adverse claims put forward by *Paleyagars* and other influential persons, supported by surreptitious entries in the accounts and other records. The new Government commenced its task by proclaiming an unqualified remission of all balances of revenue and restoration of the ancient Hindu rate of assessment on lands. The general tenure of land in the territory, except in Bednur and Balam areas, consisted in the rights of a tenant and his heirs to cultivate the land so long as they continued to pay the customary rent, with no right to alienate the land. When he ceased to cultivate it, the Government was free to confer the land upon another. Dewan Purnaiya, who was the Regent at that time, had an adequate conception of the advantages, both to the cultivators and to the Government, of a system of hereditary landed property and fixed rents. Throughout the territory, he generally confirmed property rights on the possessors of plantations of areca, coconut and other perennial plants. The exceptions to the latter measure were principally gardens and plantations which had gone to decay under the previous Government from over-assessment. He showed a general disposition to accede to the proposals of individuals for fixing the rents and securing the property rights on land of every description.

One of the first steps taken by Dewan Purnaiya in his attempts to systematise the land revenue administration was a general *Paimayish* or measurement of fields. But this *Paimayish* could not but be imperfect under the conditions of his days and the work done was irregular and incomplete. The Dewan was

able to fix a regular and adequate assessment on lands in some districts, but in others, he continued the old system with such improvements as he could make. Generally speaking, the cultivators of dry lands paid a fixed assessment in cash calculated at about one-third of the gross produce and those of wet or paddy lands, made a payment nominally in kind of about one-half of the crop, but generally discharged it in cash at the average rates prevailing in the district. When the *Amil* and the cultivators could not agree on payment in cash, it was received in kind. Lands on which sugarcane was grown were taxed at heavy rates varying from ten to as many as 72 *pagodas* per *khandi* in the *maidan* areas, and in the *malnad*, the *shist* of Shivappa Nayak was adhered to. The system of renting out villages to the highest bidder, wherever it existed, was given up. The whole of the revenue administration was thus brought under *amani* management, *i.e.*, under the direct management of Government. There were three principal *Subedars*, under whose control the *Amils* conducted the administration of taluks, which were sufficiently limited in extent to admit of a diligent personal inspection of the whole area. The taluk was divided into hoblis and each hobli was under a *parpathegar*, who was assisted by *Manegars* and accountants called *Gadi Shanbhogues*.

The system introduced by Dewan Purnaiya was continued by Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III the only change being a reversion to the practice of renting out villages to the highest bidders. In Ashtagram division, of which Mandya was a part, the lands were regularly measured, the productive powers of wet lands were fully ascertained and an adequate assessment was made.

Reforms by British Commission

During the early years of the British Commission, the land revenue system was brought back, as far as possible, to the state in which it had been left by Purnaiya, but it was further liberalised and vigilantly superintended in its working. The cash rents were lowered in all cases where the authorities were satisfied that they were fixed at too high a rate and the payments were made as easy as possible to the cultivators by abandoning the system of exacting the *kist* before the crops were gathered and receiving it instead, in five fixed instalments. In cases where the *batayi* system, *i.e.*, an equal division of the crop between the Government and the cultivator, was found to be in force, efforts were made to convert it into a cash payment. This attempt met with considerable success. Where, however, the *batayi* system could not be dispensed with, it was purified of most of its vexatious characteristics. All the preliminary pilferings by the village servants were put an end to. The grains were divided under direct public scrutiny, with the whole of the straw being left to the cultivator himself. The result of these arrangements was that the revenue was collected without any difficulty. These

arrangements were in force until they were superseded by the new system introduced after a regular survey and settlement.

No general survey of lands in the modern sense appears to have been made in Mysore prior to 1799. But immediately after the termination of the wars with Tipu, a general topographical survey was made by Col. Mackenzie, who was subsequently Surveyor-General of India. The *Paimayish* or survey attempted by Dewan Purnaiya was imperfect and with the lapse of time, the records had become defective. Though the value of a thoroughly scientific revenue survey and assessment was realised even during the early days of the Commission, their introduction was deferred until the finances of the State improved. A decision to introduce survey and settlement was finally taken in 1862.

Principles of Settlement

The first step in the introduction of survey and settlement in any taluk was the division of the village lands into fields, definition of the limits of such fields by permanent marks and accurate measurement of the area of each field by chain and cross staff. The next step was the classification of land with the object of determining the relative values of the fields into which the land was divided. For this purpose, every variety of soil was shown under one of nine classes, such classes having a relative value in annas. In the case of irrigated wet and garden lands, in addition to soil classification, the water potential was also taken into consideration and its permanency or otherwise helped to determine the class under which it was shown. The soil and water class conjointly afforded an index to the value of the field. In the case of gardens dependent on wells, in addition to the classification of the soil, the supply, depths and quantity of water in the wells, the area of the land served by each well and the distance of the garden from the village as affecting the cost of manuring and the like, were also carefully ascertained. From the account of the procedure adopted for introducing survey and settlement, it is clear that the assessment levied in Mysore did not profess to be a specific share of the net or gross produce and that the main purpose of the survey and settlement was to distribute the burden of land revenue in a taluk more equitably on the lands in the area, having regard to the relative productivity of the lands.

As the rates of assessment in the several taluks were dependent, to a considerable degree, on the previous revenue history of the taluks, and as the territory had, prior to the introduction of survey and settlement, different systems in different regions, there was no certainty that the burden imposed by the assessment was uniform. The settlement reports, however, indicate that as survey and settlment operations progressed, the rates fixed for the areas under settlement were compared with the rates fixed for areas already settled in order to

verify if the difference in rainfall, facilities of communication and the general economic conditions of the tracts had been given adequate consideration. The rates of assessment fixed during the original survey and settlement were guaranteed without enhancement for thirty years and they were revised after the expiry of that period.

Inam tenures

Though Inam tenures have now been totally abolished, it would be relevant to sketch a few facts here as they are of historical interest. After the restoration of power to the Mysore royal family in 1799, the British authorities advised Dewan Purnaiya that no alienation of land should be made without the British Resident's approval. This advice was acted upon by the Dewan, the alienations between 1799 and 1811 being, in reality, not too frequent and the Inams which were entered as having been created during Purnaiya's administration, being those which had been conferred during Tipu Sultan's regime and which, on the re-establishment of the Mysore royal family, it was thought proper to restore. From 1811 to 1831, Krishnaraja Wodeyar III alienated some lands, besides conferring on others *Khayamgutta* or permanent tenure; the system of administration in vogue then also afforded his officers, opportunities for alienating land without proper authorisation. The third period dates from the commencement of the British administration in 1831. The grants made during this period were small. A searching investigation into the Inam tenures of the State had long been contemplated by the British administration, but it was not until 1863, when the revenue survey was introduced in Mysore, that the necessity for investigation became urgent. In January 1863, skeleton Inam rules were prepared and submitted to the Government of India seeking their advice. In 1866, an Inam Commission was set up for a full probe into the various aspects of the tenure. The Inams then in existence were *Devadaya, Dharmadaya, Personal, Kodagi* and Inams for miscellaneous services.

For some Inams, there were *sannads* under the seal of the ruling authority; for others, there were none. Excess holdings were the rule and there were a large number of cases in which land had been surreptitiously occupied for a long period. In 1872-73, the control of the Commission's proceedings was transferred to the Survey Commissioner, while the settlement was carried on by another officer designated as Superintendent of Inam Settlements. In 1881, the Government, on the complaint of the Inamdars, directed that the survey assessment on the lands under cultivation with 25 per cent of the assessment on the arable waste on account of prospective improvements together with a reasonable pasture-rent on the unarable waste, would be a fair valuation to adopt. All Inam villages in the district were dealt with in accordance with these orders and final title deeds were issued.

Inam Commission, 1918

Later, two Inam Committees were appointed in 1915 and 1916, but as the deliberations of these bodies did not lead to any useful results, another Commission consisting of seven members was appointed in 1918 to examine the whole question. On the recommendation of this body, the Mysore Land Revenue Code was amended so as to give reliefs to the tenants of the Inam villages. This was the first step taken to protect and secure the rights of tenants in Inam villages. Besides, certain other orders were also issued by the Government to safeguard the interest of these tenants. Inam villages were also brought under the village improvement schemes.

In spite of these measures, the relationship between the Inamdars and their tenants did not improve much ; there were complaints from both the parties regarding their respective rights. The Government, therefore, appointed another Inam Committee in 1932 to go into the question of the Inam tenures with all its problems. The Committee recommended that survey and settlement should be compulsorily done in all Inam villages in which they had not been introduced. Several other reformative features in respect of resumption of tenures, disputes arising out of settlements and fixation of rents were also recommended by the Committee. The Government accepted these recommendations with the modification that action should be taken only if not less than 50 per cent of the tenants or 50 per cent of the *vrittidars* desired Government management of Inam villages. The necessary amendments to the Land Revenue Code were effected in 1939 and 1940. The Alienated Villages Purchase Act, 1944, enabling the Government to purchase an alienated village at the request of the holder at a price agreed to by the latter, also came into force in 1944. However, the tenants of the Inam villages felt that the steps taken by the Government had not resulted in any substantial improvement in their condition. Hence, total abolition of the Inams was being urged in the State Legislature and consequently, the Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Act was passed in 1954, abolishing all the Inams in the State and providing for adequate compensation to the Inamdars.

Having dealt with the early history of assessment in the district, it is relevant here to give an account of original settlement in the several taluks of the area forming the present Mandya district.

Original Settlement— Attikuppa taluk

The Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, submitted his proposals for a revision of the assessment of Attikuppa (present Krishnarajpet) taluk in February 1886. The taluk at that time consisted of six *maganis, viz.,* Attikuppa, Akkihebbal, Kikkeri, Santebachahalli, Chinkurli and Kannambadi, manned by Sheikdars, with 365 Government villages, 41 Inam villages and 11 *kavals*. The proposals for revision were confined to the Government

villages only. Attikuppa taluk occupied a comparatively western position and secondly, the two *maganis* of Akkihebbal and Kannambadi had irrigation facilities from channels led from the Hemavathi and Cauvery rivers, which drain the western and south-western portions of the taluk ; these were the redeeming features of this *maidan* taluk, though it did not present an appearance of possessing much fertility, it being rocky towards the east and in many places high-lying, while some of the soils were very shallow.

Unfair assessment

The details obtained after a scientific survey of the taluk disclosed that a total of 1,08,922 acres were under occupation in 1886. Of the 8,473 acres of paddy land, no less than 4,042 acres were under the river channels. Prior to 1886, there was no scientific or systematic survey of the taluk, much less any demarcation. No attempt was ever made to assign a relative value to the various fields. Mr. Butcher of the Revenue Survey Department collected some useful information about the old assessment rates at the time when the taluk came in for revision assessment. A scrutiny of those rates disclosed that they were unrelated to the circumstances existing then. They were far too high and their very existence must have resulted in their being very occasionally imposed, thus leading to unfair and unequal assessment. The following magani-wise statement shows the average rate of assessment per acre actually paid on each kind of cultivation, the survey-acres being the basis of calculation :

Name of Magani	Dry			Wet			Garden		
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Attikuppa	0	12	4	3	12	7	3	14	1
Akkihebbal	0	7	9	4	3	4	6	6	5
Kikkeri	0	10	0	6	10	9	4	7	2
Santebachahalli	0	12	3	3	11	0	3	13	7
Chinkurli	0	11	3	2	13	3	2	4	2
Kannambadi	0	9	1	5	0	7	4	2	3

From the above table, it is clear that the Kikkeri *magani* which possessed no river channel irrigation, was paying a higher wet assessment than any of the other *maganis*. Santebachahalli *magani*, the poorest of all as regards soils, was paying about the highest dry assessment in the taluk. The average rate actually paid for the whole taluk was quite unequal, when compared with other taluks. The revenue history of the Attikuppa taluk was very similar to the old Yedatore taluk (now Krishnarajanagar taluk in Mysore district). The collections in the Attikuppa taluk owed their stability to the presence of the river channels, some

of which have from time to time been extended. The settlement officer at the time of the revision examined carefully the *bijavari* (the quantity of seed sown in an acre) recorded in 1870-71, which was a good representative year, with that of 1884-85. There were 7,087 *khandis* under all heads in 1870-71 against 7,616 *khandis* in 1884-85. Leaving out garden and dry crops, there were 2,211 *khandis* of paddy land against 2,931 *khandis*, showing an increase, since 1870-71, of 720 *khandis*. It is on record that in the Akkihebbal *magani* alone, 544 *khandis* of this increase were found.

Unassessed wasteland

In respect of dry crop *bijavari*, 3,646 *khandis* were obtained in 1884-85 against 3,798 *khandis* in 1870-71. Making allowance for the fresh revenue derived from channel extensions, it is safe to surmise that the taluk had come very well through the period including the famine years, which had so severely tried all but the most favourably situated parts of the State. In most taluks, it was found that the year 1866-67 or thereabouts was most favourable for revenue collections. On a detailed examination of every aspect, there was little arable waste available in the taluk. There was, however, a comparatively large area of unassessed waste. Taking all these aspects into consideration, the whole of Attikuppa taluk was divided into two groups for fixation of rates. The following figures indicate the actual assessment rates fixed for each group :

Group	Villages	Dry land	Wet land	Garden land
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	181	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0
II	184	2 12 0	8 0 0	10 0 0

There was no distinction in the rates for the garden and wet lands of the two groups, but only as regards the dry lands was there some difference in rates. Under this arrangement, the Akkihebbal and almost the whole of the Kannambadi *magani*, which were very poor in communications, came into the second group as regards dry-crop lands. The above rates corresponded very closely to those already adopted in other adjoining taluks. In fact, they were lower as regards dry assessment than the rates in the adjoining villages of the Yedatore taluk, where most of the villages had a dry crop maximum of two rupees.

To make the effect of the settlement clearer, the following statement is given contrasting the average rates under all heads,

under the old and new systems, respectively, the survey area being the basis of calculation in both cases :

Type of land		Acreage as per survey	Average rate	Collections (by old accounts)	Average rate	Assessment (as per Survey)
			Rs. As. Ps.	Rs.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs.
Dry	..	91,522	0 10 8	60,928	0 13 9	78.572
Rice (Channel)	..	4,042	4 8 0	18,118	6 6 0	25,508
Rice (Ordinary)	..	4,431	3 13 11	17,188	3 13 0	17,130
Garden	..	3,179	4 2 3	13,169	4 14 7	15,613
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	978	..	..
Total	..	1,03,174		1,10.381		1,36,823

Prosperous condition

Leaving out any calculation of local funds or of grazing levies, the rates envisaged an immediate gain to Government to the extent of Rs. 26,442. Out of this, the remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogues had to be met. After meeting these charges, the gain to Government ultimately was Rs. 14,000. The average assessment rate per acre worked out to Rs. 1-5-3. The increase arrived at was not so large as in the Yedatore taluk. After examining the rates, the Government approved the principles as enunciated by the Settlement Officer. The Government Order of 1886, approving the rates, *inter-alia*, said : " The taluk from its situation enjoys a fairly certain rainfall, the average being 20 to 25 inches. During the famine, it suffered somewhat, but not so severely as other *maidan* taluks in the centre and east of the province. The soil, though of varying character, is on the whole good and the climate salubrious. Wet cultivation is carried on in the taluk to the utmost possible extent, the arable waste area being very small. Out of a total area of 11.829 acres of rice and garden land (of which nearly one-half—5,657 acres—is under river channel irrigation in the Akkihebbal and Kannambadi *Maganis*), 11,652 acres are under occupation, leaving only a small area of 155 acres of rice and 22 acres of garden land available for future cultivation. The taluk may, on the whole, be said to be in a comparatively prosperous condition. The rates proposed are in themselves moderate and are quite in accord with the rates adopted for neighbouring taluks ".

Mandya taluk

The Superintendent of Mysore Survey and Settlement sent up proposals for the revision of assessment of the Mandya taluk in February 1888. At that time, the taluk consisted of 12 *maganis*, *viz.*, Mandya, Basaral, Dudda, Yeliyur, Kothathi, Mudagere, Maddur, Atgur, Ane, Tippur, Kuduregundi and Koppa, with 255 Government, 11 Inam, three *Jodi* and ten *Khayamgutta* villages.

The revision settlement was applied only to the Government villages. The Koppa *magani*, transferred from the Kunigal taluk of the Tumkur district, had already been settled. Besides about 200 tanks used for irrigation, there was an important channel led from the Maddur Ane, across the Shimsha river, irrigating a large area on the right bank of the river, as well as feeding several large tanks. All factors considered, Mandya taluk can be regarded as a very well-situated and prosperous taluk, the drawback, if any, being in the rainfall. which is less than that of the adjoining taluks. At the time of the settlement, a total of 1,18,573 acres of land was occupied and together with the waste and the Inam lands, the final total disclosed was 1,25,980 acres. The taluk had never been surveyed before 1888, much less demarcated, while the classification of the land for purposes of assessment, had, in the absence of any record of the area, been without any useful results. The rates, which were in force, were very high indeed, more especially as regards the dry assessment. The average rates which were in force were as fqllowes :

Name of Magani	Dry			Wet			Garden		
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	A.s	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Mandya	0	9	4	4	3	8	2	10	6
Basaral	0	7	3	5	11	9	1	1	3
Dudda	0	7	11	4	14	4	2	13	11
Mudagere	0	9	7	5	7	8	2	4	2
Yeliyur . ..	0	7	4	4	7	8	1	9	5
Kothathi	0	7	5	4	9	9	2	2	11
Maddur	0	6	8	6	13	4	2	15	8
Ane	0	6	0	5	1	7	0	14	2
Atgur	0	7	4	5	15	2	0	8	6
Tippur	0	8	0	7	13	9	0	8	10
Kuduregundi	0	6	8	6	4	6	0	8	5

The above figures were in respect of the occupied area. By old accounts, the dry crop area was 54,646 acres, but according to the survey, it was found to be as large as 1,07,784 acres. This great difference in the area was indeed startling. The Settlement Officer came to the logical conclusion that the lumpsum collected from the taluk as revenue was very light and, moreover although much inequality of incidence was found, there were fewer extremes, notwithstanding the high nominal rates quoted, than in most unsettled taluks. The old assessments had, on the whole, been decidedly moderate, the proof of which was found in the small extent

of land left unoccupied. There was nothing like the prohibitive rate on waste land as generally found in the Kolar district.

The Settlement Officer carefully considered what would be a fair amount to collect from the tract as revenue. That amount was limited by the necessity of adopting rates, which must, as a matter of course, be in themselves reasonable and which shall, moreover, fit in fairly with the rates already working well in the adjoining settled taluks. As a matter of fact, the Settlement Officer believed that the revenue would stand a very large increase, but as even the most moderate rates will have the effect of adding very largely to the then existing revenue, he was inclined to take a line suggested by the settlements already sanctioned in the Mysore district rather than those of the Bangalore district. In the Mysore taluk, a maximum rate of two rupees per acre was adopted for dry crops. Though this was intrinsically a very low rate, it brought in a very large revenue in the Mysore taluk and the Government was well satisfied with the results.

Lower dry rates

The Mandya taluk has less rainfall than Mysore taluk and consequently he proposed a little lower maximum dry rates for the best villages of Mandya taluk than in the best villages of Mysore taluk. As regards wet and garden cultivation, which were less affected by climate than dry crops and the produce of which was less bulky and was more valuable, he saw no necessity for making any distinction, excepting in the case of the channel lands, where he decided to keep the maximum rate a little lower than was adopted for the Cauvery channels. The grouping of villages adopted and the maximum rates recommended by him were as follows :

Group	Number of villages	Dry land			Ordinary paddy land			Paddy land in channel area			Garden land		
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
I ..	118	1	14	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	0
II ..	137	1	8	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	0

The villages of the I group were situated along and near the railway and the villages of the II group were those farther from the railway and generally less favourably situated with reference to means of communications. Contrasting the estimated results of

the proposed settlement with the collections of 1886-87, excluding grazing levy, the position was as follows :—

		Rs.
Land revenue of 1886-87	..	1,00,409
Local Fund	..	7,436
Total	..	1,07,845

		Rs.
Survey assessment on occupied lands	..	1,26,824
Local Fund	..	7,926
Total	..	1,34,750

Compared with the collections of 1886-87, the increase of revenue expected from the proposed settlement was Rs. 26,905, but this was reduced to Rs. 17,185 after making provision for the pay of the village officers and for allotment to the Irrigation Cess Fund. It is to be noted that nearly the whole of the gross increase was under dry land and was obtained notwithstanding the specially moderate average rate of Re. 0-11-6 per acre. The garden classifications under the old and the new systems were totally different; taking garden and paddy lands together, the revenue expected from them was about Rs. 49,000 against an actual collection of Rs. 47,567 in 1886-87. The Government who were satisfied that the settlement proposed was fair and moderate, sanctioned its introduction in March 1888 with the usual guarantee of thirty years.

Nagamangala taluk

Proposals for revision of the assessment of the Nagamangala taluk were submitted on 21st March, 1888. A report on the general condition of the taluk was also sent to the Government. The following were the *maganis* or sub-divisions into which the taluk had been divided at the time of the settlement :

Name of Magani		Government Villages	Kavals	Inam	Jodi
Nagamangala	..	72	1	1	3
Honakere	..	75	2	1	12
Bindiganavale	..	51	..	..	2
Nelligere	..	99	1	..	1
Devalapura	..	55	3	..	3

As a taluk, Nagamangala possessed no marked characteristics and it was, in fact, only a convenient sub-division based upon revenue requirements, but in connection with the immediate object

of the settlement report, Nagamangala was by no means uninteresting, for its circumstances had greatly changed and latterly it occupied a better position. The total occupied area at the time of the settlement was 88,593 acres and together with Inams, the final total came to 1,07,087 acres.

The Nagamangala taluk presented a good illustration of the uncertain character of the old settlements and of the want of any reasonable connection between the old rates and the new rates, which were supposed to be based upon the former. The adjoining taluk of Srirangapatna had not been settled, but Mysore taluk had been already settled and Mandya was just ready for settlement; this furnished a very good basis for comparsion. In Mysore taluk, the old dry assessment was about half as heavy as the dry assessment in Nagamangala, while the old dry assessment of Mandya, although higher than that of Mysore, was very much lighter than that in Nagamangala. The truth was that on lands of all descriptions in Nagamangala taluk, the old assessment, for some reason or other, was very high when compared with other taluks. The following statement shows the actual incidence of the old assessments:—

Name of Magani		Dry land			Paddy land			Garden land		
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Nagamangala	..	0	11	4	5	5	11	3	1	6
Honnakere	.	0	10	3	3	3	9	4	1	4
Bindiganavale	.	0	11	6	5	3	2	1	8	10
Nelligere	..	0	12	0	7	3	4	3	8	6
Devalapura	..	0	7	11	8	12	8	2	8	0

High assessment rates

If the rates were the result of a carefully distributed assessment, they would not be at all high; but when one takes into consideration that there were instances of suppression of the true area in the old accounts, of concealed cultivation and of shifting the burden of taxation from the shoulders of the influential to the shoulders of those who possessed no influence, it would be clear that many cultivators were paying far more than the above averages. The assessment was admitted to have been decidedly high. In fixing the maximum rates for each description of land, the Settlement Officer was, of course, not permitted, on principle, from exceeding those rates already adopted and found to work well in adjoining taluks which had been already settled. The only question was whether the Settlement Officer was justified in fixing the rates quite so high as in Attikuppa and Mysore. He was justified in doing so by the undoubted evidence afforded by the figures showing past realisations that the lumpsum collected from the taluk as revenue could not have been oppressive. More-

over, the circumstances of the tract had greatly changed as clearly evidenced by the stability of the collections. The area under occupancy too was greatly understated in the old accounts. The Settlement Officer finally concluded that the following rates may be adopted under the two groups :—

Group		No. of villages	Dry land			Paddy land			Garden land		
			Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
I	..	150	2	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	0
II	..	202	1	12	0	8	0	0	12	0	0

T. Ananda Rao, who was Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore district and later on, assumed the high office of the Dewan of the State, in his letter dated 4th April 1888 to the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, expressed some difficulty in following the arguments so far advanced by the settlement authorities, derived from the nature of the fluctuations in the Government demand year by year. The Deputy Commissioner frankly stated that in Nagamangala, he would adopt such rates as would not raise the demand over the average of the previous 10 to 15 years. The collections for 1886-87 were Rs. 83,532. This was proposed to be raised to Rs. 95,512 and these proposals received the sanction of the Government in August 1888.

Srirangapatna taluk

Proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Srirangapatna taluk were submitted in March 1889. There had been a somewhat prolonged discussion regarding the suitability of raising the rates owing to the difficulty which the Deputy Commissioner evidently felt in reconciling himself to the proposed assessment of the channel-irrigated lands in the upper and lower sections, respectively. The Deputy Commissioner was distinctly opposed to the gradation of rates for channel lands, while the Sub-Divisional Officer favoured a gradation. At the time of revision of the assessment, the Srirangapatna taluk had 11 *maganis* with 208 Government villages, 19 alienated villages and two *kavals*. The following is the list of the *maganis* :

Name of Magani		*Government villages*
Srirangapatna	..	1
Melkote	..	38
Tirumalsagar Chatra	..	35
Kyatanahalli	..	12
Haravu	..	17
Kirangur	..	19
Shettihalli	..	34
Arakere	..	16
Chandagal	..	16
Palahalli	..	5
Belagola	..	15

The bulk of the taluk got a large share in the great system of river channel irrigation and for this reason, much more than on account of the fertility of its soil, which is by no means remarkable, the taluk presents in its villages an appearance of prosperity. The *maganis* of Melkote and Tirumalsagar Chatra were remote from the Cauvery and had no channel irrigation. Both these *maganis* were distinct from the rest of the taluk and closely resembled, in their character and circumstances, the adjoining portions of the Attikuppa, Nagamangala and Mandya taluks. The following statement shows the old rates in the various *maganis* of the taluk :

Name of Magani		Dry land			Wet land			Garden land		
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Srirangapatna	..	1	2	8	9	8	2	5	13	9
Melkote	..	1	0	0	1	9	5	0	15	2
Tirumalsagar Chatra	..	0	11	3	3	15	5	1	11	7
Kyatanahalli	..	0	7	2	6	12	1	2	10	11
Haravu	..	0	4	0	7	9	8	2	14	3
Kirangur	..	0	7	3	4	6	2	3	12	1
Shettihalli	..	0	7	0	3	11	0	1	5	11
Arakere	..	0	7	5	4	0	6	1	15	11
Chandagal	..	0	5	9	4	4	5	0	11	5
Palahalli	..	0	10	9	6	6	5	5	14	0
Belagola	..	0	5	11	6	13	0	3	9	5

Inequality of assessment

This statement discloses some curious facts such as a wide inequality of assessment among the *maganis*. Thus, Melkote and next Tirumalsagar Chatra were paying more than double the dry assessment, paid in some of the remaining *maganis*. It is also noticed from the above statement that the Srirangapatna *magani* was paying the highest dry assessment in the taluk. Again, it is seen that Tirumalsagar Chatra, where there is no channel irrigation, was paying very nearly as much for its wet lands as some *maganis* where channel irrigation is the chief feature. This is, in short, one of those instances which showed the inequality and unfairness of the old assessment without providing any reasonable criteria; thus the Settlement Officer had to depend largely upon the experience of the settlements made in the adjoining taluks. The following statement shows the extent to which the true area had been suppressed or understated in the old accounts :

Type of land		*Area as per old accounts*	*Area as per the survey*
Dry land	..	33,988 acres	59,360 acres
Wet land including Gardens	..	17,529 ,,	23,245 ,,
Total	.	51,517 acres	82,605 acres

It is clear from the above figures that as many as 31,088 acres had not been accounted for in the old records. For purposes of assessing this taluk, the Settlement Officer proposed to divide it into three groupings as follows :

Group		Villages	Dry land			Wet land-I			Wet land-II		
			Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
I	..	101	2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0
II	..	50	1	12	0	8	0	0	10	0	0
III	..	51	1	8	0	8	0	0	10	0	0

The following were the collections envisaged as per the new rates :

Dry land	..	46,489
Paddy land—ordinary	..	9,840
Paddy land—channel-fed	..	1,15,025
Garden land	..	9,826
Total	..	1,81,180

As against this, the collections in the years preceding the survey settlement were as follows :

		Rs.
1863-64	..	29,861
1867-68	..	31,925
1877-78	..	32,511
1887-88	..	31,768

The Government of Mysore approved the revised rates of assessment in respect of Srirangapatna taluk in September 1890.

Malavalli taluk

The Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, submitted proposals for revision of the assessment in Malavalli taluk in September 1892. The Malavalli taluk contained the following *maganis* or sub-divisions at the time of the settlement :

Name of Magani		*Government villages*	*Alienated villages*
Malavalli	..	26	3
Halagur	..	52	..
Kulgere	..	30	6
Gavadagere	..	30	2
Kirugaval	..	19	4
Arsinakere	..	22	3
Purigali	..	30	11

The settlement was only in respect of 209 Government villages. The following were the rates of the old assessment :

Name of Magani		Dry Rate	Wet and Garden Rates
		Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
Malavalli	..	0 6 11	3 12 1
Halagur	..	0 6 10	2 8 3
Kulgere	..	0 6 6	2 9 11
Gavadagere	..	0 6 4	2 15 0
Kirugaval	..	0 6 11	3 5 0
Arsinakere	..	0 5 11	3 14 2
Purigali	..	0 6 7	1 11 2

Understatement of area

From the above figures, no idea can, of course, be formed of the inequality that prevailed in the incidence of the old assessment on villages and on individual holdings, but it is clear that, on the whole, the old assessment was not heavy. The old dry assessment had rightly been kept by the farmers considerably lower than in any of the adjoining settled taluks of the district. The average wet rate shown in the above statement was for wet and garden lands combined, the classification under the pre-survey system being too vague and inaccurate to furnish any useful comparison. Taking wet and garden lands together, there is very instructive information. In the Purigali *magani*, where nearly all the wet and garden lands were under river channels, the average rate paid was only Rs. 1-11-2 per acre, while in the remaining *maganis*, with their small and shallow tanks and certainly not superior gardens, the average rates were as high as Rs. 3-12-11. The following statement shows the assessed area of the taluk as ascertained by survey as against the area recorded in the old accounts. The excess discovered was very large :

Type of land		*Area as per old accounts*	*Area as per survey*
Dry land	..	61,131 acres	1,06,674 acres
Wet and Garden lands	..	3,606 „	5,732 „

Elsewhere, only the dry area was generally found to be understated in the old accounts ; but it was unusual to find so great an under-statement in the case of wet and garden lands also as was discovered in the Malavalli taluk.

Moderate assessment

The revenue realisations prior to 1892 showed a remarkable steadiness. Even during the years of scarcity, when there were

some remissions, the collections were affected in a comparatively slight degree. This was due to the fact that the assessment as a whole was really moderate ; because of the taluk's comparatively dense population, the resignation of land was rarely resorted to, although, at the same time, sudden expansions of cultivation under the spur of high prices were uncommon. Malavalli, in the opinion of the Settlement Officer, was distinctly the kind of taluk for which moderation in assessment was imperative. For the purpose of assessing the villages, it was proposed to divide the taluk into three groups as shown below :—

Group	No. of villages	Dry land	Wet land	Land served by channels	Garden land
		Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
I ..	157	1 6 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0
II ..	40	1 2 0	7 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0
III ..	12	0 14 0	7 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0

The first group represented the bulk of the taluk in which no difference in maximum rates was called for. The second group represented the best part of the Halagur *magani* and the third group, the worst part of that *magani* situated amongst and near the reserved forests and broken country towards the south-east, for which special consideration was recommended.

Under the old assessment, the revenue collection for the year 1890-91 was Rs. 61,582 ; the proposed new rates envisaged an assessment of Rs. 78,214. These figures did not include grazing levies or local cesses. The Government approved the proposed assessment rates in December 1892 with the usual guarantee for thirty years.

At the time of the original survey settlement, French Rocks (Pandavapura) and Maddur were merged in Srirangapatna and Mandya taluks, respectively. The French Rocks taluk was constituted on 1st July 1937, two years before the formation of the new Mandya district, while a new taluk with headquarters at Maddur had been formed with effect from 1st May 1931, *i.e.*, eight years before the constitution of Mandya district. Hence only five taluks have been discussed here in connection with revenue settlement.

Land Revenue Code, 1888

The British Commission, which was administering the territories of the old Mysore State, had thought of framing a Land Revenue Code for the State. But owing to various circumstances, the measure could not be got through. In the beginning of 1882, the work of framing a Code was entrusted to a special officer, who, after a thorough examination of the rules that

were already existing in the State and the regulations obtaining elsewhere, prepared proposals for a new Code. The revenue authorities felt that the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879, with some modifications, was quite suitable for Mysore. This conclusion was mainly due to the fact that the Bombay system of revenue survey and settlement had been found to be working satisfactorily. The first draft of the Code was framed and published in September 1883. It was referred to a Select Committee for examination and report. Important portions of the draft Code were debated in the Mysore Representative Assembly in 1883 and 1884. By then, all the revenue and judicial officers had sent their individual opinions.

In August 1885, a revised draft of the Code was published for public information. A few further alterations were subsequently found necessary and after consideration of the opinions of the Members of the Council and of the Select Committee, the final draft was sent to the Government of India in September 1886. The draft underwent a few more modifications and was finally agreed to by the Government of India in November 1888. The regulation was promulgated as No. IV of 1888 and came into force on 1st April 1889.

In 1902, a Revenue Commissioner was appointed as head of the Revenue Department and in the next year, a scheme for devolution of larger powers and responsibilities on the Assistant Commissioners was ushered in.

The Code underwent many changes from time to time by way of amendments based on past experience and the necessity to make the provisions suitable for changing conditions. The Code had 239 sections laying down the various duties and functions of the revenue officers, the measures to be adopted to realise land revenue, the several descriptions of tenures, the mode of conducting survey and settlements, the fixation of boundary marks, the penalties to be imposed for failure to pay land revenue and other points of guidance for the revenue authorities.

Land Revenue Act, 1964

At the time of formation of the new Mysore State, different Land Revenue Codes were in force in the various integrating areas. In order to have a comprehensive uniform legislation for the whole of the new Mysore State, a new Code was adopted in 1964, called the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964 (Mysore Act 12 of 1964). This new Act contains many of the provisions of the old Mysore Land Revenue Code and facilitates the smooth working of the various aspects of revenue administration. Under the Act, reasonable powers have been given to the revenue officers in respect of remissions, fixation of holdings and the like. Soon after the new Act came into force with effect from 1st April 1964, new assessment rates were fixed for the district.

Revision Settlement

The main principles of revisional settlement had been enumerated in Section 115 of the old Mysore Land Revenue Code. Accordingly, the revised assessment rates were fixed with reference to general considerations of the value of land, soil or situation, prices of produce and facilities of communication and without reference to improvements of land made with private capital or own resources during the currency of the old settlement.

The rates of assessment fixed in the Mandya district as a result of the first revisional settlement were as follows:—

I Group.—Dry: Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-6-0.
Wet: Rs. 8-8-0 to Rs. 10-0-0.
Garden: Rs. 10-0-0.

II Group.—Dry: Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-14-0.
Wet: Rs. 8-8-0 to Rs. 9-8-0.
Garden: Rs. 9-8-0 to Rs. 14-0-0.

III Group.—Dry: Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-0-0.
Wet: Rs. 8-0-0 to Rs. 9-8-0.
Garden: Rs. 10-0-0.

Mandya taluk.—The first revision settlement was conducted as per Government Order dated 16th January 1925 in respect of 250 Government villages of the old Mandya taluk. The total revenue demand of the taluk for the year 1925-26, after the introduction of the revision settlement, was Rs. 1,87,047, as against the original settlement demand of Rs. 1,34,750. Mandya taluk, at the time of the revision settlement, also included the present Maddur taluk area.

Krishnarajpet taluk.—The first revision settlement in the taluk was completed in 1926 and the total revenue demand for 1926-27 was Rs. 2,12,871, as against the original settlement demand of Rs. 1,36,823.

Malavalli taluk.—The proposals for revision settlement in respect of this taluk were mooted in 1926 and the work completed in the same year. The total revenue demand for 1926-27, after the application of new rates, was Rs. 1,00,531 as against the original settlement demand of Rs. 78,214.

Nagamangala taluk.—The revision settlement of this taluk was completed in 1927. The total revenue demand for 1927-28 as per the new rates was Rs. 1,31,709 while the original settlement demand had been Rs. 95,512.

Srirangapatna taluk.—The revision settlement in respect of the 135 Government villages in the taluk was completed in 1924.

The total revenue demand for 1924-25, as per the new rates, was Rs. 2,74,726, while the original settlement demand had been Rs. 1,81,180.

System of Survey

The procedure adopted in survey and settlement includes the measurement and demarcation of fields, the classification of soils and the fixing of the rates of assessment. The unit, both for survey and settlement, is the field, which is not necessarily identical with the area of an actual holding. In revenue parlance the field is called "survey number". For purposes of fixing survey numbers, large holdings are divided and smaller holdings are clubbed together. Each survey number is demarcated by permanent boundaries such as stones or earthen mounds, the maintenance of which is strictly enforced, and a village map is prepared on the scale of eight inches to a mile. Survey is done by chain and cross staff. As the plane table survey followed in the Bombay area was found suitable and less cumbersome, the revenue authorities have adopted this system. The surveyors were trained in the use of plane table sets in 1959. For purposes of surveys, the metric system is being adopted, the units of area being 'hectare' and 'are' instead of the acre. The papers which are essential for survey and settlement are :

(1) *Pahani Sud*, a register showing old numberings of lands, names of fields, descriptions of tenures, names of occupants, survey area of each number, etc., (2) *Akarbund*, a register indicating the area under each head--arable and unarable, dry, wet and garden lands—with the rate per acre and total assessment of each, (3) *Pot Pahani*, a book or inspection statement showing old and new numberings and recording information on tenure and occupancy. (4) *Jhar Patrak*, a statement of numbers and description of trees in each survey number, (5) *Hulbanni Takhta*, a statement giving particulars of grazing lands, (6) *Wasul Baki Patra*, a statement showing particulars of each occupant's entire holdings under the old and new systems, (7) *Phutkal Patra* or a detailed statement of occupancies when two or more are included in one and the same survey number, (8) *Banjar Takhta*, a statement of waste land and (9) *Lavani Faisal Patra*, i.e., the final settlement register.

Second Revision Settlement

It has been an established principle that once in thirty years the rates of assessment should be revised, having regard to the market prices of agricultural produce, growth of communications, economic growth of the region and other factors. The rates of assessment prevailing in Mandya district had been fixed as long ago as 1925-26. Therefore, a second revision settlement of the area was taken up and zones were settled for assessing their economic growth. The taluks of Mandya, Maddur, Malavalli, Srirangapatna, Pandavapura and Krishnarajpet were grouped under Zone XV and the Nagamangala taluk was brought under

Zone XVI. The settlement reports of these two zones were considered by the Mysore Legislature in April 1965 and the new assessment rates were approved, which came into force as per Government Notification dated the 16th December 1965. The new rates of assessment are as follows :

Zone No.	Group	Standard Rates		
		Dry land	Wet land	Garden land
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mandya XV ..	I	3-11	16-27	16-27
consisting of Mandya, Maddur, Malavalli, Srirangapatna, Pandavapura and Krishnarajpet taluks.	II	4-06	23-02	23-02
	III	2-96	14-05	14-05
Nagamangala XVI ..	I	3-14	13-36	14-72
	II	2-94	11-23	9-52
	III	2-67	10-53	11-52

The duty of collecting the assessed revenue is the responsibility of the revenue officials, *viz.*, Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors, Village Accountants and others. The revenue authorities have powers to fix convenient dates for the payment of the assessment. The land owners cannot put forward excuses for delayed or irregular payment of revenue and the Deputy Commissioner of the district has powers to get the harvested crops released for sale or otherwise and collect the revenue dues from the sale proceeds. The Mysore Land Revenue Act gives powers to the revenue authorities to declare defaulters and proceed against them according to law. The Deputy Commissioner has powers to seize the entire village for non-payment of tax and appoint special officers to collect the dues.

Revenue demand

During 1964-65, the district's total revenue demand, including all cesses on land revenue, was Rs. 19,78,113, while it was Rs. 14,50,818 in 1965-66. But after the introduction of the new survey settlement rates, the land revenue demand of the district increased to Rs. 27,44,213 in 1966-67. Statements indicating the land revenue demand, collection and balance in each taluk of the district for 1965-66 and 1966-67 are appended at the end of the chapter. There has been a liberalisation of the remission rules during scarcity years. In tracts which suffer badly by drought, the State Government has powers to suspend the revenue or order a remission of a part of the demand as a special concession. A hobli in the taluk is to be treated as a tract for purposes of suspension of dry assessment.

Land Reforms

Tenancy

The tenancy problem arises when the land owner lets out the land to someone else, who then becomes the tenant, on terms defined by express contract or custom. The distinction between such a tenant and a mere agricultural labourer is quite clear. The agricultural labourer receives a fixed wage and works under the supervision and control of the employer. He has no right to the land and is not directly concerned with the produce. He merely carries out his allotted work in return for the wages paid and there his responsibility ends. A tenant, on the other hand, works on his own. He pays to the land-owner a certain cash rent or more often a specified share of the produce. The tenant utilises his own labour, also that of the members of his family and may, in busy seasons or otherwise as need arises, employ hired labour to assist him. The land-owner may supply, besides the land, some capital and equipment. Often, he supplies only the land and takes no interest in agricultural operations. A tenant is thus not only his own manager but also in part, an entrepreneur. His reward fluctuates according to the crops he obtains and the prices they fetch.

Through a questionnaire issued by a committee set up in 1948 for recommending revision of the land revenue system in Mysore, opinion was elicited regarding the seriousness of the tenancy problem in Mysore. It was felt that the problem of tenancy in the tract was not so acute as to call for immediate measures. The committee thought that it would be better to make some attempt to foster a good relationship between the land-lords and tenants by a simple legislation which would ensure a fair deal to the tenant and make him feel secure. At the time of the committee's report in 1950, there was no separate law on tenancy in the old Mysore State. Though the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act (Act IV of 1918) relating to leases had not been made applicable by notification under Section 117 to agricultural leases, courts of law, no doubt, applied them to such leases on grounds of justice, equity and good conscience. The only other provision governing the relationship between the land-lords and tenants was in chapter VII of the Mysore Land Revenue Code. This was enforced only in respect of tenants of alienated villages.

Area leased out

The total area of land leased out under various tenancies in the district in 1951 was only 17,929 acres which worked out to 4.3 per cent of the land owned. There were in Mandya district, 5,42,268 owner-cultivators, 20,228 tenant-cultivators, 32,772 agricultural labourers and 14,558 non-cultivating owners. The absentee landlords who formed the non-cultivating owner class, accounted for only two per cent of the total population of the

district. The tenants, who numbered only 20,228 in the district, needed protection so as to ensure economic security and social status.

The system of tenure that was prevalent all over the district was *Raiyatwari* except in the case of alienated villages (known as *Inams* and *Jodis*) and lands which were held by the owners entirely revenue-free or on partial assessment according to the terms of their grant in each case. These *Inams* or *Jodis* were abolished under the Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Act, 1954. The law stipulated that the ownership of these *Inams* or *Jodis* should pass on to *Kadim* tenants or permanent tenants or tenants-at-will, if they could establish that they were tilling those lands under a specific contract.

Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952

Prior to the enactment of the Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952, the tenancy rights were being regulated by the Mysore Land Revenue Code. According to the provisions of the Code, there were two classes of tenants in the old Mysore State area with permanent rights, namely, *Kadim* tenants in Inam lands and permanent tenants in both alienated and Government villages. The Mysore Tenancy Act of 1952 and the rules made thereunder gave some measure of security to tenants in possession of the land. The Act laid down that those who were in possession of tenancy should be secured for a period of five years from the commencement of the Act and were liable to ejectment at the end of the period unless the landlord allowed them to continue. Those tenants who had been in continuous possession of the land for a period exceeding 12 years before 1st April 1951, were given further security inasmuch as the landlord could eject them only from a part of the holding on the sole ground of personal cultivation. The landlord could resume half the area of a tenant holding ten acres or less. In the case of tenants holding more than ten acres, the land-owner could resume 50 to 75 per cent of the tenancy area.

In October 1954, the State Government introduced in the State Legislature, a Bill to further amend the 1952 Act. This measure postulated three categories of tenants, *viz.*, protected tenants, non-protected tenants and ordinary tenants. The general grounds for ejectment were to remain unchanged except that the tenants would not be liable to ejectment on grounds of sub-division. Protected tenants were liable to ejectment only on the ground that the land-owner required the land for *bona fide* personal cultivation or for non-agricultural use, up to one-fourth of the permissible holding. The permissible holding was to be fixed at 25 standard acres. Where the land-owner held the land on behalf of himself and other members of his family, the permissible holding was to be 25 standard acres for each member, subject to a maximum of 100 standard acres.

Proposed amendments

According to the 1952 Act, the maximum rent was half of all the crops raised on the land. But according to the proposed amendment, it was not to exceed half of the main crop raised on the land or its value. A tenant could, at any time, apply for determination of a reasonable rent, but under the proposed amendment, a period of limitation was to be prescribed. Under the terms of the original Act, reasonable rent, once fixed, remained in force for the remainder of the tenancy, whereas under the proposed amendment, it was open to revision after five years. If a land-owner of a dwelling house-site desired to sell it, the tenant who had built the dwelling house, was to be given a notice by the land-owner asking him if he wished to purchase the site and the tenant was required to answer the notice within three months, under the original Act. But the proposed amendment reduced this period to one month. It was also contemplated that transfers made by the land-owner after the amending Bill came into force, were not to affect the right of any protected or non-protected tenant to purchase the land or the land-owner's right to terminate the tenancy for personal cultivation. The interest of the protected tenant was to be made heritable. The measure had not completed all the necessary stages for becoming a law when the new Mysore State was formed in 1956.

In the circumstances, the Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952, was amended by an Ordinance dated 11th March 1957, continuing all leases where the period of five years had expired and also requiring that surrenders of land should be in writing and duly verified and registered in the office of the Tahsildar. The land surrendered was to be taken under Government management.

Further steps

After the formation of the new Mysore State, there was a persistent demand to settle, once for all, the complex question of land reforms. Several suggestions were made to appoint a committee to go into the question. Accordingly, the Mysore Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Committee was appointed on 10th May 1957 to examine the whole question and to make suitable recommendations. This Committee went into the question of fixation of rent, security of tenure, right of resumption of land by land-owners for personal cultivation, right of purchase by tenants and payment of compensation to land-owners, ceiling on land-holdings, fixing the extent of basic or economic and family-holdings and specifying the areas to which they apply, prohibition of land-ownership as a source of income by persons who are not themselves cultivators, or by those who do not reside either in the village in which the land is situated or on the farm and restraint on alienation of land in favour of non-agriculturists and other cognate matters.

The Committee, after examining all these aspects, submitted its report to the Government in 1958 recommending a ceiling on

holdings. The report contained many far-reaching recommendations and its views on changing pattern of tenancy legislation may be quoted here: " Ideas of tenancy legislation are fast changing. This is reflected in the frequency with which the tenancy laws are being recast. These rapid changes have affected the enforcement of law also. It is noticed that in spite of new legislation on the statute book, the old practices obtain in the field. There are also gaps in the laws which render them ineffective. The anxiety to balance meticulously the respective interests of the landlord and the tenant has resulted in the laws becoming complicated and beyond the understanding of the common peasantry. Attempts, by legislation, to harmonise the relations between the landlords and the tenants and not to widen the gulf between them, have failed. The only remedy to safeguard the position of the tenants appears, therefore, to be to end the tenant-landlord relationship ". The two objectives, namely, the elimination of the tenant-landlord relationship and the re-distribution of land to satisfy the aspirations of the landless, mainly inspired the Committee's recommendations. The Committee was of the view that there should be a ceiling on land-holdings upto 4½ family holdings (a family-holding being a holding which would give a net income of Rs. 1,200 per annum to its owner-cultivator) and compensation payable to the owner at 15 times the fair rent less land revenue. The Committee was not in favour of leases of land except in certain special circumstances. The Committee also recommended that orchards, specialised farms and efficiently managed estates should be exempted from ceiling as also coffee, tea and sugarcane estates.

Mysore Land Reforms Bill, 1958

Based on the recommendations of this Committee, the Government of Mysore introduced a new Bill called the Mysore Land Reforms Bill, 1958, in the State Legislature. After a general discussion, the Bill was referred to a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses, consisting of 46 members. The Joint Select Committee held several sittings, heard witnesses and considered a number of representations, comments and memoranda. The Committee also considered the views of the Planning Commission in the matter. In the light of these and keeping in view the discussions that had taken place in the Mysore Legislature, the Joint Select Committee examined all the provisions of the Bill and submitted its report on 25th March 1961. The Bill had provided for the fixation of ceiling for personal cultivation, leases, resumption for personal cultivation by the land-owners and conferment of occupancy rights on tenants in respect of non-resumable lands. Originally, the fixation of ceiling was sought to be determined by the extent of the area of the family-holding. The ceiling area was not to exceed three family-holdings. In the case of large families, six family-holdings were permitted. But the Joint Select Committee, after a careful consideration of all the relevant factors, came to the conclusion that the ceiling area, the family-

holding and the basic holding should be determined in terms of standard acres instead of being fixed on the basis of the net income.

It had been proposed in the Bill that two standard acres should constitute a basic holding, six standard acres a family-holding, 27 standard acres a ceiling. For future acquisitions, only 18 standard acres were to be fixed as ceiling. Where a family or a joint family consisted of more than five members, each member in excess of five, was to be permitted to hold six additional standard acres, subject to the condition that the aggregate area to be held by the family would not exceed twice the ceiling area. The Bill contained provisions for exempting arecanut and coconut plantations from the operation of the ceiling. But the Joint Select Committee felt that there was no need to exempt these two garden crops as they did not come under the definition of plantation crops as mentioned in the Planning Commission's report.

The Mysore Legislative Assembly discussed the Joint Select Committee's report and adopted the measure in September, 1961. Later on, the Bill was approved by the Mysore Legislative Council and was assented to by the President of India in March 1962. However, as it was found necessary to amend certain provisions of the Act, its implementation was held up for some time. It was accordingly amended in 1965 by Act No. 14 of 1965.

Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961

The Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961, (Mysore Act X of 1962), as amended in 1965, which came into force throughout the State with effect from the 2nd October 1965, the Gandhi Jayanthi day, is a highly important piece of legislation in the State relating to agrarian reforms. The enactment has made comprehensive provisions in respect of tenants' rights, ceiling limits of present holdings and future acquisitions, payment of compensation for surplus lands taken over from land-owners and other connected matters.

Under the provisions of the Act, no tenancy can be terminated merely on the ground that its duration, whether by agreement or otherwise, has expired. Tenants, who were cultivating land prior to 10th September 1957, but who had been dispossessed either by surrender or eviction, are entitled for restoration of possession. Eviction of tenants can only be done in accordance with Section 22 of the Act, for defaults, etc.

Lands leased to permanent tenants or those leased by a company, association or other body of individuals (not being a joint family), whether incorporated or not, or by a religious, charitable or other institutions capable of holding property, cannot

be resumed. A land-owner desiring to resume land from his tenant for personal cultivation or non-agricultural purposes, should file a statement in Form I before the Tribunal appointed for the purpose. The Munsiffs' Courts in the districts are to function as Land Tribunals also for the present, and the District Judges are the appellate authorities. Besides, a special Land Tribunal is proposed to be set up in Mandya district at Srirangapatna. The existing tenancies would, however, continue till the resumable and non-resumable lands are determined and resumable lands are resumed by the land-owners under Section 14 of the Act.

Under Section 44 of the Act, the Government has to issue a notification declaring the date from which the non-resumable land vests in the Government. This can be done only after the Land Tribunals determine the non-resumable lands. From the date of vesting, all non-resumable lands leased to tenants would stand transferred to the State Government. Lands in excess of 27 standard acres in the case of existing holdings would be treated as surplus land, which would be vested in the State Government. The ceiling area for future holdings is limited to 18 standard acres. A standard acre means one acre of first class land or an extent equivalent thereto as laid down in the Schedule to the Act. The future ceiling would be, therefore, as indicated below:

Class of land	*Ceiling area in acres*
Class I	18
Class II	24
Class III	30
Class IV	36
Class V	72
Class VI	108
Class VII	144

Classification of lands

The classification of lands, for the purpose, as defined in the Act, is as follows :

First Class.—Wet land or garden land possessing facilities for assured irrigation where two crops of paddy can be raised in a year.

Second Class.—Wet land or garden land other than first class land, possessing facilities for assured irrigation, that is, land in channel area (*nala pradesha*), where one crop of paddy can be raised in a year.

Third Class.—Wet land or garden land, other than first or second class land, possessing facilities for irrigation from tanks.

Fourth Class.—Wet land or garden land, other than first, second or third class land, irrigated—

(i) by rain water; or

(ii) by seepage water from tanks, canals or other sources of water; or

(iii) by water lifted from a river or channel by electrical or mechanical power.

Fifth Class.—Dry land or garden land, not falling under the first, second, third or fourth class, in areas in which the average annual rainfall is more than 35 inches, or dry-*cum*-wet or dry-*cum*-garden land, that is, light irrigated dry land or garden land.

Sixth Class.—Dry land or garden land, not falling under the first, second, third, fourth or fifth class, in areas in which the average annual rainfall is not more than 35 inches and is not less than 25 inches.

Seventh Class.—Dry land or garden land, not falling under the first, second, third, fourth or fifth class, in areas in which the average annual rainfall is less than 25 inches

Exemptions

The ceiling provisions do not apply to regimental farm lands or to plantations as explained in the Act. Compensation would be paid for all lands vested in the State Government to the extent of ten times the average net annual income of the land in question. The Act does not apply to lands belonging to or held on lease from the Government or from religious or charitable institutions managed by or under the control of the State Government or from a public trust or a society established for public educational purpose created or formed before the 18th November 1961 and which was in existence on the date of commencement of the Act.

The surplus lands vested in the State Government are to be granted in the order of preference as indicated below:

(1) Displaced tenants having no land;

(2) Landless agriculturists and agricultural labourers;

(3) Tenants, displaced tenants and owner-cultivators with less than a basic holding;

(4) Co-operative Farms;

(5) Tenants, displaced tenants and owner-cultivators with less than a family-holding; and

(6) Other persons desiring to take up personal cultivation.

It has been also provided that in granting the surplus lands, preference has to be given to the tenant, sub-tenant or other person who, immediately prior to the vesting of the land in the State Government, cultivated the land. The grantee would have to pay the purchase price to the extent of ten times the average net annual income of the land in question in a lumpsum or in annual instalments not exceeding twenty.

Mysore Bhoodan Yajna Act

Acharya Vinoba Bhave sponsored the land gift movement called *Bhoodan Yajna.* This was first started by the Acharya in Telangana in Andhra Pradesh. This is primarily a voluntary movement where an appeal is made to the nobler instincts of land-owners to donate land which would be distributed to the landless. The movement which has received considerable support from the people all over the country, has had its influence on the people of the Mandya district also. *Bhoodan* activities were carried on in the district as elsewhere in the State and the State Government decided to have a law in respect of gifted lands in order to remove certain defects in the transfer of such land. The Mysore Bhoodan Bill was passed by the Mysore Legislature in September 1963 and was promulgated as law from 1st July 1965. The following statement indicates the extent of lands donated under the *Bhoodan* movement in the several taluks of Mandya district up-to 1967 :—

Name of Taluk		Extent of land donated			No. of donors
		Garden land	Wet land	Dry land	
			(In acres)		
Krishnarajpet	..	0.02	1.20	64.24	61
Maddur	..	0.01	12.26	27.37	47
Malavalli	..	..	5.35	9.20	18
Mandya	..	..	2.00	6.23	11
Nagamangala	..	0.30	2.00	46.17	56
Pandavapura	..	..	0.30	8.13	14
Srirangapatna	..	..	0.20	8.10	29
Total	..	0.33	25.11	171.24	236

According to the Mysore Bhoodan Yajna Board, of the total extent of 196.68 acres donated, 29.53 acres had been distributed among 51 landless families in the district, up to July 1967.

Other taxes

In addition to the assessed land revenue, the other main sources of revenue are sales-tax, agricultural income-tax, stamp duties and registration fees.

Sales-Tax

The Commercial-Tax Officer, Mysore City No. 1, has jurisdiction over the Mandya district, except Srirangapatna and

Pandavapura, in addition to his own jurisdiction in Mysore city. Srirangapatna and Pandavapura come under the jurisdiction of the Commercial-Tax Officer, Mysore Circle. Commercial-Tax Officers are assessing authorities under the Mysore Sales-Tax Act, 1957, in respect of dealers whose annual turnover exceeds Rs. 40,000. The Assistant Commercial-Tax Officer, Mandya, has jurisdiction over the district of Mandya except Krishnarajpet, Srirangapatna and Pandavapura taluks. These three taluks are managed by the Assistant Commercial-Tax Officer, Mysore District-2. The Assistant Commercial-Tax Officers are assessing authorities in respect of all dealers whose annual turn-over ranges between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 40,000.

The taxable minimum is Rs. 10,000 and the fee for registration is Rs. 6 annually. Every dealer, whose annual turn-over is Rs. 10,000 or more, has to get himself registered under the Act and has to file returns of turn-over every year. The number of registrations in the district under the Mysore Sales-Tax Act, 1957, for the year 1965-66 was 1,596. The total of the sales-tax collections for 1965-66 was Rs. 25,50,003. During 1965-66, there were five appeals preferred to appellate authorities.

The district is gaining greater importance commercially also and the business activities are fast improving. There are prospects of more industries coming up in the district and this may bring in more sales-tax. Further, as the rate of this tax on several commodities has been enhanced with effect from 1st April 1966, it is expected that more revenue will be realised under this head in the coming years.

Agricultural Income-Tax

The Commercial-Tax Department is also in charge of collecting agricultural income-tax in the district. As per the Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1957, tax is being levied on the total agricultural income of every person (either from plantation crops or from commercial crops) whose total agricultural income exceeds Rs. 7,000 in the case of a Hindu undivided family and Rs. 3,500 in other cases. A super-tax is being levied on a total agricultural income exceeding Rs. 25,000. The tax is levied on a slab basis. While most of the food crops have been exempted, all cash crops come under the levy. Even in the latter case, a large scope for exemption has been provided. Persons who derive income from commercial crops from not more than 50 acres of eighth class of land or an equivalent thereto, of any one or more of the classes of land specified in the Act, have been exempted from the payment of the tax. Besides, persons who derive their income from commercial crops from lands not exceeding 150 acres of the eighth class of land, are eligible to apply for concessions as provided for in the Act. During 1965-66, a sum of Rs. 4,799 was collected as agricultural income-tax in the district.

Registration

The registration revenue is managed in the district by the Additional Deputy Commissioner, who is designated as the *ex-officio* District Registrar. So far as registration matters are concerned, the District Registrar is responsible to the Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps, Bangalore. In the seven taluks of the district, the Sub-Registrars are the registration officers. Particulars showing the number of registrations, receipts under registration fees and expenditure from 1962-63 to 1964-65 are given below:

	1962-63	*1963-64*	*1964-65*
Number of documents registered. ..	31,724	32,149	32,622
Receipts (in rupees) ..	2,82,845	2,90,087	3,03,487
Expenditure (in rupees).	85,045	93,207	95,950

Stamps

The administration of stamp revenues in the district rests with the Deputy Commissioner. Stamps, both judicial and non-judicial, are sold through Government treasuries and also through authorised vendors. During the year 1966-67, the total revenue collected under stamps in the district was Rs. 15,81,648.

Central Revenues—Income-Tax

The Second Income-Tax Officer, Mysore Circle, Mysore, is having jurisdiction over the entire Mandya district except for Government salary and company cases. The Government salary cases are dealt with by the First, Third and Fourth Income-Tax Officers, Salary Circle, Bangalore, and the company cases by the Income-Tax Officer, Company Circle, Bangalore. The Second Income-Tax Officer, Mysore Circle, looks after the Gift-Tax and Wealth-Tax assessments in Mandya district. The Estate Duty cases relating to the Mandya district are assessed by the Assistant Controller of Estate Duty, Bangalore. The following are some particulars in respect of these taxes in Mandya district for the year 1965-66:

Income-tax—The total number of assessees was 268 urban and 107 rural. The total collections were Rs. 1,50,544.

Gift-tax.—The total number of cases assessed was eight and the collections came to Rs. 6,000.

Wealth-tax.—The total number of cases handled was 12 and the amount of collections was Rs. 2,665.

Estate duty—Work of four assessments was completed and one exemption certificate was issued.

Central Excise

Central excise duties are being collected in the district on sugar, tobacco, paper, cotton fabrics, power alcohol, gases and acids. For purposes of collection of this revenue, there are four excise ranges in the district, *viz.*, (1) Mandya Range, (2) Mandya Sugar Factory, (3) Pandavapura Sugar Factory and (4) Mandya National Paper Mills and Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Belagola. Each of these ranges is in charge of an Inspector. Besides, two Sub-Inspectors are attached to the Mandya Sugar Factory and one to the Mandya National Paper Mills and Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Belagola.

The following figures show the actual central excise revenues realised in the district during the three years from 1964-65 to 1966-67 on the various commodities :—

Sl. No.	Name of commodity	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Sugar ..	1,36,67,516-00	1,44,58,396-00	1,15,65,405-00
2.	Paper ..	21,33,401-00	10,58,772-00	2.12,303-00
3.	Gases ..	1,25,571 00	1,58,573-00	1,59,925-00
4.	Acids ..	75,790-00	1,55,309-06	60,743 00
5.	Power alcohol ..	34,056-00	24,422-06	27,040-00
6.	Tobacco ..	3,588-11	2,286-49	1,853-13
7.	Cotton fabrics ..	.	136-50	136-50
	Total	1,60,39,922-11	1,58,58,494-99	1,20,27,405 63

The above figures reveal that the Mandya district yields, on an average, about one-and-a-half crores of rupees of central excise revenue every year.

Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue in Mandya district for the year 1965-66 (*i.e.*, before introduction of latest survey settlement)

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Demand: Arrears	Demand: Current year's demand	Demand: Total	Collections including remissions: Under arrears	Collections including remissions: Under current year's demand	Collections including remissions: Total	Balance
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Mandya ..	78,134	2,14,608	2,92,742	26,537	88,560	1,15,097	1,77,645
2.	Maddur ..	74,149	2,11,975	2,86,124	19,188	67,270	86,458	1,99,666
3.	Malavalli ..	75,954	1,28,135	2,04,089	9,039	47,922	56,967	1,47,128
4.	Pandavapura ..	76,024	1,90,563	2,66,587	13,464	41,998	55,462	2,11,125
5.	Nagamangala ..	2,06,216	2,61,344	4,67,560	19,936	18,793	38,729	4,28,831
6.	Srirangapatna ..	1,86,763	2,69,093	4,55,856	67,767	64,840	1,32,607	3,23,249
7.	Krishnarajpet ..	1,90,674	1,75,100	3,65,774	22,024	49,187	71,211	2,94,563
	Total ..	8,87,914	14,50,318	23,38,732	1,77,955	3,78,570	5,56,525	17,82,207

Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue in Mandya district for the year 1966-67 (*i.e.*, after the introduction of the latest survey settlement).

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Demand: Arrears	Demand: Current year's Demand	Demand: Total	Total Collections	Balance
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Mandya	1,20,906	5,13,151	6,34,057	1,93,056	4,41,001
2.	Maddur	1,41,746	4,41,277	5,83,023	1,54,608	4,28,415
3.	Malavalli	1,42,936	3,65,059	5,07,995	1,91,324	3,16,671
4.	Pandavapura	2,45,095	1,85,016	4,30,111	1,80,097	2,50,014
5.	Nagamangala	4,54,811	4,01,439	8,56,250	1,85,285	6,70,965
6.	Srirangapatna	1,94,447	4,62,049	6,56,496	2,45,354	4,11,142
7.	Krishnarajpet	4,19,584	3,76,222	7,95,806	2,34,023	5,61,783
	Total ..	17,19,525	27,44,213	44,63,738	13,83,747	30,79,991

CHAPTER XII

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Early History

UNDER the old dynasties, which administered the area of the present Mandya district, the maintenance of law and order in the villages was the responsibility of the *Talari* or *Sthaliwar*, who was one of the members of the hierarchy called the Village Twelve. The *Talari* saw to the safety of the life and property of the population inhabiting the village and also protected their agricultural crops. Later, during the time of the Vijayanagar sovereigns, the *Ayagar* or *Barabaluthi* system regulated the duties of the police. The same earlier name *Talari* was continued for the watchman. He was the police official or the *Kotwal* of the village. Besides a variety of money grants known as *nijaya* and *ardhaya* that the *Talaris* received, the villagers themselves were not wanting in giving them foodgrains, vegetables and other essential commodities for the performance of their duties.

The specified police duties of the *Talari* consisted in keeping a watch over the safety of the village; he was responsible for tracing all things stolen within the confines of the village. Whenever things were lost or stolen, it was duly reported to the *Talari*. As soon as a complaint was preferred, he used to investigate the case in strict obedience to royal decrees. Under Aliya Ramaraya, there was a separate department of intelligence headed by a superintendent. He exercised jurisdiction over the village watchmen. Under the Rajas of Mysore, and more particularly under Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar, the business of Government was distributed among 18 departments. *Patnada Chavadi* was the headquarters of the police, which not only looked after the safety of the metropolis, but also supervised the work of the village watchmen. At the time when Haidar Ali assumed power and later on, when his son Tipu Sultan ruled the area, the police system underwent a change. Spies were placed throughout the territory to gather intelligence of every kind. The village watchmen continued to exercise police powers in the rural areas.

After the fall of Srirangapatna in the year 1799 and during the regency of Dewan Purnaiya, the Amildar of each taluk was the head of the police in that area. He had the authority to scrutinise all minor cases of complaint preferred by citizens. There were armed men called the *Kandachar* police, whose duty was to protect the life and property of the people. These *Kandachar* men were also taken to the military in times of emergency. The system of police as organised by Dewan Purnaiya continued till the British Commission took over the administration of the State in 1831. In July 1834, the British Commission promulgated a Code under a special *Hukumnama* and regulated certain day-to-day duties of the *Kandachar* police. It was made clear in that Government Order that the *Kandachar* men belonged exclusively to the police force. At times of grave public disorder and on such other occasions, the *Kandachar* men assisted the defence forces. These men were stationed in all the taluk offices, forts and hoblies. They carried swords, and the frontier guards were provided with matchlocks. During the entire period of Sir Mark Cubbon's regime (1834-61), the *Kandachar* system was in prevalence. **After 1799**

The regular police in each taluk took orders from the Amildar of the place who, for the purpose of police work, had under him a *Killedar*, a *Naib Killedar* or *Daffedar* and *Hoblidars*. The head of the police department was the Commissioner, who had the assistance of a *Bakshi*. In 1844, the post of *Bakshi* was abolished. Superintendents of Police were appointed who were empowered to recruit, promote, discharge and punish all personnel of the *Kandachar* establishment from the *Killedar* downwards. In 1856, the appointment of a separate Judicial Commissioner was announced and he was made the *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Police. In 1873, a Deputy Inspector-General of Police was appointed. In the districts, the Deputy Commissioner was the head of the police. In 1874, Police Assistants of the rank of Assistant Commissioners were posted in all districts to assist the Deputy Commissioner in the discharge of his police duties. During 1874 and 1875, orders were issued defining the relative positions, functions and responsibilities of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Deputy Commissioner, Police Assistants, Amildars and Inspectors. In 1876-77, the post of Deputy Inspector-General of Police was abolished. In 1879, the Judicial Commissioner ceased to exercise the powers of the Inspector-General of Police, and the Chief Commissioner assumed direct control of the police.

After the rendition of the State in 1881, the general direction of the police was at first in the hands of the Dewan. In 1885, the Government appointed a new Inspector-General of Police, the same officer being also the Inspector-General of Forests and Plantations and Director of Agriculture and Statistics. Police **After 1881**

Assistant Commissioners were appointed to be in charge of sub-divisions. The Amildar or the Deputy Amildar continued as the head of the taluk police or sub-taluk police, aided by Inspectors and Jamedars. The police force consisted of the village police and the regular police. The village police were the hereditary village servants, *viz.*, the *patel*, the *talwar* and the *thoti*. The district police consisted of the taluk police and the district reserve force. In 1891, the Police Department was further reorganised and posts of a full-time Inspector-General of Police and Police Assistant Commissioners designated as Superintendents of Police were created. In 1906, the posts of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police were merged in the general cadre of Assistant Commissioners. The regular force was made up of officers and men appointed and enrolled under regulation. In 1913, the Police Department was further reorganised and the pay of the Inspectors and their horse allowances were increased. In the place of Jamedars, posts of Sub-Inspectors were created. The Mysore Police Manual published in 1918-19 formed the basis for further reforms in the department.

Prior to the formation of the Mandya district in 1939, the police administration of the area was attached to Mysore district. A Superintendent of Police was stationed at the French Rocks (Pandavapura), who exercised jurisdiction over the whole of the area constituting the present Mandya district. After the formation of the new district, the headquarters of the Superintendent of Police was changed from the French Rocks to Mandya.

Police Re-organisation

In 1959, the State Government approved certain proposals submitted by the Inspector-General of Police for reorganisation of the police force. As a result, two police circles, which were at Maddur and Krishnarajpet, were abolished and new police stations were set up at Basaral, Koppa, Krishnarajasagar and Kikkeri. The police stations in the district were regrouped under four circles, *viz.*, Mandya, Malavalli, Srirangapatna and Nagamangala. A Division consisting of Mandya, Malavalli and Nagamangala circles was formed under a Deputy Superintendent of Police with his headquarters at Mandya, while the rest constituted the Srirangapatna Division under the direct charge of the Superintendent of Police. During the course of reorganisation, the Mysore Armed Reserve Police force was decentralised and was called the District Armed Reserve, under the direct control of the Superintendent of Police. Consequent on the introduction of prohibition in the district in July 1961, an additional staff of one Sub-Inspector, four head constables and 15 police constables was provided for the enforcement of the provisions of the Mysore Prohibition Act.

When the new Mysore State was formed in 1956, there were different Police Acts in force in the various integrating areas. In

order to bring about uniformity in police administration, the Mysore Police Act, 1963 (Mysore Act No. 4 of 1964), was adopted and it came into force throughout the State on the 2nd April 1965. The functions of the police in the district are governed by this comprehensive measure.

Law and Order situation

The law and order position in the district has presented no serious problems and has remained more or less normal through the years. However, during 1965, there were some disturbances caused by factions between two sections of the people in Malavalli taluk. Mandya town, Belagola and Pandavapura, being industrial areas, present some problems of law and order occasionally.

Incidence of crime

The police records show that there was an increase in the incidence of crime in the district during 1965. The increase was perceptible in some classes of crime, as the Malavalli taluk was in the grip of communal tension for sometime. Due to spread of false rumours, members of one section of the population attacked those of another, with looting and arson. The police intensified their vigilance for detection and registration of cases pertaining to all types of offences. The various provisions under the Mysore Police Act of 1963, the Motor Vehicles Act, the Mysore Prohibition Act and the Defence of India Rules were made use of to curb offences of a serious nature. The infringements of the provisions of the Foodgrains Conrol Order were promptly detected and cases were launched.

Cognisable crimes

Cognisable crimes are classified into six categories and the following table indicates the number of such crimes reported during 1965 :—

Nature of crime	*No. of cases reported*	*No. of true cases*	*No. of cases investigated*
1	2	3	4
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.	36	24	24
Class II.—Serious offences against person.	180	143	143
Class III.—Serious offences against person or property or against property alone.	288	153	153

1	2	3	4
Class IV.—Minor offences against person.	88	57	57
Class V.—Minor offences against property.	375	232	232
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.	165	86	86
Total ..	1,112	695	695

Grave crimes

The district continued to be free from serious cattle thefts. Increases were noticed in murder, dacoity, house-breaking and thefts during the year 1965. There was, however, a decrease in robbery cases. As regards murder cases, except for one case which was traced as a murder for gain, the rest were due to sexual causes, family feuds, factions and other causes. Out of a total of 13 cases of dacoity, only four were committed by professionals and the rest were by mischief mongers, who took active part in arson and looting in the disturbances in Malavalli taluk during 1965. Out of five cases of robbery during 1965, four were committed by professionals. As regards ordinary thefts, which were four in number, one case was traceable to a professional and no clue was forthcoming in respect of others. The following statement indicates the number of grave crimes committed in the district during 1965 :

Nature of crime		*Cases reported*	*Cases convicted*
Murder	..	20	1
Dacoity	..	13	..
Robbery	..	5	3
House-breaking and theft	..	11	1
Ordinary theft	..	4	..

Out of 20 cases of murder reported to the police in 1965, one was attributed to sexual cause, four to family disputes, one each to gain and faction and 13 to other causes.

During 1965, a total number of 35 cases of rioting were reported to the police in the district. Of these, 34 were detected and prosecutions launched.

No case of either infanticide or patricide was reported during 1965 ; nor were there any extraordinary crimes of a sensational

nature under the category of 'other offences'. The district was free from counterfeiting of coins or currency.

In 1965, the number of suicides reported to the police was 38. In the same year, 20 homicides were reported.

Percentage of detections

The percentage of detections of murder, dacoity and robbery, during 1965, was more or less on par with that of the previous years. But there was an increase in the percentage of detection of house-breaking and thefts during the year, which was due to the apprehension of three ex-convicts, who were responsible for the offences, and the recoveries of properties from them. The subjoined table gives comparative figures of percentages of detection of grave crimes in the district during the years 1963, 1964 and 1965 :—

Offences		*Percentage of detection*		
		1963	*1964*	*1965*
Murder	..	87.5	72.7	70.0
Dacoity	..	50.0	100.0	84.6
Robbery	..	33.3	60 0	60.0
House-breaking and thefts	..	14.3	..	27.2
Ordinary thefts	..	100.0	100.0	25.0

The decrease in the percentage of detection of ordinary thefts was due to the fact that out of four cases reported during 1965, three cases could not be detected.

Accidental deaths

The number of accidental deaths reported during 1965 was 107. The following statement indicates the nature of these accidents and their number :

Nature of accidents		*Number of cases*
Accidental drowning	..	48
Snake bites	..	..
Burns	..	6
Electric shock	..	1
Lightning	..	3
Fall from heights	..	8
Poisoning	..	11
Other causes	..	30
Total	..	107

Property lost and recovered

The total value of property lost in crimes and the total value of property recovered during the years 1963, 1964 and 1965 are indicated below :

Year		*Value of property lost*	*Value of property recovered*
		Rs.	Rs.
1963	..	1,05,303	24,206
1964	..	49,202	18,503
1965	..	2,88,122	1,93,678

During the year 1965, investigation was refused in 20 cases in which the property lost was of a trivial nature ; 62 of the cases reported proved to be false.

Prosecutions

The number of prosecutions launched, the number convicted and the percentage of conviction in the district from 1963 to 1965 are given below :

Year		*Prosecutions launched*	*Number convicted*	*Percentage of conviction*
1963	..	442	197	43
1964	..	382	160	42
1965	..	443	222	50

Paucity of eye-witnesses, suppression of evidence and the like, many a time, contribute to low percentage of conviction ; besides, some of the prosecutions launched in courts are not disposed of in the same year.

Habitual offenders

The Mysore Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1962, is in force in the district. Persons who have been sentenced to substantive terms of imprisonment on not less than three occasions for one or the other of the offences as set forth in the Schedule to the Act, are treated as habitual offenders. There were 12 habitual offenders in the district at the beginning of the year 1965 and no fresh case was registered during the year.

The number of known depredators had increased from 70 in 1960 to 100 as on 31st December 1965. During 1965, 57 security cases were put up and the persons concerned were bound over for good behaviour.

Prohibition offences

Total prohibition was introduced in Mandya district with effect from 1st July 1961. The district police were responsible for the enforcement of prohibition in the district. The following

table indicates the nature of prohibition offences and their number during the years 1963, 1964 and 1965 :

Nature of offence	*Number of cases launched during*		
	1963	*1964*	*1965*
Illicit distillation ..	23	31	51
Smuggling of alcoholic beverages.	282	248	234
Drunkenness ..	180	92	156
Total ..	485	371	441

The large number of cases under the Mysore Prohibition Act shows the extent to which the evil prevails in the district, though the authorities are making efforts to curb it. The Government have, however, recently decided to lift Prohibition in the district as also in other parts of the State except in a few pockets, with effect from 1st October 1967.

Suppression of Immoral Traffic

The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, is in force in the district. No separate or special staff has been created to deal with the offences under this Act. The Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Superintendent of Police are the special police officers for dealing with offences under this Act. During 1965, four cases were put up for trial under this Act and all of them ended in conviction.

Finger Print

Persons apprehended under the provisions contained in chapters 12 and 17 of the Indian Penal Code, security cases and the like are required to give their finger prints. At the time of their apprehension, they are taken by the Station House Officers to the Finger Print Bureau for tracing their antecedents. Subsequently, after their conviction, the finger prints are sent along with the conviction memo, through the Intelligence Section situated at the District Police Office, to the Finger Print Bureau for record. This Bureau is located at Bangalore.

Intelligence section

There is an Intelligence Section which is under the direct control of the Superintendent of Police and is manned by one Sub-Inspector and two head constables. This section is mainly responsible for collecting, recording and distributing information regarding property crimes and criminals. In addition to this work, records in respect of known depredators, district criminals and habitual offenders are maintained by the section.

Traffic control

Traffic is being controlled by posting head constables and police constables at important points where there is heavy traffic in particular and at other places in general. During the annual

Dasara festivities, one-way traffic is enforced on the route from Mysore city to Krishnarajasagar. In important places on the Bangalore—Mysore Road, where the vehicular traffic is generally heavy, traffic islands have been set up and the vehicular traffic is regulated by traffic police constables, whenever required. Motor vehicles are checked regularly at the various bus stands. Quarterly surprise checking of tax licences is also conducted.

There is no fire-fighting unit in the district. Whenever there is a need, the force stationed at Mysore is indented upon.

A Rifle Training Centre has been set up in the district headquarters town, where the police officers and men are trained in drill and the use of arms.

Superintendent of Police

The Superintendent of Police is the administrative head of the district police force. He is responsible for all matters relating to its management and the regular performance of all its preventive and executive duties. He has to see that the police force under his control is properly trained and kept efficient and has to ensure, by constant supervision, that prevention, investigation and detection of crimes in his district are properly dealt with. The Superintendent of Police has control over all matters connected with arms, drill, uniform, surveillance, identification of criminals and such other matters. He is required to give particular attention, while on tour, to the working of the police, excise, opium, forest, arms, motor vehicles and other regulations in so far as they relate to the duties of the police. He has also to examine periodically the stock and sale registers of licensed arms, ammunition, explosives and the like. In respect of grave crimes, the Superintendent of Police is required to pay personal attention in their investigation.

Deputy or Assistant Superintendents

The Deputy or Assistant Superintendents of Police are in charge of divisions in the district. The powers and duties of these officers are similar to those of Superintendents of Police, except in regard to powers of recruitment, promotion, transfers, grant of rewards and award of punishments, which generally would be under the conrol of the Superintendent of Police. The Deputy or Assistant Superintendent keeps the Superintendent of Police informed of what is going on in his division and consults the Superintendent of Police in all matters relating to his divisional police administration.

Out of the two Police Divisions in the district, the Mandya Division, comprising Mandya, Malavalli and Nagamangala Circles, is controlled by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mandya, while the Srirangapatna Division, comprising the Srirangapatna Circle, is directly under the control of the Superintendent of Police.

Circle Inspectors

The Circle Inspectors supervise the work of their subordinate police staff and also maintain discipline. They investigate grave crimes and supervise and guide investigation in other cases. The Circle Inspectors have to visit villages and get personally acquainted with the headmen and leading inhabitants, in order to secure their co-operation as well as that of the general community in discharging police duties. There are four Police Circle Inspectors in the district in charge of the four Police Circles at Mandya, Malavalli, Nagamangala and Srirangapatna.

Sub-Inspectors

The Sub-Inspectors are Station House Officers of the different police stations to which they are assigned. They have to supervise the working of their subordinate staff and have also to look after the drill and maintenance of discipline in addition to investigation of crimes and maintenance of law and order. There are in all 20 Sub-Inspectors of Police and two Assistant Sub-Inspectors in the district.

In all, there are 51 head constables and 354 constables in the district.

Armed Reserve

The armed reserve wing in the district consists of one Reserve Sub-Inspector, three Assistant Reserve Sub-Inspectors, twenty-three head constables and 111 constables.

Police Stations

There are 15 police stations in the district, manned by Sub-Inspectors of Police. The places where the stations are located and the circle to which trey are attached are shown below :

Name of police station	*Circle to which attached*
1. Mandya Town 2. Mandya Rural 3. Basarai	.. Mandya
1. Malavalli 2. Maddur 3. Belakavadi 4. Koppa	.. Malavalli
1. Nagamangala 2. Bellur 3. Krishnarajpet 4. Kikkeri	.. Nagamangala
1. Srirangapatna 2. Pandavapura 3. Arakere 4. Krishnarajasagar	.. Srirangapatna

These police stations are inspected by the Superintendent of Police once a year. The Deputy Superintendent of Police is

also required to inspect all the police stations in his jurisdiction annually. The Circle Inspectors also inspect police stations located in their circles twice a year.

Police Lock-ups

There are, in the district, 15 police lock-ups for men and 15 for women in the police stations. There are no special police lock-ups in the district.

The total expenditure incurred by the district police establishment for the year 1965 was Rs. 8,19,323.

Welfare of Police

The police officers and men have been provided with housing facilities. There is a District Police Benevolent Fund, which extends financial aid to policemen in cases of illness and death and also for the education of their children. Other facilities such as medical aid, supply of provisions at fair prices, recreation facilities are also being provided.

The relationship between the police and the public at large has been uniformly good ; efforts are being made to educate the people about the important and useful part played by the police in the welfare of the people and the need to co-operate with them fully.

Jails and Lock-ups

There is a District Lock-up located at the district headquarters town and a Taluk Lock-up at Srirangapatna, which is a new one. The District Lock-up was started after formation of the Mandya district in 1939. Prior to that, convicts were being lodged in the Mysore Jail. This District Lock-up is located two and a half miles away from the heart of the town and is managed by a District Lock-up Officer, who takes orders from the Inspector-General of Prisons. The administration of these two lock-ups is conducted according to the provisions of the Mysore Lock-up and Jail Manuals. The Taluk Lock-up at Srirangapatna is managed by a Lock-up Officer who works under the Deputy Commissioner of the district and the Inspector-General of Prisons.

The capacity of the District Lock-up is not much and there is accommodation for only 38 prisoners. There are seven cells out of which one is reserved for women convicts. The Srirangapatna Lock-up has accommodation for 15 prisoners. During 1964, 29 persons were lodged in the District Lock-up, all under the 'C' classification. No woman convict was lodged in the District Lock-up during the year 1964. During the three years, 1962, 1963 and 1964, a total number of 1,134 under-trial prisoners had been lodged in the Mandya District Lock-up.

Only short-term convicts are lodged in these lock-ups. Long-term convicts are sent to Mysore or Bangalore as per the directions of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

The prisoners are engaged mainly in agricultural work. They are given facilities to grow food-grains in the fields attached to the lock-ups. The prisoners are given two meals a day, at 10.30 A.M. and again at 5.30 P.M. They are given rice, ragi balls, *sambhar* and butter-milk. Non-vegetarians are given meat once a week. The men convicts are given knicker, *jubba,* towel and a cap, while the women convicts are provided with cotton saree and bodice. Only indoor games are provided in these lock-ups.

The prisoners are given the facility of interviews with their relatives. They are supplied with daily newspapers. There is also a prayer hall for religious observances. A board of visitors has been appointed by the Government for each of these lock-ups to suggest ways and means to promote the welfare of the prisoners. In recent years, several prison reforms have been introduced and the prisoners are provided with many amenities which go a long way in making them useful citizens after their release.

The total expenditure of the two lock-ups for the year 1964 was Rs. 18,391.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Early History

The principles contained in the Hindu Law and the ancient traditions that were formed on the basis of accepted ethical doctrines, governed the administration of justice in the early days. Under the old Hindu monarchs, the administration of justice was ultimately in the hands of the sovereign himself. He sat at regular intervals to dispense justice and punish the offenders. At the time when Srirangapatna fell to the British and the Raja's rule was restored, there was no separate department for the administration of justice. Dewan-Regent Purnaiya continued the *Kazis* in principal towns. But the authority of the *Kazis* was restricted to the adjustment of ecclesiastical matters among the Muslims. Dispensation of justice among the Hindu subjects was according to ancient precedents. In the absence of such precedents, the doctrines as laid down in the *Shastras* determined the issue. The Amildars of taluks disposed of all cases of complaints of a minor nature. Subedars, who were posted in important divisions, heard important cases of a civil as well as criminal nature. On the arrest of persons criminally involved, the Subedar or the Amildar ordered a panchayat or a commission of five persons to be assembled in an open *cutchery* to hear the complaint. Assessors were taken from among persons of known respectability to give their findings. The accused person had the

right of defence. The proceedings of this commission or the panchayat were later forwarded to the Dewan with a special report of the Subedar or the Amildar. The Dewan usually upheld the findings of the commission, but in cases of doubt or want of testimony, he deferred a decision and in such cases, the Dewan usually sat for the final hearing and pronounced decisions in consultation with the British Resident.

Purnaiya's reforms

The procedure adopted in dispensation of civil justice was in no way different from that of criminal justice. The Amildar had the power of hearing and determining, in open court, all cases of disputed property not exceeding the value of five *pagodas*. Causes of a higher amount were heard and finalised by a panchayat. In cases of doubt and difficulty, the proceedings were forwarded with the observations of the Subedar or the Amildar to the Dewan, who gave a final verdict. In proceedings of a civil nature also, the contending parties had a right of appeal to the Dewan. The Dewan often toured in the districts and this facilitated the exercise of the right of appeal. At a later date *i.e.*, in 1805, Dewan Purnaiya proposed to have a separate department of justice and accordingly, he sent up proposals to the British authorities for necessary sanction. His suggestions found favour with the British and an *Adalat* (court) was established, consisting of two *Bakshis* as judges, two *Sheristedars* and six persons of known respectability forming a standing panchayat. This standing panchayat conducted the hearing *viva-voce* before the presiding judge or judges. The plaintiff and the defendant appeared in person. Examination of witnesses was conducted and documents filed as exhibits. The practice of recording the written statements and counter-statements had not been then introduced. In the taluks, the contending parties named a panchayat themselves and agreed to abide by their decision.

After 1831

This mode of judicial administration continued till 1831, when the British Commission was set up to govern the territories of Mysore. The Commission found the administration of justice inadequate to the needs of the State and on 27th October 1834 established courts of justice with rules for their guidance. The courts of original jurisdiction then established were the Amils' Courts and the Town Munsiffs' Courts. The Principal Sadar Munsiff's Court and the courts of the European Superintendents were the courts of appeal. The *Huzur Adalat* and the Commissioner's Court were the final courts of appeal. The panchayat system of administering justice continued to prevail during the period. In all courts of Superintendents, Munsiffs and Amils, lists of persons were kept from which the panchayats were formed. When a suit was filed, five persons from the list of *panchayatdars* were chosen to determine the case. Each panchayat sat in open court and heard the proceedings and recorded its opinion. The Amildars had powers to decide, without a record, all claims not

exceeding Rs. 20. Suits exceeding Rs. 20 but not exceeding Rs. 100 were recorded and determined by the Amildars. All suits not exceeding Rs. 500 were determined by the Amildar with the assistance of the panchayat.

The Ashtagram Division of Mysore, of which Mandya was a part, had two Principal Sadar Munsiffs. These Munsiffs decided all original suits above Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000. They also determined all suits in appeal from the Amils. All original suits involving property in value above Rs. 1,000 were decided by the Superintendents, who had also authority to investigate all appeals from the lower courts of their divisions. Under the Commissioner's orders, the Superintendents exercised control over the Munsiffs and all subordinate judicial authorities within the limits of their divisions. The *Huzur Adalat* was a court attached to the Commissioner's office and had three judges on it. This was an appellate court giving decisions on all appeals from the subordinate courts. The Commissioner heard all appeals from the decisions of the Superintendents and of the *Huzur Adalat*. No original suits were filed in the Commissioner's Court.

Further changes

During the period 1858-62, there was a separate Judicial Commissioner who took off the judicial load from the Commissioner. Consequent on the reorganisation of the judiciary in 1862-63, the Assistants to Superintendents of Divisions were called Deputy Superintendents. These officers were empowered to decide all civil suits of unlimited value as also appeals. Codes were later introduced, making the judicial functions as statutory as possible. Under the revised set-up, the *Huzur Adalat* and the Munsiffs' Courts were abolished. Then the judicial hierarchy consisted of the Judicial Commissioner, the Superintendents of Divisions, Deputy Superintendents of districts, Judges of the Small Causes Courts, Assistant Superintendents and Amildars of taluks. During the period 1863-81, Judicial Assistants were appointed relieving the Assistant Superintendents of judicial work. In 1874-75, Amildars of taluks were relieved of all civil judicial work. Munsiffs were again appointed to determine civil suits. The civil powers of the Deputy Commissioners were gradually abolished and in 1879, they ceased to have any civil jurisdiction. Instead, District Courts presided over by District Judges were formed. They had unlimited original pecuniary jurisdiction and also heard and finalised all appeals from subordinate judges. Later, the posts of Judicial Assistants were abolished and Subordinate Judges were appointed in their places. In May 1884, a Chief Court of three judges was constituted, the Chief Judge being the head of the Judicial Department. The Chief Court was the highest court of appeal, reference and revision.

Introduction of Cr. P.C.

As regards criminal justice, prior to reorganisation of the judiciary, the Amildars of taluks, the Munsiffs, the Principal Sadar

Munsiff, the Superintendents, the *Huzur Adalat* and the Commissioner exercised authority in consonance with a memorandum of instructions. During the period 1856-62, the Judicial Commissioner, the Superintendents of Divisions, the Deputy Superintendents of districts, Assistant Superintendents and Amildars of taluks exercised criminal jurisdiction also. The Superintendents of Divisions were vested with the powers of Sessions Judges. The Judicial Commissioner exercised the powers of a *Sadar* Court in determining criminal matters. In 1872, the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872) was introduced in Mysore. In 1880, the Munsiffs were made *ex-officio* Taluk Magistrates. At the time of the rendition in March 1881, the administration of criminal justice was in the hands of the Chief Judge, his court exercising the powers of a High Court as described in the Criminal Procedure Code. There were Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges, District Magistrates, First Class Magistrates, Second Class Magistrates and Third Class Magistrates. In Mysore district, of which Mandya was a part, there was a Sessions Court presided over by a Sessions Judge to try criminal cases. This court exercised jurisdiction over the districts of Mysore and Hassan. On two occasions, *i.e.*, in 1892-93 and 1912-13, an additional Sessions Court was established at Mysore. As an experiment in the direction of separation of the executive functions from the judicial functions, Amildars were relieved of their magisterial duties in 1907, and instead, the Munsiffs exercised criminal jurisdiction. In all districts, there were honorary Bench Magistrates to try petty cases.

Later position

Before a separate Mandya district was formed in 1939, the District Judge at Mysore was the highest judicial authority in the area. For civil purposes, there were Munsiffs' Courts at Srirangapatna and Mandya. The Munsiff's Court at Srirangapatna exercised jurisdiction over Srirangapatna taluk (excluding the portion south of the Cauvery river, over which the Second Munsiff at Mysore had jurisdiction), Krishnarajpet taluk and Bannur hobli of T. Narasipur taluk. The Munsiff at Mandya exercised jurisdiction over the taluks of Nagamangala, Mandya, Malavalli and Maddur. The Subordinate Judge at Mysore exercised original jurisdiction over the area comprising the present Mandya district in respect of civil suits and proceedings of the value exceeding Rs. 2,500 but not exceeding Rs. 10,000 and he had also jurisdiction under Special Acts. He was also disposing of such of the appeals over the decisions of the Munsiffs' Courts, as were transferred from the District Court, Mysore, to his court. The District Court, Mysore, had unlimited original jurisdiction and it had also appellate jurisdiction on the civil side, apart from its powers under Special Acts.

As regards criminal justice, the Sessions Judge at Mysore was disposing of all criminal cases committed to him by the Magistrates. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore district, being the chief executive officer of the district, was also its District Magistrate. He supervised and controlled the work of all other subordinate Magistrates. He also exercised appellate powers. Immediately before the formation of a separate Mandya district, the Special First Class Magistrate's Court at Mandya was exercising jurisdiction over Mandya, Malavalli and Maddur taluks, while the Special First Class Magistrate's Court at the French Rocks was exercising jurisdiction over Nagamangala and Krishnarajpet taluks.

As regards the Srirangapatna taluk, the Special First Class Magistrate's Court at Mysore exercised jurisdiction in respect of all first class cases and the Special First Class Magistrate's Court at the French Rocks exercised jurisdiction in respect of second and third class cases.

After 1939

Even after the formation of a separate Mandya district in 1939, the District Court at Mysore continued to exercise jurisdiction over the Mandya district. As subordinate to this court, a Sub-Judge's Court was established at Mandya to exercise jurisdiction over the entire Mandya district. By the Mysore Act 23 of 1955, which came into force from 1st June 1956, the Subordinate Judge's Court at Mandya was converted into a Court of Civil Judge having a pecuniary jurisdiction upto Rs. 20,000. Under the same Act, the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs' Courts at Mandya and Srirangapatna was raised from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000.

The Civil Judge became the appellate authority in cases decided by the Munsiffs on the civil side. Appeals from the decrees and orders passed by the Civil Judge in original suits and proceedings lay to the High Court of Mysore except when the amount or value of the original suit or proceeding did not exceed Rs. 10,000, in which case the appeals lay to the District Court. Simultaneously, on the criminal side, the scheme of separation of judiciary from the executive was introduced and the Civil Judge, Mandya, was appointed as the Judicial District Magistrate for the Mandya district having control over the subordinate Magistrates' Courts in the district.

Present set-up

Under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Mysore Amendment), 1965, which came into force from 1st October 1965, the Judicial District Magistrate's post was abolished and the control over the Magistrates' Courts, which were specifically designated as Courts of Judicial Magistrates, was transferred from the District Magistrates to the Sessions Judges. On 1st November 1965, a District and Sessions Court was established

at Mandya to exercise jurisdiction over the entire Mandya district on both civil and criminal sides. The District and Sessions Judge, Mandya, is now the highest judicial authority in the Mandya district.

District Court

The District Court entertains and hears appeals from the decrees and orders passed by the Civil Judge on the original side, where the value of the subject matter does not exceed Rs. 20,000. The District Judge entertains and tries civil cases under some special enactments also. The District Judge is also the controlling officer on the administrative side of the judiciary in the entire district. He has to inspect the subordinate courts periodically. The District Judges are appointed by the Governor of the State in consultation with the High Court.

Civil Judge's Court

According to the Mysore Civil Courts Act, 1964, which came into force from 1st July 1964, the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs' courts was raised to Rs. 10,000 and the Civil Judge was invested with unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction. The Court of the Civil Judge is the appellate court for the decisions given by the Munsiffs under the 1964 Act. Under the Act, appeals from the decrees and orders passed by the Civil Judge in original suits and proceedings of a value less than Rs. 20,000, lie to the District Court and appeals in other cases lie to the High Court of Mysore. Even though under the Civil Courts Act of 1964, the District Court is the Principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the district, as the Civil Judge has also got concurrent and unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction, all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature above the value of Rs. 10,000 are being filed in the Civil Judge's Court. The Civil Judges are appointed by promotion from the cadre of Munsiffs. The Civil Judge's Court is invested with jurisdiction to hear cases under the Land Acquisition Act, Guardian and Wards Act and the Hindu Marriage Act also. In the Mandya Civil Judge's Court, 108 suits were instituted during the year 1965-66.

Munsiff's Court, Mandya

The Munsiff's Court at Mandya exercises jurisdiction over the taluks of Nagamangala, Mandya, Malavalli and Maddur. During the year 1965-66, 1,695 original suits were instituted in this court. Of these suits and those that were pending, 1,908 suits were disposed of during the year. In the same year, 82 small cause suits were instituted and out of these suits and those already pending, 103 suits were disposed of. The receipts for the year 1965-66 were Rs. 1,03,440, mainly in the form of court fee, and the expenditure was Rs. 97,785.

Munsiff's Court, Srirangapatna

The Munsiff's Court at Srirangapatna exercises jurisdiction over the taluks of Srirangapatna, Krishnarajpet and Pandavapura. At the beginning of the year 1965-66, 466 original suits were pending and 882 suits were instituted during the year in this court. Of

these, a total of 830 suits was disposed of during the year. Eight small cause suits were pending at the beginning of the year and during the year, 32 small cause suits were instituted. Of these, 29 suits were disposed of during that year. The receipts of the court for the official year 1965-66 were Rs. 37,992, mainly in the form of court fee, and the expenditure for the same period came to Rs. 64,231.

The Munsiffs' courts entertain and try original suits upto the value of Rs. 10,000. Cases under the Land Reforms Act are also filed in this court.

The Munsiffs are appointed by the Governor of the State in accordance with the Munsiffs' Recruitment Rules after consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the High Court of Mysore.

Criminal Justice

Till 1st June 1956, the administration and control of the Magistrates' courts in the district were vested in the District Magistrate, who was also the Deputy Commissioner of the district. The Sessions Judge was inspecting these courts as a nominee of the High Court. With effect from 1st June 1956, the judicial functions were separated from the executive and the Magistrates' courts in the district came under the control of a Judicial District Magistrate. The functions of Judicial Magistrates and Executive Magistrates were separately shown in a schedule attached to the Government Order dated 29th May 1956, by which the scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive was introduced. The allocation of powers between the Judicial and the Executive Magistrates proceeded upon the principle that matters which are purely police or administrative in their nature, should be dealt with by the Executive Magistrates, while those which are judicial in nature should come within the purview of the Judicial Magistrates.

The scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive, when it was first introduced in 1956, was designed within the framework of the Criminal Procedure Code, and it was an arrangement whereby all the functions of a Magistrate were divided between two sets of Magistrates, *viz.*, Judicial and Executive Magistrates. The Judicial Magistrates were entrusted with purely judicial functions and executive functions were entrusted to the Additional District Magistrate (Deputy Commissioner) and the Executive Magistrates, who were revenue officers subordinate to him. Later on, the scheme of separation of judiciary from the executive was incorporated in the Criminal Procedure Code itself. Under the present Criminal Procedure Code, as made applicable to Mysore State, there is no separate Judicial District Magistrate.

The functions of the Judicial District Magistrate are now vested in the Sessions Judge himself.

Sessions Court

Before the present District and Sessions Court was established at Mandya, the Sessions Court at Mysore had jurisdiction over the Mandya district also. The Sessions Judge at Mysore used to try the sessions cases relating to Mandya district at his Mandya camp. Now there is a separate Sessions Judge for Mandya district, who tries all sessions cases and hears all criminal appeals and revision cases arising in the Mandya district.

Court of Civil Judge and First Class Magistrate

When the Civil Judge's Court was established in Mandya on 1st June 1956, the Civil Judge was also appointed as First Class Magistrate and District Magistrate. He was trying first class cases arising in the taluks of Mandya, Malavalli and Maddur. The Second Magistrate, Mandya, was trying second class and third class cases arising in these taluks. Later on, the Second Magistrate's Court was upgraded to that of a First Class Magistrate to try all the first class cases of the above areas. After the Second Magistrate's Court at Mandya was upgraded to that of First Class Magistrate's Court, the District Magistrate, in his capacity as First Class Magistrate, tried only criminal cases under special enactments. After the introduction of the Code of the Criminal Procedure (Mysore Amendment), 1965, from 1st October 1965, the Civil Judge continues to be the First Class Magistrate trying cases under the special enactments. But he has ceased to be the Judicial District Magistrate.

First Class Magistrate's Court, Mandya

Formerly, the First Class Magistrate's Court at Mandya was the Court of Second Magistrate, as already stated. This was upgraded to that of a First Class Magistrate and it is trying all criminal cases under the I.P.C. and other laws arising in the taluks of Mandya, Malavalli and Maddur and certain cases under the special enactments, while the other cases under Special Acts continue to be tried by the Civil Judge and First Class Magistrate, Mandya.

During the year 1965-66, there were, in all, 1,843 criminal cases and 116 criminal miscellaneous cases pending for disposal and out of these, 1,521 criminal cases and 109 criminal miscellaneous cases were disposed of and 13 criminal cases were transferred to other courts; 309 criminal cases and seven criminal miscellaneous cases were pending disposal at the end of the year. During the year 1965-66, the receipts of the court were Rs. 30,662 and the expenditure Rs. 28,494.

First Class Magistrate's Court, Srirangapatna

The Court of First Class Magistrate at Srirangapatna tries all criminal cases arising in the taluks of Srirangapatna, Pandavapura, Nagamangala and Krishnarajpet. During 1965-66, there were 1,977 criminal cases and 72 criminal miscellaneous cases pending for disposal in this court. Out of these, 1,734 criminal cases and 38 criminal miscellaneous cases were disposed of during the year, and at the end of the year, 243 criminal cases and 12 criminal miscellaneous cases were pending disposal. During the year 1965-66, the receipts of the court were Rs. 36,262 and the expenditure was Rs. 23,048.

There were two Bar Associations in the district in 1966, located at Mandya and Srirangapatna. In all, there were about 80 legal practitioners in the district during that year.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

THE work of some of the important administrative departments has been dealt with in the relevant chapters, keeping in view their gradual growth necessitated by the needs of the Welfare State. A brief account of the organisational set-up of various other departments like Public Works, Agriculture, Industries, Co-operation, Food Supplies, Sericulture, Forests, Labour and Social Welfare has been given in this chapter. The activities of these departments and the progress achieved by them have been dealt with in other chapters.

Agriculture Department

There is a Deputy Director of Agriculture for the Mandya district, who is directly responsible to the Joint Director of Agriculture, Mysore Division, Mysore; he looks after the functioning of this department in the district. He is the chief representative of the Department of Agricutlure in the district, being in charge of all activities of the department, and he has to take full responsibility of organising, co-ordinating and supervising all the different activities at various levels. There are agricultural demonstrators in each taluk, all the seven taluks having been covered by the community development programme. These demonstrators, who are designated as Agricultural Extension Officers, are under the administrative control of the Block Development Officers. In technical matters, the Extension Officers are under the control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Mandya district. They are assisted in their work by village level workers. There are two seed farms in the district, one of which is located in the Shivalli Agricultural Research Station and the other at Halebeedu in Pandavapura taluk. The staff associated with each of the seed farms consists of one manager and one fieldman. As per the reorganisation of the department sanctioned with effect from the 20th December 1966, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Mandya district, is assisted by one Plant Protection Officer, one Seed Development Officer, Subject Matter

Specialists for farm management, agronomy and soils and fertilisers, one Deputy Agricultural Engineer, one Assistant Agricultural Engineer, one Technical Assistant of the rank of Assistant Agricultural Officer, one manager and necessary ministerial staff.

Assistant Directors

Sub-divisional Officers.—Before the reorganisation of the department, there was only a District Agricultural Officer, who had to formulate and guide the agricultural programmes of the various taluks in the district. Besides, he had also to attend to other schemes relating to seed development, tractors and bulldozers and supplies and services. It was found that all these multifarious duties could not be well-discharged by one officer. Hence, it was decided to divide the district into agricultural sub-divisions for administrative convenience and appoint one officer of the status of class-I junior scale for each of the sub-divisions to work under the direction of the Deputy Director. There are two agricultural sub-divisions in Mandya district, *viz.*, Maddur and Pandavapura. The officer in charge of the Agricultural sub-division is designated as Assistant Director of Agriculture. He is assisted by three Assistant Agricultural Officers, one each in charge of manures, plant protection and seed development, with necessary ministerial staff.

The Agricultural Department is maintaining an Agricultural Research Station at Shivalli in Mandya taluk, with a view to popularising scientific methods of agriculture. The area of this station extends over 600 acres. The main crop selected for research in this centre is sugarcane. Attention is also devoted to other crops such as cotton and millets. Good sugarcane cuttings, paddy and ragi seeds are being supplied to the cultivators by this station. A Fodder Research Scheme is also being implemented in this station under the supervision of a Fodder Development Officer. This scheme has been sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

There are three agricultural colonies located at Kalamuddanadoddi, Nelamakanahalli and Gowdagere in Malavalli taluk. These are also under the control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture. Besides, there are two sugarcane development centres located at Mandya and Pandavapura, which are also under the supervision and control of this officer. He is functioning also as the technical advisor to all the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme

An Intensive Agricultural District Programme, which is commonly known as the "Package Programme", is being implemented in the district since January 1962. The Deputy Commissioner, Mandya, is in over-all charge of the programme. The objective of this programme is to increase the agricultural production in the district by 60 per cent, by following scientific methods

of agriculture and to impart knowledge of improved methods to the agriculturists.

Deputy Commissioner's responsibility

The office of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme has been set up at the District Offices at Mandya and the office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture and the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, attached to the programme, are also located in it. The scheme is being executed under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner with the assistance of the Deputy Director of Agriculture and the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The Assistant Commissioners of Mandya and Pandavapura sub-divisions as also Block Development Officers and the Extension Officers also render assistance in executing this programme. The Taluk Development Boards, which function under the guidance and supervision of the District Development Council, are also responsible for the implementation of the programme in their respective areas.

The Assistant Directors of Agriculture, Maddur and Pandavapura, are personally responsible for the efficient management of the programme of work in their respective sub-divisions. The Assistant Director, Maddur, has jurisdiction over Maddur, Malavalli and Nagamangala blocks, while the Assistant Director, Pandavapura, exercises jurisdiction over Pandavapura, Srirangapatna and Krishnarajpet blocks. The headquarters block of Mandya is, however, in direct charge of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Mandya, who is also responsible for the general supervision of the agricultural activities under the programme in the entire district in addition to the implementation of the regular departmental schemes. He is assisted by an Assistant Project Officer, a District Agricultural Information Officer and some other technical officers under the programme. The services of the Technical Co-operation Mission Specialists under the USAID are also being utilised in matters pertaining to drainage and irrigation problems and services of the Plant Protection Specialist with reference to matters relating to effective measures regarding crop pest control.

With the advent of the Package Programme, all the development officers attached to the various schemes are functioning as developmental extension officers at the district level.

Civil Supplies Department

There is an Assistant Inspector of Civil Supplies stationed at Mysore who is also in charge of Mandya district. He works under the control of the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Mysore district. His duties are to check the accounts of licensed dealers in cotton, iron and steel and scrap metal. In addition, the Assistant Inspector collects information about and furnishes periodical statements of wholesale and retail prices of different varieties of cloth and yarn in the district.

Co-operative Department

The district has a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies at Mandya, who looks after the promotion of co-operative organisations in the district. He is directly responsible to the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mysore Division, Mysore. The Deputy Registrar is assisted by two Assistant Registrars at the sub-divisional level, stationed at Mandya and Pandavapura. He is also assisted by a Special Officer for the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, a District Co-operative Officer for Food Procurement, four Senior Inspectors—one each for Consumers' Co-operatives, Co-operative Farming, Housing and Statistics, a Superintendent and an Auditor.

The Sub-Divisional Assistant Registrars, in their turn, are assisted by Sales Officers, Arbitration Inspectors, Marketing Inspectors, General Inspectors, Inspectors for Reserve Bank Scheme and process servers. At the block level, the Assistant Registrars are assisted by Co-operative Extension Officers. The Assistant Registrars have also several other officers under them like the Recovery Officer, Executive Officer attached to the District Central Co-operative Bank, Inspectors for execution of pending decrees, Technical Assistant Designers and Senior Inspectors for money-lenders.

Education Department

All the primary schools in the district are supervised by a District Educational Officer stationed at Mandya. He is directly responsible to the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Mysore Circle, Mysore. The District Educational Officer has, under him, two Assistant Educational Officers, one Headquarters Assistant, one Sub-Division Assistant with headquarters at Krishnarajpet to look after the primary schools in Srirangapatna, Pandavapura, Nagamangala and Krishnarajpet taluks, and eight Inspectors of Schools, one each at the seven taluk headquarters and one for the Urdu range at Mandya. The high schools, teachers' training institutes and art schools in the district do not come under the purview of the District Educational Officer, but are under the control of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Mysore Circle, Mysore.

Fisheries Department

The administrative control of the Fisheries Department in Mandya district rests with the Superintendent of Fisheries, Mysore, who is directly responsible to the Director of Fisheries, Bangalore. There is an Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries stationed at Mandya, who is in charge of the general activities of the department in the district. He is assisted by two Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries stationed at Mandya and Shivasamudram, six fishery watchers and four fishermen. Of the fishery watechers, two are stationed at Srirangapatna, one each at Mandya, Maddur, Nagamangala and Shivasamudram, while all the four fishermen are stationed at Shivasamudram.

Besides, there is one Fisheries Extension Assistant at Mandya. He is attached to the Community Development Block, Mandya, and as such, he functions under the immediate supervision of the Block Development Officer, Mandya. He is assisted by two fishermen.

In addition, there is a Deep-Water Fishing Unit, as also an Inland Fisheries Training Unit at Krishnarajasagar, each under the charge of a Senior Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries, who is directly responsible to the Superintendent at Mysore. While the Senior Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries in charge of the Deep-Water Fishing Unit is assisted, in his duties, by one Fisheries Inspector, two Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries, one Assistant Mechanic and nine fishermen, the Senior Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries attached to the training centre is assisted by one master-fisherman, one coracle-maker and ministerial staff.

Food Supplies Department

The Food Supplies Department came into being during the early years of the second world war. It is being continued from time to time with varying strength and varying functions depending on the nature and extent of food controls in force at the time.

The Deputy Commissioner of the district is in charge of the work of food supplies in the district and he is responsible to the Director of Food Supplies in so far as the work of this department is concerned. He has also been empowered to write off losses due to shortages as detailed in the Manual of Financial Powers.

His functions comprise, among others, keeping in touch with the supply position and price trends of essential food-grains in the district, authorising the opening of fair price depots wherever necessary and equitably allocating the supplies of food-grains allotted to the district. He has to furnish the head of the department and the Government with the various periodical statistical returns prescribed in this behalf and take such measures as may be necessary, from time to time, in consonance with the policy of the Government in food matters and the rules and regulations in force, to regulate the supplies of essential food-grains in the district.

In the work of food supplies, the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by a Food Assistant and nine Food Inspectors at the headquarters, two Special Tahsildars for procurement in Mandya and Pandavapura taluks, five Food Tahsildars stationed at Mandya, Maddur, Malavalli, Srirangapatna and Pandavapura, an Assistant Food Inspector in each of the taluks and a Paddy Purchase Assistant stationed at Srirangapatna.

Forest Department

The Divisional Forest Officer, Mysore Division, is the administrative head of the Forest Department in Mandya district, excluding Malavalli taluk, which has been included in Kollegal Forest Division. He is directly responsible to the Conservator of Forests, Mysore Circle, Mysore. The Mandya district excluding Malavalli taluk, for purposes of forestry, has been divided into Mandya and Nagamangala ranges, which are managed by two Range Forest Officers, one stationed at Mandya and another at Nagamangala.

The Mandya range has been further divided into one round and four beats, which are looked after by one Forester and four forest guards, in addition to one Forester under the soil conservation scheme. The Nagamangala range has been divided into two rounds and seven beats, which are looked after by two Foresters and 10 forest guards. For purposes of afforestation, there are one Forester, three forest guards and 16 watchers in Mandya range, while there are three Foresters, four forest guards and 18 watchers in the Nagamangala range.

Horticulture Department

The Assistant Superintendent, Parks and Government Gardens, Mandya, is in charge of horticultural development works in the district. He is an independent officer in the district and is directly responsible to the Director of Horticulture in Mysore, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties by one District Horticultural Inspector, one Horticultural Inspector in charge of Brindavan gardens, one Plant Propagator, three Fieldmen, one Foreman, one Overseer in charge of Darya Dau'at Bagh and Gumbaz gardens at Srirangapatna, one Foreman in charge of the fig farm at Ganjam and one Manager in charge of the horticultural farm at Maddur. The Assistant Superintendent visits the places where his services are needed in connection with the development of horticulture, and he gives advice and technical help in respect of cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers, maintenance of orchards, farms, gardens and parks and introduction of new varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables suited to the local conditions. The Assistant Superintendent does propaganda work by exhibiting departmental charts and issuing fruit plants of good quality and vegetable seeds to the cultivators in local *jatras* and other public gatherings. He helps in the preparation of layouts of bungalow gardens, kitchen gardens, and inspects lands for planting fruit trees and vegetables. He also takes measures to control pests and diseases of horticultural plants.

Industries Department

There is an Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce at Mandya, who is in charge of the administration of the department in the district. He is responsible to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore. He assists the Director in the execution of departmental plans and policies with

reference to the development and expansion of trade and industries in general in the district. The main functions of the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce are undertaking of industrial surveys, collection of statistical information, drawing-up of schemes and plans for the development of industries taking into consideration the various economic factors such as the availability of raw materials, labour, power and water facilities in the area and supervision of the activities of the rural artisan training centres, model craft centres and sales emporia of the department. He also exercises supervision over the activities of the industrial co-operative societies and renders them necessary help and guidance so as to ensure smooth functioning of those institutions.

Technical guidance

The industrial activities of the *mahila samajas*, which have received assistance from the department, are also supervised by him and he keeps a watch over the progress of work of the Industrial Extension Officers, who function under the Block Development Officers. He has also to implement the plans and schemes pertaining to several industries such as hand-looms, power-looms, silk, handicrafts, coir and other small-scale industries, khadi and village industries, recommend deserving cases for issue of machinery under the hire-purchase scheme from the National Small Industries Corporation, guide the small-scale industries in the matter of location and procurement of raw materials, give technical guidance to the industrialists and inspect loan records under the Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1959, and other enactments. Other items of work entrusted to the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce are the inspection of factories and other industrial establishments, distribution of controlled commodities like coke, coal, iron, steel and copper and verification of the requirements of industrialists for grant of essentiality certificates.

As on 31st March 1966, the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce was being assisted in his duties by technical staff consisting of one Senior Industrial Supervisor, one Junior Industrial Supervisor, one District Weaving Supervisor, one District Industrial Auditor. Weaving Demonstrators and Bee-keeping Demonstrators. There is also a separate executive staff in the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks to look after the works connected with the arts, crafts and industrial programmes and other industrial activities, under the administrative control of the respective Block Development Officers and under the technical control of the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce. They are designated as Industrial Extension Officers.

The Industrial Supervisors and the Industrial Extension Officers are empowered under various Government orders to

supervise and inspect, as and when necessary, all the rural industrial co-operative societies and institutions like hand-loom emporia, *mahila samajas*, craft co-operative societies and prepare statistical data relating to the various schemes in their respective jurisdictions. They have to see that the various industrial loans, which have been advanced, are properly utilised for the specific purposes for which they have been sanctioned and also to see that the loans are duly repaid.

The District Weaving Supervisor and the Weaving Demonstrators assist the Assistant Director in all matters relating to the textile branch. They have to give guidance in improved methods of weaving, conduct demonstrations, inspect weavers' co-operative societies, sales emporia and dye-houses, collect statistics relating to the handloom industry and report about irregularities and misappropriation of cash and stock, if any, noticed in the societies. The District Industrial Auditor conducts the audit work of all rural industrial co-operative societies and craft co-operative societies in the district.

There is a Rural Artisans' Training Institute at Nagamangala and a Retanning and Rerolling of Bark-tanned Leather Centre at Malavalli which are in charge of a Superintendent and a Foreman respectively, who are responsible to the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce.

Information and Tourism Department

There is a District Publicity Officer in Mandya district for publicising the various activities of the Government and also the works executed under the successive Five-Year Plans among the people with a view to enlisting their co-operation for the various developmental programmes. There is also a Radio Supervisor of the department at Mandya, who looks after the installation, repairs and maintenance of community radio sets in the district. Upto 1966, 124 community radio sets had been installed in the district and more were expected to be installed during the year. While the District Publicity Officer is responsible to the Assistant Director of Information and Publicity, Mysore Division, Mysore, the Radio Supervisor is responsible to the Assistant Radio Engineer, Hassan.

Labour Department

There are three offices of Labour Inspectors at Mandya, Maddur and Pandavapura for enforcement of the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, and other labour laws in the district. The Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act is in force in the towns of Mandya, Maddur, Malavalli, Srirangapatna, Nagamangala, Krishnarajpet and Pandavapura, while the Minimum Wages Act is in force in the whole district. The Labour Inspectors are working under the administrative control of the Labour

Officer, Mysore Sub-Division, Mysore, who is having jurisdiction over both Mysore and Mandya districts.

Duties of Labour Officer

The Labour Officer supervises and guides the work of the Labour Inspectors in the district. Besides this, as Additional Inspector under the Factories Act, Payment of Bonus Act and Mysore Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, he inspects the various factories and establishments with a view to implementing the provisions of the above Acts. The Labour Officer also attends to the work relating to the administration of the Maternity Benefits Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Indian Trade Unions Act, Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act and the Working Journalists' (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act in the district. The Labour Officer, Mysore, works under the direct administrative control of the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Mysore Division, Mysore.

The Headquarters Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Mandya, is the Commissioner under the provisions of the Workmen's Comepensation Act of 1923 in the district. The Inspector of Factories, Mysore Division, Mysore, is also the Inspector under the Factories Act, 1948, for the Mandya district. The Assistant Labour Commissioner, Mysore Division, is the Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and also the Additional Registrar under the Trade Unions Act for Mandya district. The Labour Officer, Mysore, is also the Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for the districts of Mandya and Mysore to deal with the cases of establishments and factories employing less than 200 workers.

Land Records, Survey and Settlement Department

The work of the Department of Land Records, Survey and Settlement in the district is in charge of a District Survey Officer. He is responsible to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in all administrative matters and to the Commissioner of Land Records, Survey and Settlement in all technical matters. The District Survey Officer is assisted in his work by an executive staff consisting of Supervisors and Surveyors. His main functions are to bring the survey records of the villages up-to-date during the currency of the settlement and incorporate all changes in the survey records. He also conducts boundary-stone inspections. The Surveyors and Village Accountants also make arrangements for the refixation of missing survey-stones and village boundaries.

The Taluk Surveyor, who works under the supervision of the District Surveyor, is the primary agency in undertaking the survey work of all lands in the taluk in respect of the following items :—

(i) Land acquisition,
(ii) Alienation,
(iii) Darkhast (assignments),
(iv) 'F' lines (boundaries of fields),
(v) Patta sub-divisions, and
(vi) House cases in the towns.

Marketing Department

The Marketing Department in the district is in charge of an Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures, who is responsible to the Controller of Weights and Measures, Bangalore. He is assisted in his work by one Inspector of Weights and Measures.

The Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures and the Inspector of Weights and Measures are responsible for the administration of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, in the district. They are vested with all the necessary powers under the Act. As on 1st July 1966, the staff associated with the Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures consisted of one second division clerk, one typist, one manual assistant and one dalayat. One manual assistant and one dalayat assisted the Inspector of Weights and Measures in his work.

Mysore State Electricity Board

The Mysore State Electricity Board has an Executive Engineer at Mandya to look after the distribution of power and maintenance of electrical installations in the district. He is responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Mysore Circle, who is in turn responsible to the Chief Engineer of the Mysore State Electricity Board, Bangalore.

The Executive Engineer, Mandya, is the administrative head of that division in regard to both technical and administrative matters with defined monetary powers as prescribed in the Mysore Electrical and Financial Codes. He is assisted in his duties by two Assistant Engineers both in administrative and technical matters. A regular establishment consisting of over 430 officials and a maintenance establishment consisting of about a similar number were assisting the Executive Engineer in the execution of his duties in the division.

Public Works Department

After the completion of canal works at Krishnarajasagar in the year 1938, there were three public works divisions in Mandya district. Two divisions, *viz.*, the Irwin Canal Division and the Irwin Canal Construction Division (now called as 'Visvesvaraya Canal Division') were meant entirely for matters relating to the canal works. The third public works division, *i.e.*, the Mandya Division, was meant for the administration of other works connected with roads, buildings and general irrigation works After the completion of the Shimsha branch and other canal works in 1949,

the Mandya Division was reorganised and its jurisdiction was extended over roads, buildings and all other irrigation works in Nagamangala, Mandya and Maddur taluks with four sub-divisions at Mandya, Maddur, Keregode and Nagamangala, as also the Visvesvaraya canal.

The set-up of the Public Works Department was reorganised in 1959. As a result, the jurisdiction of the Mandya Division was extended so as to cover roads and buildings of all the taluks and channels in Krishnarajpet taluk and minor irrigation works in the Visvesvraya canal area. The sugarcane cess fund roads were attached to the Visvesvaraya Canal Division, Mandya.

Now, there are three Public Works Divisions in the district, *viz.*, the Mandya Division, the Visvesvaraya Canal Division and the Krishnarajasagar Division, each in charge of an Executive Engineer, who is responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Mysore Circle, Mysore. While the headquarters of the first two are located at Mandya, that of the other is located at Krishnarajasagar.

Executive Engineer

The Executive Engineer is responsible for execution of public works in his jurisdiction. The main functions of the Executive Engineer are the construction and maintenance of all Government buildings, roads, bridges, minor irrigation works, etc., within his jurisdiction. He also executes major works of local bodies with the approval of the Government. He is empowered to sanction all estimates of budgeted works upto Rs. 50,000 and entrust them to contractors for execution after calling for tenders. In his capacity as the technical advisor at the divisional level, he scrutinises the estimates of works taken up by other departments in the district. He has been invested with a wide range of powers under the Public Works Code with a view to enabling him to carry out efficiently and expeditiously the various civil works entrusted to his care. His powers and functions have, no doubt, been specified, but they do not preclude variations according to the developmental needs of the district. He is a touring officer who has to make a detailed inspection of roads, bridges, buildings, canals, irrigation works and the like. He is an *ex-officio* technical advisor to the municipalities and other local bodies also. His powers with reference to repairs and special repairs of various works have been enumerated, the limit in each case being specified. He has powers to accept tenders up to rupees one lakh, provided the excess of the tender amount over the sanctioned estimate is not more than eight per cent of the latter. This is, however, subject to the overall condition, that in all cases only the lower or the lowest of more than one tender should be accepted. There is a Personal Assistant to the Executive Engineer who assists him in regard to scrutiny of estimates, calling of tenders and such other duties as are entrusted to him. There are an

Office Manager and an Accounts Superintendent with the necessary ministerial and other staff.

Under the Mandya Division, there were, as on 1st July 1966, seven sub-divisions, one for each of the seven taluks, and there were seven Assistant Engineers in charge of these sub-divisions. There were several sections under each sub-division and 18 Junior Engineers and 37 Supervisors, who were in charge of these sections, were responsible for the execution and maintenance of public works in their jurisdictions. There was also one temporary sub-division at Mandya, called the Food Godown Sub-Division, in charge of an Assistant Engineer, who looks after the construction of food godowns at Mandya, Maddur and Srirangapatna. **Assistant Engineers**

The Assistant Engineers are empowered to execute all public works in their jurisdictions. They can make payments of alternative bills up to Rs. 1,000. This is subject to the condition that there should be a sanctioned estimate and that there should be no deviations from the sanctioned estimate and that grant should be available. They can accord technical sanction to estimates of works taken up by or through the agency of Taluk Development Boards and Panchayats upto a limit of Rs. 5,000. The various functions of the Assistant Engineers are : inspection of works, check-measuring of works executed and arranging payments and preparation and submission of project estimates. They are Taluk Irrigation Officers and members of the Block Development Advisory Committees in their respective jurisdictions.

The Junior Engineers and Supervisors also prepare project estimates and execute works. They record measurements of works executed and prepare bills for the works done. They are also responsible for the proper maintenance of roads, buildings, bridges, channels and avenue trees. They control water supply in respect of irrigation works.

There is a Public Health Sub-Division in the district which was sanctioned during 1965-66. This sub-division attends to public health works in the district and is attached to the Public Health Engineering Circle at Bangalore.

There is an Additional Deputy Commissioner in Mandya, who is the *ex-officio* District Registrar. He exercises general superintendence and control over all the Registration Officers in the district. He can also, in his discretion, receive and register documents, which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar. The deposit of Wills has to be made only at the District Registrar's office. The District Registrar is empowered to hold enquiries and pass orders on appeals preferred by the public against the orders of the Registering Officers. **Registration Department**

A separate whole-time Headquarters Assistant was appointed to assist the District Registrar with effect from 3rd November, 1965. The Headquarters Assistant is also appointed as Inspector of Registration and in this capacity, he is expected to inspect all the Sub-Registrars' offices in the district. There are Sub-Registrars in all taluk headquarters and also at Bellur in Nagamangala taluk. These officers are responsible for the registration of documents and are also *ex-officio* Marriage Registration Officers under the Special Marriages Act of 1954.

Religious and Charitable Endowments Department

The Deputy Commissioner of Mandya district is the Muzrai Officer of the district and he has control over all the Muzrai institutions in the district. He is responsible to the Commissioner of Religious and Charitable Endowments in Mysore, Bangalore, in respect of Muzrai matters. He administers the affairs relating to the Muzrai institutions in his jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1927, and the rules thereunder. The Muzrai staff of the district office as on 30th June 1966 consisted of one first division clerk and one second division clerk.

The two Assistant Commissioners and seven Tahsildars in the district, who are subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner, are also exercising the powers and performing the duties of the Muzrai Officers in their respective jurisdictions. The Tahsildar, as the Taluk Muzrai Officer, controls and inspects all Muzrai institutions. He has powers to enquire into the claims of the temple servants and to exercise disciplinary control over them.

Sericulture Department

The sericultural areas of Mandya district cover the taluks of Malavalli, Maddur and Nagamangala. The sericultural areas of the first two taluks come under the administrative jurisdiction of the Assistant Director of Sericulture, Channapatna, while that of Nagamangala comes under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Director of Sericulture, Kunigal, in Tumkur district. The sericultural activities in Malavalli taluk are in charge of the Sericultural Inspector, Government Grainage, Malavalli, while the sericultural activities in Maddur taluk are in charge of the Senior Sericultural Inspector, Government Graft Nursery, Maddur. The Senior Serciultural Inspector, Government Silk Farm, Nagamangala, is in charge of the sericultural operations in that taluk.

The Sericultural Inspector, Malavalli, was being assisted in his work by two Sericultural Demonstrators and two Sericultural Operatives as on 31st December, 1965. The staff associated with the Senior Sericultural Inspector, Maddur, consisted of two Sericultural Demonstrators, while two Sericultural Demonstrators and three Sericultural Operatives were assisting the Senior Sericultural Inspector, Nagamangala, in his duties.

The duties of the executive officials of the department, *inter-alia,* comprise collection of statistical information, inspection of crops and propaganda work and offering of technical advice and guidance to the sericulturists. The activities of the Sericultural Department include also preparation and distribution of disease-free layings to the sericulturists, supervision over the work of farms, grainages and other sericultural institutions, inspection of silkworm rearing and mulberry gardens and supply of foreign race layings.

Social Welfare Department

The district has a Social Welfare Officer who is responsible for the implementation of several schemes sanctioned for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in the district. While he works under the direct supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, Mandya, he is under the administrative control of the Director of Social Welfare in Mysore, Bangalore. At the taluk level, as on 1st July 1966, there were seven Social Welfare Inspectors, one for each taluk, in the district. These Inspectors are under the control of the Block Development Officers. There were fourteen women welfare centres in the district. One Organiser and one Conductress were attached to each of these centres. There are two tailoring centres in Mandya district, one at Mandya and another at Malavalli. The staff associated with each of these centres consisted of one Craft Instructress and one watchman.

Statistical Department

There is a District Statistical Officer at Mandya, who is in charge of the administration of the Statistical Department in the district. He is responsible to the Director of Statistics in Mysore, Bangalore. The District Statistical Officer is assisted in his duties by one Senior Statistical Assistant, two Junior Statistical Assistants, one Computor, one Enumerator, one Statistical Shanbhogue and ministerial staff. The District Statistical Officer has to collect statistical data from various Government departments and other sources in the district and correlate and analyse them. He has to furnish those facts and figures to the head office at Bangalore for processing and publishing them. He has also to impart training to the officials concerned of various departments, particularly of revenue and community development, in the technique of collection of data.

There is another officer of the rank of the District Statistical Officer in the district. He is designated as Statistical Officer, Intensive Agricultural District Programme. He looks after the compilation of statistics relating to the Intensive Agricultural District Programme and assesses the trends in agricultural production in the district. This officer works directly under the Deputy Commissioner, Mandya.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Early History THE history of Local Self-Government in the district may be traced back to the year 1898, when the first Municipal Committee was established in the town of Mandya. The Municipal Committee, thus established, began to tackle, for the first time, the civic problems of the town. Later, such committees were also set up at other taluk headquarter-towns and some of the bigger villages. These committees included influential men with experience, who began earnestly to devote their attention to the various problems concerning local self-government. Several branches of the official hierarchy were represented on the committees, but the number of members so nominated did not exceed one-third of the total number of members. The State Government introduced, as and when necessary, suitable regulations for conducting the day-to-day affairs of these civic bodies. In the rural areas, where some practical difficulties existed in the way of forming regular municipal boards, the regulations were applied and enforced by the revenue officers.

The next stage in the development of local self-governing institutions was the allocation of funds, which posed a difficult problem. The income from *mohatarfa* taxes (*i.e.*, taxes levied on houses, shops, oil mills, looms, etc.) in Mandya town was assigned to the municipal committee. In order to further increase the resources of these committees, the levy of a tax on houses of individuals, who had been exempted from *mohatarfa* tax, was authorised.

Local Boards Regulation, 1902 Originally, the administration of local funds was entrusted to a District Fund Circle. The Circle was administered by a Board presided over by the highest revenue officer of the area and consisting of seven non-official members and of *ex-officio* members including the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Executive Engineer, Civil Surgeon and all the Amildars of the taluks. As a measure of improvement, the Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 was ushered in, superseding all previous orders. Under this

regulation, Taluk Boards were established in all the taluks. In the same year, another local self-governing institution called the District Board was also constituted consisting of elected representatives from the taluks. Under the provisions of this regulation, union panchayats were also constituted in place of certain minor municipalities. The strength of these panchayats was, in each case, fixed by the Government which also nominated its members and the chairman on the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioner. In the early years, 76 per cent of the local cess on *abkari,* forest and other items, except land revenue, constituted the finances of the local funds. This was reduced to 67 per cent in 1908. The District Board ran schools and dispensaries and looked after the roads in the interior parts. The sanitation and public health needs of the district except in areas, where municipalities existed, were also attended to by the District Board.

Increase in elected seats

When the municipal committees were firmly established, the Government, as a matter of policy, set about reforming the pattern and structure of municipal committees. In February 1914, a committee was appointed to consider improvements necessary in the constitution and functions of local bodies. In May 1914, a second committee was set up to investigate the scope of operation and organisation of local funds and propose measures for their revision and for placing local finances on a satisfactory footing. The reports of these two committees were published in 1915 and in the wake of these important reports, a Local Boards Conference was held in June 1915 to discuss the whole question of reforms in local self-government. As a result of the deliberations of the conference, the Government passed orders effecting certain changes in the municipal administration. All the non-regulation municipalities were converted into classified local self-governing bodies called City, Town and Minor Municipalities according to their population and importance. The introduction of an elected majority in major municipalities and an increased elected element in other municipalities formed a particular feature of these reforms. Gradually, the control on primary education was transferred to local bodies. The number of elected seats on the town municipal councils was increased from one third to one half of the total strength of the councils. The strength of the *ex-officio* councillors on the town municipal councils was reduced as the years went by.

Later legislations

With a view to improving the working of the local bodies, a new regulation called the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayats Regulation VI of 1918 was passed. Under the provisions of this law, the number of members of the District and Taluk Boards was increased in order to provide for an elected majority in them and independent powers were given to the Taluk Boards subject to a general control by the District Board. The Taluk

Boards were also allotted separate funds. This regulation also provided for establishment of village panchayats and authorised them to undertake ordinary maintenance of roads, sanitation, water supply, drainage and other improvement works. The panchayats were also empowered to levy a cess for any of these purposes.

Education cess

By another regulation called the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayats Amending Regulation of 1921, the economic development of the areas with particular attention to education, agriculture and industries was included in the administrative purview of the District Board. The regulation also empowered the Board to levy an education cess not exceeding one anna in the rupee on all items of revenue.

Prior to the constitution of village panchayats in big villages or groups of villages, village improvement committees were in existence for some time. It was intended to place on a statutory basis all these committees, which had attained some efficiency, and to notify them as panchayats. The majority of the members of these panchayats were to be elected including their chairmen. The panchayats were also to be given financial autonomy subject to the general supervision of the Taluk Boards. The panchayats, besides having their own funds, accruing from house-tax and taxes on vacant village sites and other items, were also to have a definite portion of the local cesses from *mohatarfa* apart from any Government contributions they might receive. Each panchayat was to consist of not less than five and not more than twelve members. The obligatory functions of the panchayats were to comprise improvement of village sanitation, communications and the general welfare of the rural population.

Abolition of Taluk Boards

In 1923, a conference of local bodies in the State was held for suggesting measures to the Government for improving the working of the local self-governing institutions. The Government accepted the recommendations of the conference for abolishing the Taluk Boards and Village Improvement Committees and for placing the village panchayats on a statutory footing. It had been found that the Taluk Boards did not possess adequate resources to undertake any substantial development works and their working had not been satisfactory. They were, therefore, abolished in 1927. The District Boards Act was amended and the constitution of village panchayats was regulated by a separate enactment passed in the same year. It was laid down that the panchayats should have 5 to 12 members, at least half of whom were to be elected. The chairman of the panchayat was to be nominated by the Government in the initial stages and the right of election of the chairman was conceded to such of the panchayats as were found to be working satisfactorily. In order to

enable the panchayats to function efficiently, they were empowered to levy certain taxes as already stated. They were to function under the guidance of the Amildar.

With a view to investing the local bodies with the management and control of elementary education, the Elementary Education Act, 1930, was passed and primary education became the responsibility of the local authorities with effect from 1st July 1931. By an amendment effected in 1932-33 to the legislation relating to municipalities, wider suffrage was introduced for minor municipalities also and the elected element in the municipal councils was increased. These measures helped to improve the working of these institutions to a certain extent.

After 1947

Municipalities

After India attained independence, the position of the local self-governing institutions was put on a firm basis and in the pursuit of this policy, several far-reaching changes were introduced. The most striking among them was the introduction of adult suffrage in all municipal areas and the total elimination of the nominated element in the constitution of the councils. According to the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, the earlier division known as major and minor municipalities was also done away with. The privilege of electing their presidents and vice-presidents was extended to all town municipalities without distinction.

There are now ten municipalities in the Mandya district, *viz.*, Mandya, Maddur, Malavalli, Srirangapatna, Krishnarajpet, Nagamangala, Bellur, Belakavadi, Pandavapura and Melkote. All these municipalities have been constituted in accordance with the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, and consist of representatives of different delimited divisions of the municipal areas. These civic representatives are called members and they are empowered to elect from amongst them the president and the vice-president. Elections are held every four years on the basis of adult franchise. The main duties, as per the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, of the president are to preside over the meetings of the municipality and to watch over its financial and executive administration. He also exercises supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and officials of the municipality. The vice-president performs all the functions of the president in his absence. The Municipal Act has laid down the division of the municipal functions into various categories, which include consideration of all matters relating to sanitation, health, safety, public convenience and well-being of the population. The other functions include construction of parks, gardens, libraries and rest-houses. This Act was amended from time to time

giving more powers to the councils in order to provide increasing amenities to the rate--payers.

Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964

With a view to bringing about uniformity throughout the new Mysore State in respect of municipal administration, a new Act called the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964 (Mysore Act XXII of 1964) was adopted by the State Legislature and it came into force with effect from 1st April 1965. This new measure introduces several changes in various aspects of municipal administration. While under Section 9 of the 1951 Act, 15 councillors were to be elected, if the population of the town did not exceed 10,000 and 20 councillors if the population exceeded 10,000, according to Section 11 of the new Act, the number of councillors to be elected is 15, if the population of the town does not exceed 20,000. The new Act also provides for an increase of four members for every 10,000 of population in excess of 20,000. The term of office of the president and the vice-president was two years from the date of election according to Section 23(ii) of the 1951 Act. But Section 42(ii) of the 1964 Act provides that the term of office of the president and the vice-president may be four years. However, if the Municipal Councils concerned so decide, the office of the president and the vice-president may be held every yar. Under Section 220 of the 1951 Act, the Executive Officer of the Municipality could, with the permission of the president or by virtue of a resolution passed in this behalf at any meeting of the Municipal Council or of any committee, make an explanation in regard to any subject under discussion at such meeting without, of course, the right to vote. But under Section 340 of the new Act, the Chief Officer has the right to attend the meeting of the Municipal Council or of any committee of the council and take part in the discussions, but without the right to move any resolution or to cast a vote. Elections to the municipalities, however, have not yet been held and the Municipal Councils reconstituted under the provisions of the new Act.

Mandya Municipal Council

The population of Mandya town as per the Census of 1961 was 33,347 including the Mandya Sugar Town and there were 6,221 houses. The area of the town was two square miles. The present Municipal Council of Mandya was reconstituted under the 1951 Act on 1st July 1964, consisting of 20 elected members from four territorial divisions, two seats being reserved for Scheduled Castes from the third and fourth divisions. The president and vice-president of the Municipality are elected by the councillors from among themselves. The Municipality is functioning as per the provisions of the Mysore Municipalities Act of 1964.

Extensions

As on 1st April 1966, there were six extensions in the town, *viz.*, (1) the Bannur extension, (2) the Hosahalli extension,

(3) the Eastern extension, (4) the new Adi-Karnataka colony extension, (5) the Christian colony extension and (6) the Poor Hindu Block extension. The Municipal Council has proposals for extending the boundary limits of Mandya town. The Mandya Taluk Board has also agreed to the extension of boundary limits and for the inclusion of several villages. After the boundary question is finalised, it is expected that the income of this Municipality will rise to about Rs. 20 lakhs per annum from the present income of about Rs. 10 lakhs.

Water supply

Protected drinking water is being supplied to the town from the eighth distributary of the Visvesvaraya canal drawn from the Krishnarajasagar reservoir. For this purpose, the Municipality is incurring an expenditure of about Rs. 62,000 annually The daily consumption of water is about six lakh gallons. There are four overhead tanks in the town for the storage of water. As the present storage capacity of the existing two reservoirs and other overhead tanks is not adequate to meet the increasing needs of the people, it is proposed to enhance the capacity of the reservoirs and also to construct an additional overhead tank of one lakh gallons capacity. As the supply of water from the Krishnarajasagar reservoir was stopped during 1966 due to failure of rains, the Municipality sank five bore-wells and the water from this source was supplied to the people.

Sanitation

The State Government sanctioned an underground drainage scheme for the town in October 1948 at an estimated cost of Rs. 80,92,350 to be completed in three stages. The first stage of work had been completed in the old town and the remaining two stages were expected to be executed after the necessary funds were made available by the Government.

The town has been generally free from communicable diseases like cholera, plague and small-pox. There is a Senior Health Inspector who supervises the sanitation work and maintains the births and deaths register; he is assisted by a Junior Health Inspector who attends to vaccination work also. There is also a mid-wife attached to the municipality and she attends to labour cases. There were 45 scavengers and 58 sweepers in the Municipality as on 1st April 1966. For removal of the rubbish, the Municipality is maintaining two lorries, one pick-up van and two carts, and 95 dust bins have been provided. Sufficient drainage has been provided to lead the sullage water and also the storm water. In all, there are 12 public latrines and 5 urinals in various parts of the town for the use of the public. The Municipality is not maintaining any medical or maternity and child welfare centres in the town.

Other public amenities

The Municipality is maintaining four parks in the town for recreation of the public. One *maistry* and fourteen *dalayats*

attend to the work connected with the maintenance of these parks. Music and other public entertainments are arranged on sundays at the park in front of the Municipal office.

Roads

The Municipality is maintaining 18 miles and two furlongs of roads in the town, out of which four furlongs are cement-concreted, six furlongs black-topped, eleven miles metalled, four miles surface-treated and two miles unsurfaced roads. As on 1st April 1966, there were 250 ordinary street lights, 50 mercury vapour lights and 21 tube lights in the town. There were 320 public taps.

The Municipal Council is not maintaining any rest-house or guest house in the town. But there is a *Pravasi Mandir* maintained by the State Public Works Department. There is also an old Travellers' Bungalow which is being managed by the Raiyats' Agricultural Produce Marketing Society, Mandya.

Slum Clearance

The Town Municipal Council is giving its earnest attention to slum clearance work in the areas near Sihineerukola, the Kalamma temple and the Tiruvannamalai sheds. There are about 400 hutments at these places. The inhabitants of these crowded areas are being provided with alternate building sites, etc. This scheme is expected to cost about Rs. one lakh. The Municipality has also provided six twin dwelling houses for the occupation of sweepers. It was proposed to construct 10 more houses during 1966-67.

At present, the offices of the Municipality are located in the Town Hall. It has been decided to construct a new office building at a cost of about Rs. one lakh and the State Government has been approached for financial assistance.

The Municipal Council has a proposal to construct a *Kalamandir* by the side of the Town Hall at a cost of about Rs. three lakhs, for which the Director of Town Planning has provided plans and estimates. With a view to encouraging educational and cultural activities in the town, the Municipality has been extending monetary help to various institutions and its contributions in this respect in 1966-67 amounted to about Rs. 15,500.

Financial position

The main sources of income and items of expenditure of the Mandya Town Municipality for the years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 are given on the next page. From the same, it is clear that the financial position of the Municipality had considerably improved during the year 1965-66 :

I. Income

		1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Octroi ..	1,19,900	1,61,887	3,61,428
2.	*Mohatarfa* (taxes on buildings and lands).	72,861	79,338	1,16,045
3.	Toll ..	29,449	29,130	40,535
4.	Water-tax on house connections and other.	19,076	20,399	18,028
5.	Special sanitary tax ..	7,726	5,605	3,215
6.	Bus-stand fee ..	6,740	8,559	8,528
7.	Shandy ground rent ..	14,156	14,522	17,117
8.	Market stall rent ..	11,820	13,639	13,032
9.	Building rent ..	7,076	9,684	10,470
10.	Ground rent ..	3,380	4,939	3,701
11.	Miscellaneous ..	1,87,362	1,77,016	3,90,395
	Total ..	4,79,546	5,24,718	9,82,494

II. Expenditure

		1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Establishment charges—			
	(i) Office ..	25,914	33,652	47,150
	(ii) Octroi	17,594	22,200	49,000
	(iii) Toll .	11,003	14,900	18,180
	(iv) *Mohatarfa* ..	4,516	4,468	7,648
	(v) Conservancy ..	78,140	84,566	89,050
	(vi) Water supply ..	7,616	6,727	11,500
	(vii) Parks establishment ..	13,470	13,427	15,684
	(viii) Pending contribution ..	8,717	7,234	14,518
2.	Light charges ..	16,700	21,055	37,326
3.	Maintenance of water supply	31,000	29,120	52,400
4.	Conservancy ..	17,000	17,500	51,050
5.	Public works ..	67,770	92,183	1,89,034
6.	Miscellaneous ..	2,11,001	1,25,346	3,85,394
	Total ..	5,10,441	4,72,378	9,67,934

Krishnarajpet Municipal Council

In 1961, Krishnarajpet town had 1,518 houses with a population of 8,331 and an area of six square miles. The town has been divided into four divisions, two in the Krishnarajpet area proper and the other two in the Hosaholalu area. The Municipal Council consists of 15 members, eight representing Krishnarajpet area proper and the rest representing Hosaholalu area. Two seats on the Council are reserved for members belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

The Municipality has taken steps for acquisition of lands for extension of the town. In 1966, one acre and 23 guntas of land had been acquired and formed into sites and sold in public auction for Rs. 38,684.

Water supply.—There were 30 wells which constituted the source of water supply to the people of the town. A scheme for supply of protected water estimated to cost about Rs. 4,88,000 was under execution in 1966. The entire amount has been sanctioned as loan by the State Government. The amount had been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department and the work was being executed by the Public Health Engineering Sub-Division, Mandya. It was expected to be completed in about two years.

Health and sanitation.—There is a health unit in the town. It has been proposed to the Government for upgrading the same into a general hospital. There is also a veterinary dispensary for the maintenance of which the Municipality contributes its share. The town has been free from epidemics. There is a Health Inspector who supervises sanitation work and maintains the births and deaths register and also attends to the work of vaccination. The Municipality has employed also one Junior Health Inspector and 14 sweepers.

Sylk pattern drains and box-shaped and 'V' shaped surface drains have been provided in the town. The Municipal Council is running a higher secondary school in the town. It is also conducting two *Sishuvihars*, one at Krishnarajpet and the other at Hosaholalu since 1964. The Municipality was also taking steps to form a park in the town for recreation of the public.

Lighting.—Electricity was first supplied to the town in 1940 There were 152 electric street lights including eight ornamental lights in the town as on 1st July 1966. The number of private connections was about five hundred.

Recently, there has been considerable improvement in the financial position of the Municipal Council. The incidence of taxation per head of population worked out to Rs. 8.8 per year in 1966. During the year 1963-64, the total receipts of the

Municipality amounted to Rs. 85,673 and the total expenditure was Rs. 91,270; during the next year the total receipts amounted to Rs. 96,591 while the expenditure was Rs. 82,881. During the year 1965-66, the receipts had increased to Rs. 2,00,311 while the payments stood at Rs. 2,17,132.

Nagamangala Municipal Council

The population of Nagamangala town, in 1961, was 6,524 with 1,093 houses and an area of 1.50 square miles. By 1966, the area of the town had been increased to 2.5 square miles and the number of houses had risen to about 1,200. The town has been divided into five divisions. There are 15 members on the Municipal Council. There was no special representation for women on the Council. However, there is a seat reserved for a member belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The last election to the Council was held in July 1964 as per the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

A new lay-out near the travellers' bungalow, about one mile from the old town, has been formed with all civic amenities like electric lights, roads and water supply. In this lay-out, quarters have been constructed to house Government officials. There was also a proposal to acquire some more area in the same locality in order to develop the town.

Water supply.—Four bore-wells constituted the source of supply of water to the people of the town. About 80,000 gallons of water were being supplied daily. There were 40 public taps in the town, while the number of private house-connections was about 400. There was a proposal to provide one more bore-well to augment the present supply.

Health and sanitation.—There is a combined dispensary. with a maternity ward attached, in the town. There is a proposal to upgrade this dispensary into a general hospital. The place has been free from epidemic diseases. There is a Junior Health Inspector, who maintains the deaths and births register and attends to vaccination work also. Fourteen sweepers and one conservancy daffedar have been employed by the Municipal Council.

There is no underground drainage system in the place. Sylk pattern, 'V' shaped and earthen drains have been provided. There was a proposal to take up underground drainage with financial assistance from the Government.

The Municipality is not running any educational institutions in the town, but it has provided accommodation to a Government high school, a Hindi school and a *Sishuvihar*. The Municipality is also paying a contribution to the Adult Literacy Council for running a library and reading room. The Council has made

arrangements to provide milk to the school children from the milk powder donated by the Indian Red Cross authorities.

Roads.—The Municipality is maintaining four and a half miles of roads, of which four furlongs constituted tarred roads, two furlongs were gravelled roads and the rest were metalled roads. There were 132 electric street lights in the place during 1966. Electricity was first supplied to this town in November 1951.

The Municipality has constructed five rooms in the bus-stand for the benefit of the travelling public. Stalls for shops have also been constructed in the bus-stand and rented out for Rs. 8,400 per annum.

The income of the Municipality during 1965-66 was Rs. 97,973 and the expenditure Rs. 1,01,160.

Malavalli Municipal Council

The area of the Malavalli town, in 1961, was four square miles with a population of 13,561. In 1963, there were about 2,500 houses in the town. The Municipal Council consists of twenty elected members. Four seats are reserved for members belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

The Council has laid out two extensions in the town, *viz.*, the Bannur extension in the west and the Gangamatha extension in the east.

Water supply.—The source of water supply to the town is Marehalli tank. Daily, on an average, about two lakh gallons of protected water are being supplied to the people. There were 71 public taps in the town and the number of private connections was 125 in February 1966. Only surface drains have been provided in the several localities of the town.

Health and sanitation.—There is a combined dispensary in the town. The Municipal Council contributes a fixed sum annually towards its maintenance. The town has been free from epidemic diseases. There is a Senior Health Inspector, who looks after sanitation work and maintains the births and deaths register. He also attends to vaccination work in the town. There were 22 sweepers in the Municipality in February 1966.

Education.—The Municipal Council is maintaining a high school for boys. There is a public park in front of the Municipal office, maintained by the Municipality.

The total mileage of roads maintained by the Municipality was eight, of which three had macadam surface and the rest had been gravelled. There were 252 electric street lights in the town.

in 1966. Electricity was first supplied to the town in the year 1931.

Financial position.—The incidence of taxation in 1966 worked out to about Rs. 5.15 per head per year. During the year 1959-60, the total receipts of the Municipality were Rs. 1,81,338 and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,11,598. In the year 1965-66, the income of the Municipal Council had increased to Rs. 2,20,208 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,88,640.

Bellur Municipal Council

Bellur town had a population of 3,602, with 658 houses and an area of 0.80 square mile, in 1961. Formerly a Village Panchayat, it was made a Municipality in 1949. There are fifteen members on the Municipal Council with three divisions, each division returning five councillors. Two seats have been reserved on the Council for members belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The last election to the Council was held in September 1961 as per the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

Health and sanitation.—There is no protected water supply in the town and wells constitute the main source of water supply. As regards drainage, Sylk pattern drains, 'V' shaped and 'U' shaped drains have been provided.

The Municipal Council is not maintaining any medical institution, but is contributing a fixed sum as its share towards maintenance of a combined local fund dispensary run by the Government. The place has been free from communicable diseases. There is a Junior Health Inspector, who looks after sanitation work and maintains the births and deaths register He also attends to vaccination work. There are a conservancy daffedar and seven sweepers in the Municipality.

The Municipality is contributing a sum of Rs. 6,000 per year towards the maintenance of a high school. It is also running a nursery school in the town.

Other amenities.—The Municipality is maintaining one mile of metalled roads and four furlongs of tarred roads within the municipal limits. Electricity was first supplied to this place in January 1957. In February 1966, there were sixty electric street lights in the town, of which two were ornamental lights. The number of private connections was fifty.

Financial position.—The incidence of taxation in 1965-66 worked out to about Rs. 4.7 per head of population per year. During the year 1965-66, the total receipts of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 58,982 and the total expenditure to Rs. 50,503.

Belakavadi Municipal Council

Belakavadi town had a population of 4,875 in 1961, its area being one square mile. There were 911 houses in the town in 1966. Formerly a Minor Municipality, it was reconstituted into a Town Municipality under the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, on 21st December 1964. The town has been divided into three divisions with 15 members on the Council. Two seats are reserved for members belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

The Municipality has formed some new sites in the municipal limits. It was taking further steps in 1966 to acquire three acres and 18 guntas of land for forming more sites in the town area. There is no protected water supply in the place. Wells and the river Cauvery constitute the sources of water supply to the town.

Health and sanitation.—Earthen drains had been provided in the place formerly. The Municipal Council has now provided Sylk-pattern cement concrete drains in many localities of the town. The Municipality is not running any medical institutions in the town. There is a government hospital in the place which serves the medical needs of the people. The town has been free from communicable diseases. The Bill Collector of the Municipality maintains the births and deaths register.

The Council is not maintaining any educational institutions in the town. But it is paying an annual contribution of Rs. 2,000 to a private high school.

Other amenities.—There were seventy electric street lights in the town in February 1966. The total mileage of roads maintained by the Municipal Council was about four, of which two miles were metalled and the rest gravelled. The main Mysore-Shivasamudram road which is passing through the town is asphalted. During 1965-66, the income of the Municipality was Rs. 28,636 and the expenditure Rs. 24,925.

Melkote Municipal Council

Melkote town has been divided into four divisions, with 15 members on the Municipal Council. One seat is set apart for a member belonging to the Scheduled Castes. In 1961, the town had a population of 2,781 with an area of 1.50 square miles. There were 950 houses in 1965 66. The Council has not formed any extensions in the place.

The source of water supply to the town is the Dalavoy tank, situated about half a mile from the place. About 4,000 gallons of protected water are being supplied daily. In April 1966, there were 40 public taps and the number of private connections was 74.

The Municipality has a proposal to provide underground drainage in the town shortly. The Municipal Council is not running any medical institution, but is contributing a fixed sum annually to the combined local-fund dispensary maintained by the Government. The place has been free from epidemics. The Health Inspector of Pandavapura attends to the work of vaccination at Melkote also. There were nine scavengers in the Municipality in 1966.

The town was first electrified in the year 1931. In 1966, there were 90 electric street lights in the town. The Council is not maintaining any educational institutions nor is it contributing any grants to any institution.

Financial position.—The incidence of taxation worked out to about Rs. 3.50 per head of population per year in 1966. During 1963-64, the total receipts of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 30,987, the total expenditure being Rs. 27,733; during the next year, the receipts had decreased to Rs. 26,809 and the expenditure was Rs. 28,026, while during the year 1965-66, the income amounted to Rs. 26,389 and the expenditure to Rs. 29,582.

Maddur Municipal Council

Maddur town, which was formerly a Minor Municipality, was reconstituted into a Town Municipality in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act of 1951. The population of the town in 1961 was 8,120, the area being 2.20 square miles. There were about 1,160 houses in the town as on 31st March 1966. The town has been divided into four divisions and the Council consists of fifteen members. One seat is reserved for a member belonging to the Scheduled Castes. There are three extensions in the town, namely the Shivapura extension in the north, Rajakumari Leelavathi Ammanniyavaru extension in the west and the extension for Harijans in the south.

Water supply.—The Shimsha river, running at a distance of about a furlong from the town, constitutes the source of water-supply to the people. There were 65 public taps and 359 private connections in March 1966. The Council has initiated steps to improve the water supply at an estimated cost of Rs. 73,000.

Health and sanitation.—There is no underground drainage system in the town. 'U' shaped, 'L' shaped, Sylk-pattern and box-type surface drains have been provided. The Municipality has credited a sum of Rs. 1,250 to the Public Works Department for a general survey of the town and for preparation of necessary plans and estimates in connection with the construction of underground drains in the town. The Municipality is not maintaining any medical institutions, but it contributes about Rs. 4,500 a year towards the maintenance expenditure of a combined dispensary and a veterinary dispensary in the town.

The town has been free from communicable diseases. The sanitation and vaccination work is looked after by a Health Inspector who maintains also a register of births and deaths. The Municipality employs 22 sweepers and there are no scavengers.

Education and recreation.—The Municipality is running a high school at an annual expenditure of about Rs. 18,000. It is also contributing a liberal grant annually for running the XI standard class in the high school, the Government meeting 85 per cent of the cost. The Council is also maintaining a park in the centre of the town. There is a proposal to form two more parks in the Rajakumari Leelavathi Ammanniyavaru extension of the town. The Municipal Council has provided a radio and a reading room in the office premises for recreation of the public.

Electricity was first supplied to this place in December 1932. As on 31st March 1966, there were 116 electric street lights in the town, while the private connections numbered 708. The Council had taken steps to provide 48 more street lights in 1966. The total length of roads maintained by the Municipal Council, in 1966, was 5¾ miles, of which one and a quarter miles were cement roads, four furlongs tarred roads and four miles metalled roads.

Financial position.— The incidence of taxation per head of population worked out to about Rs. 9.4 per annum, in 1966. In the year 1963-64, the receipts of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 1,20,824 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,27,404, while, during 1964-65, the income of the Municipality had increased to Rs. 1,44,368 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,35,518. In the year 1965-66, the total receipts had further increased to Rs. 1,58,222 and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,55,657.

Srirangapatna Municipal Council

The population of Srirangapatna town, in 1961, was 11,423, its area being 2.80 square miles. In 1966, there were 2,752 houses in the town. The Municipal Council consists of 20 members; one of the seats has been set apart for a member belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The town has been divided into five divisions.

Water supply.—The source of water supply to the town is the river Cauvery. About 2,53,000 gallons of protected water are being supplied daily to the people. There were 65 public taps and about 600 private connections in the town in August 1966.

Health and sanitation.—The Council has a proposal to provide underground drains in the town with financial assistance from the Government. The Municipality is not maintaining any medical institutions in the town, but it is contributing a sum of about Rs. 4,700 annually towards the maintenance of a health

unit, which is catering to the medical needs of the people. The place has been free from epidemics. There is a Health Inspector to supervise sanitation work and to do vaccination in the town. A births and deaths register is also maintained by him. There are 30 sweepers in the Municipality.

Education and recreation.—The Municipal Council is running a grant-in-aid high school, the Government meeting 85 per cent of the cost. It is also running two *Sisuvihars* which had, on their rolls, about two hundred children in 1965-66. The Council has formed a public park near the Sri Ranganathaswami temple, with the help of a donation from the Maharaja of Mysore.

Electricity was first supplied to this town in September 1929. There were 270 electric street lights in the town area in August 1966 and of these, eight were ornamental lights. The number of private connections was about 2,000.

Financial position.—The incidence of taxation worked out to about Rs. 9 per head per year in 1966. During the year 1964-65, the receipts of the Municipality were Rs. 2,97,061, the expenditure being Rs. 1,84,863; in 1965-66, the receipts had decreased to Rs. 1,84,786, while the expenditure stood at Rs. 1,86,025.

Pandavapura Municipal Council

Pandavapura, which was formerly a Minor Municipality, was reconstituted into a Town Municipality as per the provisions of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951. In 1961, it had a population of 7,508, with 1,282 houses and an area of 2.56 square miles. The town has been divided into five divisions, with 15 members on the Municipal Council. One seat has been reserved for a member belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

The Municipality has formed an extension called the Thyagaraja colony in the south of the town. It has proposed to form one more extension in the western part of the town. The Visvesvaraya canal drawn from the Cauvery river is the source of water supply to the town. There were 50 public taps and about 400 private connections in the town in July 1966.

Health and sanitation.—The Municipality is not maintaining any medical institutions in the place: but there is a Government of India-pattern health unit which caters for the medical needs of the people. There is also a local-fund dispensary in the place and the Council is contributing Rs. 3,000 per year towards the maintenance of this dispensary. The health staff attached to the Municipality consists of a Health Inspector, a conservancy daffedar and 20 sweepers. The place has been free from epidemics. There is no underground drainage system in the town at present, but the Municipality has a proposal to take up a scheme of providing underground drains shortly. The Municipality is

also making an annual contribution towards the maintenance of a veterinary dispensary.

Education and recreation.—The Municipal Council is not maintaining any primary or high school. But it is managing a *Sishuvihar* called the Murali Sishu Vihar since August 1966. The Municipality is also maintaining a public park for recreation of the people. Electricity was first supplied to Pandavapura in May 1931. In July 1966, there were 142 electric street lights in the town, of which seven were ornamental lights and the number of house connections was 690.

The total length of roads maintained by the Municipal Council, in 1966, was ten miles of which two miles were black-topped, two miles metalled and six miles gravelled.

Financial position.—The incidence of municipal taxation worked out to about Rs. 17.5 per head per year. During the year 1963-64, the total receipts of the Council were Rs. 1,31,782 and the total expenditure Rs. 1,27,646. In 1964-65, the income of the Municipality had decreased to Rs. 1,22,850 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,19,691 ; during the next year, the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,30,377 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,27,814.

Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959

One of the directive principles of State policy embodied in our Constitution envisages organisation of village panchayats in the country. In order to bring about democratic decentralisation and to instil in the people a sense of participation in developmental activities and to provide opportunities to the people to manage public affairs, a new system of Panchayat Raj has been ushered in, with the enactment of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. This progressive measure, which aims at development of local self-governing institutions on sound lines, was brought into force throughout the State on 1st November 1959.

Village Panchayats

Under the provisions of this new Act, the old District Board was abolished and a three-tier decentralised local administration, consisting of Village Panchayats, Taluk Boards and a District Development Council, has been organised in the district. The re-organised panchayats represent the social and political wings of rural life, while the service co-operatives represent the economic sphere of village democracy. Several provisions of the new Act are in consonance with the recommendations of the Balwantrai Mehta Committee and also of the report of the Working Group on Panchayats. The new Act has provided for the establishment of a panchayat in every revenue village or a group of villages having a population of not less than 1,500 but not more than 10,000.

The membership of the newly formed panchayats is to be not less than eleven and not more than nineteen, with reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, in proportion to their population. There are also to be two women in every panchayat. If a village has a population of more than 5,000 and the annual estimated income is more than Rs. 10,000, the State Government has powers under the Act to notify it as a Town Panchayat. There is also a provision in the new legislation for converting the existing Town Municipalities with a population of not more than ten thousand into Town Panchayats.

Powers and functions

All the plan schemes of the village in which a panchayat is established have to be executed by the panchayat administration. Construction, repairs and maintenance of village roads, drains, bunds and bridges, public wells, ponds, tanks, lighting, sanitation and conservancy, regulation of buildings, shows, shops and eating houses, maintenance of public buildings, grazing lands and forest lands under the control of the panchayats, cattle pounds, allotment of places for storing manure, laying-out of village extensions, are some of the obligatory duties entrusted to the panchayats. Besides these, there are also certain discretionary duties cast on the panchayats in respect of co-operation, promotion and development of economic conditions with special reference to agriculture, establishment and maintenance of dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres and promotion and encouragement of cottage industries.

In addition, some important functions such as distribution of irrigation water, management and maintenance of forests adjacent to the village, management of waste, pasture and vacant lands belonging to the Government, collection of land revenue and maintenance of records connected therewith, management and cultivation of common lands and lands which their owners are unable to cultivate, can also be entrusted to the panchayats. When such functions involve additional expenditure, necessary funds would be provided by the Government.

Resources of Panchayats

The panchayats are empowered to levy a property tax, a trade tax and a profession tax, which are compulsory, and in addition, a tax on fairs, festivals and entertainments, a tax on vehicles, a fee on bus stands, markets, cart-stands and a fee for the supply of water from works vesting in the panchayats. The larger panchayats may, in addition, levy octroi duty. A fair portion of the land revenue, *viz.*, 30 per cent of the actual collections in the jurisdiction of the panchayat is assigned to the panchayat. Further, five per cent of the State's land revenue is distributable to the panchayats as grants for specific purposes.

There is to be a chairman and a vice-chairman in every panchayat and they are elected by the members, who, in their

turn, are elected on the basis of adult franchise. Every panchayat is required to constitute at least three sub-committees for agriculture, health and village industries and other sub-committees may be set up according to needs. Generally, the Village Accountant is also the *ex-officio* Secretary to the panchayat and he is appointed by the Government, while other servants of the panchayat are appointed by the panchayat itself. The Secretary implements the decisions of the panchayat, collects taxes and exercises control over other panchayat servants.

Under the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959, 357 village panchayats, in all, have been constituted in the seven taluks of the Mandya district. The following statement indicates the number of panchayats in each taluk and figures of their income and expenditure during the year 1963-64 :

Taluk		*No. of Panchayats*	*Income*	*Expenditure*
			Rs.	Rs.
Mandya	..	53	83,689	30,939
Maddur	..	60	3,04,619	1,59,312
Malavalli	..	58	N.A.	N.A.
Pandavapura	..	37	N.A.	N.A.
Srirangapatna	..	25	1,84,387	60,917
Krishnarajpet	..	64	2,46,998	1,25,887
Nagamangala	..	60	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

Taluk Development Boards

In place of the old District Board, seven Taluk Development Boards have been established in the district. Taluks, having a total population of a lakh and above, are provided with a Board consisting of 19 members. In taluks where the total population is less than a lakh, the Board has 15 members. They are elected on the basis of adult franchise. Each taluk is divided into a number of constituencies for purposes of election to the Taluk Boards. Seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in proportion to their population. Each Board has also not more than two lady members. The members of the State Legislative Assembly representing a part or whole of the taluk, whose territorial constituencies lie within the taluk, and the members of the State Legislative Council ordinarily resident in the taluk, are entitled to take part in the proceedings and to vote at the meetings of the Taluk Boards.

Powers and functions

The functions of these bodies include, *inter alia*, construction and maintenance of public roads and primary school buildings,

management of minor irrigation works, establishment and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, veterinary institutions, markets, rest houses and such other public institutions, promotion of public health and sanitation, regulation of fairs and festivals and organisation of social education, training centres and agricultural and industrial exhibitions. In addition, the Boards are required to supervise the work of the panchayats and guide their activities. Supervision over the work of the Community Development Blocks is also vested in the Taluk Boards. The execution of some of the plan schemes of the several Government Departments may also be entrusted to the Taluk Boards. In such cases, the requisite funds and, if need be, the personnel also, may be made available to them.

Grants to the extent of 20 per cent of the land revenue collected within the taluk are assigned by the Government to the Taluk Boards with a view to helping them to carry on the duties entrusted to them. Besides, five per cent of the total land revenue of the State may be also given to the Boards for specific purposes. In addition, the entire local cess on land revenue and water rate collected in the area is also given to the Boards. The Taluk Board has also powers to levy a duty on transfer of immovable properties in the shape of an additional stamp duty and a tax on animals brought for sale in the markets. The Act also empowers the Boards to collect fees on certain licences and permits which they may issue. Generally, the Block Development Officer is the Chief Executive Officer and Secretary of the Board. Each Board has a president and a vice-president who are elected by the members from among them. The members are elected on the basis of adult franchise.

Elections

The first elections to the Taluk Development Boards in Mandya district were held during the months of July and August 1960. Under the provisions of the Act, each Taluk Board is required to constitute at least three committees, *viz.*, a standing committee, an audit committee and a public health committee. Some more committees may be also formed for other specific purposes. The number of committees constituted by the several Taluk Boards in the district is as follows: Mandya 6, Maddur 6, Malavalli 7, Pandavapura 6, Srirangapatna 4, Nagamangala 5 and Krishnarajpet 7. The other committees formed by the Taluk Boards in the district for specific purposes relate to subjects such as social welfare, industry, education. The standing committee spearheads the general working of the Board and deals with policy matters, administration, budget and works.

With the abolition of the erstwhile District Board, Mandya, its assets and liabilities were vested in the seven Taluk Development Boards constituted under the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. The following

figures show the values of assets and liabilities of the various Taluk Boards in the district :

Name of Taluk Board		*Assets*	*Liabilities*
		Rs.	Rs
Mandya	..	2,00,603	59,449
Maddur	..	3,21,535	65,017
Malavalli	..	2,26,627	66,875
Pandavapura	..	1,18,665	35,299
Srirangapatna	..	1,44,491	32,982
Krishnarajpet	..	1,99,739	62,542
Nagamangala	..	1,82,488	53,871

Progress of work

The Taluk Development Boards have paid particular attention to improvement of rural communications by providing better roads, causeways and culverts. Upto 1964-65, the Taluk Boards had spent about Rs. 2,47,800 on maintenance and repairs of these works. The other important programme of work they undertook was the construction and maintenance of primary school buildings involving a total out-lay of about Rs. 4,12,500. A sum of Rs. 1,17,600 was spent on minor irrigation works. Construction and repairs of drinking water wells accounted for an expenditure of about Rs. 23,900. The Taluk Boards were spending about Rs. 35,000 annually as maintenance charges or contributions in respect of 16 dispensaries. In addition, a sum of about Rs. 79,000 was spent by the Boards on the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes. They were also managing 20 shandies, which yielded an income of about Rs. 50,000 per annum.

The income and expenditure of each of the Taluk Development Boards in the district, for the year 1963-64, are shown in the following statement :

Name of Taluk Board		*Income*	*Expenditure*	*Closing Balance*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mandya	..	2,69,811	3,06,585	52,572
Maddur	..	1,91,508	1,81,569	34,357
Malavalli	..	2,84,292	1,37,863	1,45,528
Pandavapura	..	1,05,688	97,492	62,771
Nagamangala	..	2,41,789	1,65,274	76,515
Krishnarajpet	..	3,42,822	1,86,128	1,56,693
Srirangapatna	..	1,66,669	1,01,192	65,477

By 1966-67, the Taluk Development Boards had improved their financial positions to a certain extent. The following statement indicates the income, expenditure and closing balance of the Taluk Boards for the year 1966-67 :—

Name of Taluk Board		*Income*	*Expenditure*	*Closing Balance*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mandya	..	3,13,274	3,76,394	49,774
Maddur	..	3,19,735	3,94,178	1,04,829
Malavalli	..	2,04,334	3,32,549	96,557
Pandavapura	..	1,54,818	1,57,388	1,12,644
Nagamangala	..	3,29,734	2,68,380	2,56,817
Krishnarajpet	..	3,61,926	4,66,324	2,26,893
Srirangapatna	..	2,51,299	2,22,899	1,46,212

District Development Council

At the district level, a District Development Council was set up in May 1961. The members of this Council comprise the Deputy Commissioner, the members of the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assembly representing a part or whole of the district, the members of the Rajya Sabha and the State Legislative Council ordinarily resident in the district, the presidents of the Taluk Boards in the district and the district officers in charge of the development departments in the district. In addition, a member belonging to the Scheduled Castes, as also a lady member have been nominated by the Government The number of the official members on the Council was 17 and that of non-official members 19. This body is also empowered to scrutinise and approve the budgets of the Taluk Boards.

While the Deputy Commissioner of the district is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council, the District Development Assistant functions as its Secretary. The District Development Council has constituted three sub-committees under Section 189 (3) of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959, to deal with amenities, agricultural development and social education and rural arts and crafts. The Council reviews the progress of various schemes undertaken by the Taluk Development Boards, Village Panchayats and various Government departments and watches their implementation. It gives guidance to the Taluk Boards and co-ordinates their work and also scrutinises their budgets. In short, the Council is an advisory and co-ordinating agency for all the developmental works pertaining to the district. It is not a corporate body and as such, it has no funds or property. Its expenses are met by the Government.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Early period

IN the ancient days, the system of education prevalent in the State, as in other parts of India, was Vedic and the teaching seems to have been mainly oral, the pupil committing to memory long passages from various works. Education was more or less vocational, the Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas learning their respective duties. It was also the practice in those days for the students to travel far in order to attach themselves to renowned teachers in *gurukulas*. The education of the Brahmins was more academic than that of the other classes. The curriculum included not only the Vedas, but also literature, grammar, etymology, mathematics, logic, ethics and astronomy, besides sometimes the practical arts like singing and dancing.

The education of the Kshatriyas included, *inter alia*, use of arms and military training. The Vaishya boy learnt his trade from his father, besides the general education he received in a *gurukula*. As a rule, the student had to remain with the teacher till he finished his course, the duration of which was about 12 years. Discipline during this period was exacting and the pupils had to work hard not only for themselves but also for their teacher. The crafts were mostly hereditary and the skill in them was handed down from father to son; the teacher and the taught being the father and the son, the teaching was free from the formalities of the classroom. In the majority of such occupations, no knowledge of reading and writing was required for the direct purpose of the craft and, therefore, these were not learnt. But in some of these occupations, certain works containing the traditional rules relating to the particular crafts were learnt [illegible]

In Mandya district, there were several centres of [illegible] evidenced by the existence of ancient temples and [illegible] Muslim education had received great encouragement [illegible] days of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan, particularly [illegible] *Maktab* was a primary school attached to the [illegible]

the learning of the Koran formed the main item of education, while the *Madarasa* was a school of higher learning.

Modern education

Education was entirely a private activity in the State until as late as 1833. Teaching in those days was mostly done by priests and *gurus*. It was in the year 1833 that the then ruler of Mysore established a free English school at Mysore, the first of its kind in the State. A systematic State activity in the field of education, however, began in Mysore, as elsewhere in India, with Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854. The structure of modern education was mainly based on the plan formulated by the Directors of the East India Company in that Despatch. Mysore, at that time, was under the direct rule of the British Government. Mr. Devereux, the then Judicial Commissioner of the State, drew up a scheme of education which was accepted by the Government with slight modifications. The next important year in the history of education was 1868, when the Government sanctioned what was known as the Hobli School system of education proposed by Mr. Rice, under which a school was established in every hobli of the taluk. A superior vernacular school was also established in the headquarters of each taluk. Eleven district schools teaching upto the Matriculation standard were also set up.

After the restoration of the State to the Mysore royal family, education received a new impetus and since then there has been a steady progress in the field of education in all directions. The period from 1911 to 1916 saw another landmark in the history of education, inasmuch as new ideals were adopted; an element of compulsion, in some selected centres in the State, was introduced into the system of primary education and secondly, a secondary school leaving certificate scheme, a reform which had been long considered necessary and had already been adopted in other parts of India, was adopted in Mysore State. This was also the period which saw the establishment of the University of Mysore, which was the first University to be founded in Princely States in India. The educational service was also completely reorganised and the scales of pay of teachers were revised.

Growth of literacy

It is worthwhile studying the general trends of literacy in earlier years before coming to the actual percentage of literacy in the district. The main purpose of primary education in [illegible] days was not so much to secure a permanent literacy, but to [illegible] the individual with the means to improve [illegible]. The [illegible] of literates, generally, was based on those who were [illegible] to read and write any simple letter in any language spoken in [illegible] particular district. In 1891, the census report divided [illegible] population in respect of literacy into three categories, namely

"learning", "literate" and the "illiterate". In practice, however, there was some confusion in enumerating "learning" and the "illiterate". In consequence, there could be no satisfactory comparison with the statistics of 1891. It was, therefore, decided in 1901 to confine the entries to the two categories of "lierate" and "illiterate". But the figures of that year were vitiated for comparative purposes, for a different reason. In the definition, no definite criterion of literacy was prescribed. A clear definition was first adopted only in 1911. Only those who could write a letter and read the answer to it, were to be considered as literates. This resulted in excluding many who could only piece together their signatures. In the 1951 census, the test for literacy was the ability to read and write a simple message in some language or other. The term "literate" referred to persons who could read and write but who had not passed any examination, and "illiterates" included partly literates who could read but not write. These definitions held good for the 1961 census also.

Mysore district comprised 15 taluks and a sub-taluk, besides the jagir taluk of Yelandur, till the end of June 1939. In the interest of efficient administration of the district, the Government bifurcated the district into Mysore and Mandya districts with effect from the 1st July 1939. Hence, any study of the trends of literacy in the district would be with reference to the census reports commencing from the year 1941.

Literacy percentage

The census figures of 1941 show the percentage of literate males and females in the district as 14.2 and 2.6 respectively. In 1951, these figures had risen to 23.1 and 5.3 respectively and in the year 1961, they had further increased to 26.3 and 7.8 respectively. It would thus be seen that although considerable progress has been achieved in respect of literacy of men, the progress of literacy among women has not been quite adequate. The following figures indicate the progress of literacy in the district from 1941 to 1961 in respect of both men and women :—

Year	Men			Women		
	Population	No. of literates	Percentage of literates	Population	No. of literates	Percentage of literates
1941 ..	3,20,772	45,729	14.2	3,14,816	8,228	2.6
1951 ..	3,60,530	83,194	23.1	3,57,015	18,851	5.3
1961 ..	4,57,143	1,20,912	26.3	4,42,067	34,739	7.8

In 1951, the number of literates in the district was 1,02,045 out of a total population of 7,17,545. According to the 1961 census, the number of literates in the district was 1,55,651 out of a population of 8,99,210, the percentage of literacy being 17.2 as against 14.2 in 1951. Tables indicating a comparative position with regard to the total number of literates and the percentage of literacy in the district, both by taluks and towns, in 1951 and 1961, are given in the Appendix. From these tables, it can be seen that the percentage of literates in the urban areas of the district, which was 33.6 in 1951, rose to 40.6 in 1961, thus registering an increase of seven per cent over the figures of 1951. Generally, men have made more progress than women in respect of literacy. The percentage of literacy in respect of men, which was 14.2 for the district in the year 1941, rose to 26.3 in the year 1961, while the percentage in respect of women was 2.6 and 7.8 respectively.

Educational levels

The following statement gives the number of literates without educational level and also the number of persons who had passed any institutional examination—academic, vocational or technical—in rural and urban areas of the district, according to the census of 1961. The enumeration of educational attainments was based on the highest examinations passed. Where a person held academic qualifications in more than one field, all of them were enumerated, but at the time of tabulation, the professional or technical qualification alone was preferred to the general.

	Persons	Male	Female
RURAL			
Literates without educational level	1,01,340	82,521	18,819
Primary or Junior Basic ..	8,427	6,844	1,583
Matriculates and above ..	5,253	4,931	322
URBAN			
Literates without educational level	24,657	15,459	9,198
Primary or Junior Basic ..	9,569	5,873	3,696
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	5,389	4,337	1,052
Technical diploma not equivalent to a degree ..	229	220	9
Non-technical diploma not equal to a degree ..	37	37	..
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	556	507	49
Technical degree or diploma equal to a degree or post-graduate degree—			
Teaching ..	87	79	8
Engineering ..	48	48	..
Medicine ..	24	22	2
Agriculture ..	29	29	..
Veterinary or Dairying ..	2	2	.
Technology ..	4	3	1

Administration

There is a District Educational Officer who is responsible for the administration and control of all junior and senior primary schools in the district. He exercises general control and supervision over basic schools as well. He has to inspect the secondary schools also. As on the 1st April 1966, he was assisted by two Assistant Educational Officers and one Headquarters Assistant, one Sub-Division Assistant and eight Inspectors of Schools, one in each taluk headquarters, besides one in charge of Urdu range in Mandya. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Mysore Division, is in charge of the administration and control of all high schools in the district. He also exercises general control and supervision over all the training institutions in the district.

Pre-primary or Nursery Education

Pre-primary or nursery education for the children between the ages of three and six has been mostly the responsibility of parents and private organisations in the State. The general policy of the Government has been one of encouragement and assistance, rather than of direct initiative in this matter. Thus, the organisation of the Kindergarten and nursery schools has been left to private agencies and local self governing institutions many of which receive grant-in-aid from the Government for the purpose.

The objects and scope of these schools are :—

(1) to promote the physical development of the child through spontaneous play-activities ;

(2) to develop correct health habits and to give training in personal hygiene ;

(3) to provide adequate opportunities to develop qualities of self-reliance, mutual helpfulness and willing co operation with others ;

(4) to develop correct speech habits for carrying on effective conversation through the mother-tongue ; and

(5) to develop self-expression through activities like drawing and simple handicrafts.

These schools are meant primarily for those children who cannot have the conditions favourable for their development during the most plastic period of their life. But the schools started in the early years were confined to the cities and urban areas and catered mostly to the children of the educationally advanced classes. With a view, therefore, to popularising the opening of these schools in the rural areas, where they are most needed, the rules of grant-in-aid were liberalised in the case of

rural schools, by which the schools started in rural areas received grant-in-aid upto 70 per cent of the total expenditure, while the schools started in urban areas received only 50 per cent of the approved expenditure. As a further step towards affording greater facilities to poor children, it was made a condition of the grant that at least one-third of the seats should be made available to poor children, who could not afford to pay. There were 42 aided nursery schools in the district as on 1st March 1965. Particulars of these schools are given in the sub-joined table :

Taluk	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers			Strength		
		Men	Women	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Mandya ..	19	.	24	24	593	608	1,201
Maddur ..	3	..	4	4	(Not available)		
Malavalli .	3	..	6	6	80	94	174
Srirangapatna ..	3	..	5	5	147	119	266
Pandavapura ..	5	..	7	7	102	90	192
Nagamangala ..	3	..	4	4	44	30	74
Krishnarajpet ..	6	..	6	6	(Not available)		
Total ..	42	..	56	56	966	941	1,907

Primary Education

Under the Mysore Elementary Education Regulation of 1930, the Local Education Authorities in the State were charged with the responsibility for the expansion and development of elementary education within their respective jurisdictions. The Act also empowered these authorities to augment their resources by levying an education cess or additional education cess on certain items of State revenue. It also enjoined that these bodies should submit to the Government a programme of compulsory education of all children between the ages of six and twelve. Unfortunately the great economic depression of 1931-32 did not permit the Local Education Authorities to take any action in respect of the expansion of primary education. With a view to reviewing the position and suggesting ways and means of securing better results, a committee of officials and non-officials was constituted by the Government in the year 1937. The survey made by the committee revealed that little progress had been made during the ten years ending with 1937 either in the expansion of elementary education or in combating illiteracy. After a detailed investigation into the several issues involved, the committee was of the opinion that in the interests of developing primary education in the State, it would be far better if the Government resumed charge of it, as education of the masses was the primary concern of the Government.

With a view to implementing the recommendations of the committee, the new Elementary Education Act of 1941 was passed. The control over primary education was resumed by the Government with effect from the 1st July 1941. The Act aimed at providing a school for each village with a population of 500 or more in the *maidan* areas and 300 or more in the *malnad* areas. As a result, there was a considerable increase not only in the number of schools, but also in the number of pupils seeking admission to the schools. But unfortunately, however, many of the pupils did not remain in the schools for the full four years' course and as a result, wastage and stagnation were on the increase. The Government, therefore, felt the necessity for introducing some compulsion so as to keep the children in the schools for the full four-year course. But it was decided that this should be done only by stages.

The curriculum of studies in primary schools in the old Mysore State provided for teaching subjects such as drawing, singing, nature study and gardening in addition to language, arithmetic, history, geography and civics.

Later changes

Till the year 1954-55, the primary school education of four years' duration led to a four-year middle school education, which was termed as the lower secondary stage. An Educational Reforms Committee appointed by the Government recommended in its report, submitted in the year 1953, that the duration of primary education should be increased from four to six years, as it considered four years as too short a period to produce permanent literacy. It was also felt that the aim of primary education, besides imparting permanent literacy, should also enable the pupils to become normal democratic citizens. In deciding upon the duration, the committee was of the opinion that it was practicable for the State to provide a purposeful education of six years instead of eight years.

But the Central Advisory Board of Education recommended to the State Governments that the duration of the primary education should be of eight years, leading to a four-year secondary and three-year degree courses. Accordingly, orders were passed that primary education should be reorganised and that it should be an integrated course of eight years, of basic pattern, and that the middle school course of four years should be merged with the primary school course. Thus, the duration of primary education in the State had come to be of eight years covering both the primary and middle school classes. The middle school classes were renamed as primary V, VI, VII and VIII classes in 1955-56 The primary and middle schools, however, continued to be different institutions, except in the case of New Type Middle Schools, which had all the eight classes. As a result of this change, statistics of middle schools, which were being given under

secondary education previously, began to be included under primary education. The old lower secondary public examination was abolished so as not to burden the young pupils with the strain of a public examination at a tender age.

After the formation of new Mysore State in 1956, it was found that the pattern of pre-college education varied from region to region. In order to achieve uniformity, a special Educational Integration Advisory Committee was set up during December of the same year to review the various aspects and to suggest measures to bring about uniformity. The recommendations of this Committee found favour with the Government, who passed final orders in 1959, ushering in a new era in the State's educational policy. According to the decision of the Government, the State's primary and secondary stages of education were reorganised for a seven-year course of primary education and a four-year course of higher secondary education Under this new pattern, the Junior Primary Schools consist of standards I to IV while the Upgraded Primary-*cum*-New Type Middle Schools have all the standards from I to VII and the Senior Primary Schools have standards from V to VII. There is no public examination at the end of the course.

Junior Primary Schools

During the year 1959-60, there were 929 Junior Primary Schools in Mandya district with a strength of 30,988 boys and 14,107 girls, in charge of 1,411 men teachers and 152 women teachers. Since then, the progress of primary education in the district, both as regards the growth of institutions and the increase in the number of pupils, has been steady and considerable. The following table gives comparative figures of the number of Junior Primary Schools, pupils and teachers in the district during the period from 1960-61 to 1964-65 :

Year		No. of Schools	No. of Pupils		No. of Teachers	
			Boys	Girls	Men	Women
1960-61	..	957	33,518	15,081	1,483	152
1961-62	..	1,017	35,579	22.207	1,460	142
1962-63	.	1,039	38,825	27,689	1,520	139
1963-64	..	1,040	42,776	32.265	1.542	160
1964-65	..	1,127	44,177	35,095	1,703	169

Of the total number of these schools, the great majority were Kannada schools for boys, which numbered 986 in 1965. The following table gives the number of such Junior Primary Schools,

pupils and teachers in each taluk of the district, as on the 31st March 1965 :

Taluk		*No. of Schools*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Teachers*		
						Men	*Women*	*Total*
Mandya	..	159	6,807	5,550	12,357	244	12	256
Maddur	..	152	6,230	4,250	10,480	222	2	224
Malavalli	..	161	6,566	4,768	11,334	247	12	259
Srirangapatna	..	68	2,094	1,806	4,800	107	16	123
Pandavapura	..	102	4,197	2,833	7,030	164	4	168
Nagamangala	..	172	4,936	3,509	8,445	208	2	210
Krishnarajpet	..	172	6,479	5,066	11,515	231	..	231
Total	..	986	38,209	27,782	65,991	1,423	46	1,469

In addition to these schools, there were 14 girls' schools with Kannada as the medium of instruction, having a strength of 2,187 girls and 407 boys, 51 boys' schools with Urdu as the medium of instruction and having a pupil strength of 1,126 boys and 991 girls, and 12 girls' schools with Urdu as the medium and having a total pupil strength of 1,159 girls in the district as on the 1st March 1965. In two schools, Tamil was the medium and in one Telugu.

Upgraded Primary Schools

There were 111 Upgraded Primary-*cum*-New Type Middle Schools in the district during the year 1959-60, with a pupil strength of 16,468. The number of these schools increased to 149 by the year 1961-62, and they had a strength of 23,014 pupils. As on the 31st March 1965, there were 260 such schools with a pupil strength of 63,713. It can be seen that there was a noteworthy increase in the number of schools, pupils and teachers during the period from 1959-60 to 1964-65. The following table gives a comparative position of the number of Middle Schools and Upgraded Primary-*cum*-New Type Middle Schools pupils and teachers in the district during the period :

Year		*No. of Schools*	*No. of Pupils*		*No. of Teachers*	
			Boys	*Girls*	*Men*	*Women*
1959-60	..	111	11,471	4,997	513	46
1960-61	..	120	11,491	5,052	551	46
1961-62	..	149	14,993	8,021	659	49
1962-63	..	159	17,828	10,483	731	52
1963-64	..	208	25,480	10,904	(Not available)	
1964-65	..	260	42,774	20,939	1,660	334

There were 184 Upgraded Primary-*cum*-New Type Middle Schools attended by both boys and girls in the district as on the 31st March 1965, imparting education from classes I to VII; of these, 171 institutions were meant for boys with Kannada as the medium of instruction. The sub-joined table gives the number of such schools, pupils and teachers in each taluk of the district:

Taluk		*No. of Schools*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Teachers*	
					Men	*Women*
Mandya	.. ..	35	5,133	2,944	186	31
Malavalli	.. ..	26	3,228	1,887	133	2
Maddur	.. ..	28	3,782	2,103	173	2
Srirangapatna	.. ..	17	2,127	1,514	93	5
Pandavapura	.. ..	13	1,571	843	65	..
Krishnarajpet	.. ..	27	2,530	1,906	126	4
Nagamangala	.. ..	25	2,294	1,188	97	..
Urdu (Mandya)	.. ..	13	1,326	473	57	3
Total	..	184	32,584	15,628	930	47

In addition to these, there were six Kannada girls' schools with a strength of 1,704 girls and two Urdu girls' schools with a strength of 336 girls.

Senior Primary Schools

The Senior Primary Schools, which were formerly called middle schools, follow a three-year advanced primary course (standards V to VII). These are separate schools with teachers possessing a minimum of S.S.L.C. qualification. There is a class examination at the end of the course (in lieu of the public examination which was abolished from the year 1954), the passing of which enables the pupils to take up the high school course of three years. There were, in all, 71 Senior Primary Schools in the district. Out of these, 62 schools had Kannada as the medium of instruction and had a total strength of 9,999 boys and 2,304 girls with 353 men teachers and 49 women teachers as on the 31st March 1965. The table given below shows the number of such schools, pupils and teachers in each taluk of the district as on the 31st March 1965.

Taluk		*No. of Schools*	*Strength*			*Teachers*		
			Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
Mandya	..	10	2,017	636	2,653	67	16	83
Malavalli	..	9	1,608	309	1,917	45	5	50
Maddur	..	11	2,201	487	2,688	59	6	65
Srirangapatna	..	5	738	191	929	30	3	33
Pandavapura	..	8	853	132	985	42	2	44
Krishnarajpet	..	11	1,474	431	1,905	60	15	75
Nagamangala	..	8	1,108	118	1,226	50	2	52
Total	..	62	9,999	2,304	12,303	353	49	402

In addition to these 62 schools, there were, in 1965, two schools in Malavalli taluk exclusively for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, three schools with Urdu as the medium of instruction and one aided institution. There were also 3 schools exclusively for girls, located at Mandya, Malavalli and Srirangapatna; 889 girls were studying in these institutions, which had 25 women teachers and 5 men teachers.

Compulsory Primary Education

Universal and compulsory free primary education has long been accepted as one of the main educational policies of the State. The Mysore Elementary Education Regulation of 1913 provided for an element of compulsion in selected centres. Compulsion was restricted to the ages from seven to eleven. The Regulation also prohibited employment of children of the compulsory age. A School Committee was appointed for each of the selected centres for enforcing the provisions of the Regulation. Every year, some more places in the State were brought under the operation of the Regulation. However, in the year 1926, the whole question was reviewed and compulsory education was deferred for the time being, as the Government felt that the improvement of the then existing schools was of greater importance than a rapid extension of compulsion.

With the resumption of control over primary schools by the Government in the year 1941, the Mysore Elementary Education Act of 1941 was enacted, which specifically provided for introduction of compulsion. In view, however, of the financial, administrative, social and economic difficulties, it was considered inexpedient to launch upon a plan of universal compulsion. On the other hand, it was suggested that it would be practicable to start with a legislative provision for the compulsory attendance of pupils who voluntarily joined the primary schools. Accordingly, the Elementary Education Amendment Act of 1944 was passed under which it was made obligatory on the part of parents or guardians, who voluntarily admitted their children into primary schools, to keep them there until the completion of the course or until the age of 12, whichever was earlier. The Act provided for introduction of a Compulsory Attendance Scheme throughout the State within a period of ten years.

Compulsory Attendance Scheme

This Compulsory Attendance Scheme was introduced, in the first instance, from the school-year 1945-46, beginning with one taluk in each district, and the scheme was gradually extended at the rate of one more taluk in each year in each district, in the subsequent three years, in accordance with the policy of providing for introduction of the scheme throughout the State within a period of ten years. With a view to exercising an effective supervision over the schools in the compulsory attendance areas, additional Inspectors of Schools were appointed. Attendance

Officers were also appointed to check effectively the attendance of pupils and to watch their continuance in the schools.

This scheme had certain defects. The children, who did not seek admission to a primary school, were not covered by this scheme. They could not be compelled to attend the school. Even if the pupils, once admitted to the school, dropped off subsequently, there was no effective machinery to compel the parents to send such children to school. As a result of repeated representations made in the Legislature and with a view to introducing a total compulsion in certain selected areas, it was declared by the Government that the provisions in regard to compulsory education contained in chapter VI of the Elementary Education Act of 1941 should come into force from the 1st August 1947.

Accordingly, full compulsory primary education was introduced in Kothathi hobli in Mandya taluk with effect from the year 1947-48. It was subsequently extended to the entire Mandya taluk with effect from the year 1948-49. The scheme continued to be in force only in limited areas in each district. However, it was not quite effective, the reasons being :

(i) non-extension of compulsion to other areas in a phased programme ;

(ii) lack of co-operation from the parents in sending their children to school regularly ;

(iii) lack of adequate incentives to poor children ; and

(iv) lightness of punishment to defaulters.

As such, the scheme did not bear fruit to the extent expected. Therefore, it was abolished with effect from the year 1950-51.

Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1961

One of the most important programmes included in the Third Five-Year Plan was the expansion and improvement of primary education with a view to making it universal, free and compulsory. The Union Government decided that a beginning should be made from the year 1961-62 and that at least 90 per cent of the children of the age group 6-11 should be brought into the schools by the end of 1965-66. Mysore State took up this task in right earnest. It was decided to implement the compulsory education scheme by stages, starting with children of the age group 6-7 during 1961-62 and extending it to the next age group in succeeding years, so that by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, the whole of the age group 6-11 would have been covered. For this purpose, the Mysore Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1961, was passed by the Legislature in April 1961 and its provisions were brought into force, with effect from the 1st August 1961, throughout the

State. Rules under the Act were also framed for effective implementation of the Act. The following are some of the important provisions of the Act:

(i) Establishment of primary schools within a walking distance of one mile from the home of every child in the State;

(ii) Making it the responsibility of every parent to cause his children to attend an approved school;

(iii) Appointment of attendance authorities to enforce enrolment;

(iv) Prevention of employment of children which would keep them away from attendance at schools; and

(v) Constitution of Primary School Panchayat Courts to try offences contravening the provisions of the Act.

State-level Seminar

A child, who has completed five years and ten months on 22nd May of a year, must be admitted to an approved school. However, children who have completed the age of five years may be also admitted to standard I in primary schools on a voluntary basis. On the model of a National Seminar on Compulsory Primary Education held in Delhi with representatives from all the States attending it, a State-level Seminar was also held in the State in April 1961. Some of the important recommendations of this seminar, which were accepted, were the following:

(i) Opening of schools in all villages having a minimum population of 300 or where the minimum number of students are available;

(ii) Provision of additional teachers to existing schools;

(iii) Provision for incentive-schemes like mid-day meals, supply of books, attendance scholarships, etc.;

(iv) Constitution of a School Betterment Committee for each school; and

(v) Making the Taluk Development Boards and the Municipalities share the responsibilities connected with the implementation of compulsory education.

Enumeration of children

An enumeration of children of school-going age was done both during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 to assess the number of children who should be enrolled. The number of children enumerated in Mandya district during the year 1961-62 was 16,890

boys and 15,114 girls, and the number admitted to schools as per the scheme was 16,502 and 14,383 respectively, the percentage of enrolment being 96.5. During the next year, there was a considerable increase in the numbers enumerated and admitted. Subsequent years also have witnessed a steady increase. The following statement indicates comparative figures for the period from 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

Year		*No. of children enumerated*		*No. of children admitted*		*Percentage of enrolment*	
		Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*
1961-62	..	16,890	15,114	16,502	14,383	97.0	96.3
1962-63	..	39,328	36,160	35,645	32,143	90.0	86.0
1963-64	..	47,144	43,013	43,338	37,038	92.0	86.0
1964-65	..	55,826	48,144	53,511	44,893	96.0	95.0
1965-66	..	60,425	54,237	63,258	50,615	95.0	93.0

Changes in syllabus

As already stated, the Educational Integration Advisory Committee recommended a seven-year primary (basic) education and a four-year higher secondary education. A Curriculum Committee was then appointed to formulate outlines of the primary school course and various syllabus sub-committees were also appointed to draw up detailed syllabi for the subjects and activities in the primary schools. The draft syllabi prepared by the sub-committees were published with a view to eliciting opinions, criticisms and suggestions from educationists and others interested in education. An *Ad-hoc* Committee was then appointed to go through the replies and to finalise the draft syllabi. The syllabi thus recommended by the *Ad-hoc* Committee were accepted by the Educational Integration Advisory Committee.

The Government approved the finalised syllabi and the revised syllabi of standards I and II were introduced in all the primary schools of the State from the school year 1959-60 that of standards III and IV from 1960-61 and that of standards V and VI from 1961-62; the next year saw the introduction of the revised syllabus of standard VII. A broad-based general education is imparted throughout the seven-year primary course. It consists of language study, core subjects (general mathematics, general science and social studies), arts and crafts, common activities and physical education. From standard IV, Kannada, the regional language, is made an additional optional subject for those pupils whose mother-tongue is a language other than Kannada. English is introduced from standard V and Hindi from standard VI.

Basic Education

Basic education gained importance particularly after the dawn of independence. It emphasises the principle that education must centre round some suitable basic craft, chosen with due regard to the occupations of the locality. It is the pivot of the entire teaching to which all the other subjects are to be correlated. Besides, it aims at providing full and free scope for the physical, cultural and social development of the individual so as to enable him to contribute his best to the well-being of the society.

It was decided that this system be tried in the State, in the first instance, as an experimental measure. In consequence, departmental officers were deputed to Wardha and Shantiniketan for training in basic education, who, in their turn, were to train teachers so as to enable them to impart instruction in primary schools on basic lines. The children in these basic schools are taught basic crafts like spinning and weaving, paper and card-board-making and gardening. Personal and environmental cleanliness are given an important place. The pupils are given a great deal of freedom in these schools with a view to making them self-reliant, the teacher acting more like a friend than a disciplinarian. There were 52 Junior Basic Schools in the district as on the 31st March 1965 and there were no Senior Basic Schools. The Junior Basic Schools are primary schools with classes I to IV in which crafts are also taught. The strength of pupils and teachers in the several institutions situated in each of the taluks of the district as on the 31st March 1965, is shown below :

Taluk		*No. of Schools*	*Pupils*		*Teachers*	
			Boys	*Girls*	*Men*	*Women*
Mandya	..	17	1,558	1,153	52	13
Maddur	..	9	727	544	30	..
Malavalli	..	8	88	53	14	..
Srirangapatna	..	5	501	250	19	2
Nagamangala	..	4	343	81	10	..
Pandavapura	..	5	132	104	7	..
Krishnarajpet	..	4	229	77	10	..
Total	..	52	3,578	2,262	142	15

Basic Training Institutions

Till 1960, the teaching staff for the basic schools in the district were drawn from the Basic Training Institute at Vidyanagar near Bangalore. Later, training facilities were provided in the district itself. As on the 31st March 1965, there were three Basic Training Institutes in the district, located at Mandya, Maddur and Nagamangala. The institution at Mandya was open only for women, while the other two were open to both men and women. These institutions were established for the purpose of training teachers with a view to posting them to basic schools

to be newly started, as well as to strengthen the existing schools. Usually, experienced teachers in service, who have already had training in general principles and methods of education, are selected for training in basic education. During the period of basic training, they are taught, *inter-alia*, spinning, weaving, gardening leading to agriculture and also wood craft. The women trainees are taught Home Science also.

Instruction in all subjects is imparted through crafts, in addition to music, drawing and art, physical education and cultural activities. Training in citizenship, rural work and community living is a special feature of these institutions. The trainees run their own hostel by themselves attending to all aspects of its working including cooking. A brief account of the three training institutions in the district is given below :

St. Joseph's Convent Basic Training Institute, Mandya

The St. Joseph's Convent Basic Training Institute, Mandya, is a women's institution started in July 1960. There were 49 students in the institution during the year 1964-65, of whom 37 were private candidates and the rest were deputed from schools. The tutorial staff consisted of one General Assistant, one Home Science Assistant, one full-time Craft Teacher, one part-time Craft Teacher, one part-time Drawing Teacher and a full-time Physical Instructor, besides a Superintendent. The institution was getting a grant under a Government of India Aid Scheme, during the year 1964-65.

Basic Training Institute, Maddur

The Basic Training Institute, Maddur, was established in July 1960 under the Government of India Aid Scheme. There were 100 trainees in the institution as on the 31st March 1965, of whom 75 were private candidates and the rest had been deputed from Goverment schools. Forty stipends of Rs. 15 per month were being given to deserving private candidates for a period of ten months. Seven teachers were in charge of the institution besides a Superintendent.

Basic Training Institute, Nagamangala

The Basic Training Institute at Nagamangala also commenced working in July 1960 under the Government of India Aid Scheme. There were 99 students on the rolls during the year 1964-65, of whom 25 had been deputed from Government institutions, the rest being private candidates. Forty of the private candidates were in receipt of a stipend of Rs. 15 per month for a period of ten months. The tutorial staff consisted of a Superintendent and ten teachers.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Secondary Education in the State formerly consisted of two stages, the middle or the lower secondary stage of four years' duration commencing after a four-year primary course, and the

high school stage of three years following the middle school *ca* . The middle schools and high schools were generally separate institutions. A public examination was held at the end of each of the two stages Only those who had passed the middle school examination, were eligible for admission to a high school, except in the case of girls who were given an option either to take the public examination or an integral middle school examination. In the year 1954, the public examination at the end of the middle school stage was abolished, the reason being not to burden the pupils at the tender age of 11 to 13 with the severe strain of a public examination. Instead, class examinations were ordered to be conducted, retaining the formalities of a public examination but eschewing its severity and consequent nervous strain.

Earlier reform

Earlier, in the year 1937, there had been an educational reform which resulted in the high school course being modified in certain respects, without, however, altering its essential character. In addition to the general subjects, a number of vocational subjects were also introduced. Provision was made for diversified courses at the secondary stage as an alternative to the academic courses leading to the University, with a view to giving the pupils, taking these courses, practical training which would enable them to take up useful avocations in life and also to prevent the indiscriminate rush to the University. But the actual results, however, fell short of expectations owing to certain defects in the working of the scheme. Though a variety of practical courses was provided under the optional group, it was found to be not feasible to introduce actually all these subjects in the schools because of the prohibitive cost involved.

New connotation

The Educational Reforms Committee appointed by the Government suggested certain improvements in the system of education, in 1953. Keeping in view also the resolutions of the Central Advisory Board of Education and the University Grants Commission in regard to the duration of the degree courses, the Government laid down, in their order of 1955, that secondary education should be both terminal and preparatory for students entering Universities or higher technical institutions and that diversification of studies should be a principal objective. Thus, the connotation of secondary education underwent a change. The term had been applied hitherto to education of a four-year middle school course and a three-year high school course where English was taught throughout. Now, as a result of the reforms, it applied only to a three-year high school course, which followed an eight-year integrated primary school course, which also included the middle school classes.

As a next step in the reforms, the high school course was to be extended by one year so as to make it a higher secondary course, the passing of which would enable the pupils to enter the

University for a three-year degree course or any technical institution for degree or diploma courses. Consequent on the expansion and development of primary education, it naturally followed that greater facilities had to be provided for education at the high school stage. Therefore, local authorities and private agencies were encouraged to the maximum extent possible to start new high schools.

Medium of instruction

During the year 1931-32, Kannada, the regional language, was tried as the medium of instruction in certain selected high schools. Encouraged by the success of the experiment, it was gradually introduced from subject to subject and from one school to another. By the year 1937, all non-language subjects were taught through the Kannada medium in all the Government high schools where there were more than one section in each class. In effect, every Government high school came to have only one section of each class with English as the medium of instruction, the other sections having the Kannada medium. It was laid down that only those pupils, whose mother-tongue or second language was not Kannada, should be admitted to the English medium section and all the others to the Kannada medium sections. It was reported that pupils taught through the Kannada medium had definitely shown a better comprehension of the subject and they expressed themselves in a better manner and also that their performance at the examination was better than that of the others. This showed the advantages of adopting the regional language as the medium of instruction.

However, there was a tendency to seek more admissions to the English medium sections in preference to Kannda medium, particularly in view of the fact that those who entered the University had to follow instruction through the English medium. In view of the large demand for admission to the English medium sections, it was ordered in the year 1945 that a second English medium section should be opened in Government high schools wherever necessary. This, however, also led to some criticism that Kannada medium did not receive adequate encouragement. In 1951-52, it was ordered that in the high schools having more than one section in a class, generally only one section was to have the English medium, while the other sections of that class were to have the Kannada medium.

New pattern of Secondary Education

One of the main recommendations of the Mysore Educational Integration Advisory Committee already referred to was that there should be a four-year course of higher secondary education in place of the different organisational patterns obtaining in the various areas. The accepted all-India pattern was also an eleven-year course of pre-college education, and the high schools were

expected to prepare pupils for admission to the reorganised three-year degree courses of the Universities. Accepting the recommendations of the Committee, the Government passed orders directing that there should be a four-year course of higher secondary education and that it should be organised in one and the same institution to be known as the Higher Secondary School or Multi-purpose School. The new scheme of secondary education took effect from the year 1960-61. According to the revised syllabi, the subjects of study for the higher secondary education are :

(1) Languages : Kannada, Telugu, Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Hindi, Tamil, Marathi, Prakrit and Pali.
(2) Hindi
(3) English
(4) General Science
(5) Social Studies
(6) General Mathematics
(7) Crafts, and
(8) Physical Education.

From the school year 1966-67, secondary education in the State was made free to all students in all Government, local body and aided schools, irrespective of the income of the parents.

High Schools

There were only two high schools in the district during the year 1943-44 with a pupil strength of 436 boys and 44 girls. This number had increased to 18 by the year 1956-57 of which one was a girls' high school and the rest, co-education high schools. The number of pupils studying in the 17 co-education high schools was 3,534 boys and 233 girls and that of the girls' high school, 255 girls. Since then, there has been a very considerable increase in the number of high schools and in the strength of pupils and teachers. As on the 31st March 1966, there were in all 50 high schools in the district and of these, six were Government high schools for boys. The rest were maintained by Municipalities, Taluk Development Boards and private agencies.

The scheme of starting municipal high schools initiated in the year 1928 gained momentum in later years. It was a healthy sign that the local bodies began to realise that they should also contribute towards the spread of secondary education and sought permission to start and maintain new high schools. The Government appreciated this gesture and with a view to encouraging them to the maximum extent possible, liberalised the system of maintenance and building grants. As a result, more and more municipalities in the State came forward to start new high schools. There were six municipal high schools in the district as on the

31st March 1966. During the year 1948-49, another new agency entered the field of high school education, namely the District Boards. These bodies evinced keen interest in starting new high schools and thus helped in the spread of high school education, especially in the rural areas. Later on, after the abolition of the District Boards, the Taluk Boards took over these schools. There were 14 Board High Schools in the district in 1966.

Grant-in-aid

Aided high schools are those which are managed by recognised bodies, received aid by way of grants and which are governed by rules laid down in the Mysore Educational Grant-in-aid Code. The maximum grant admissible is 85 per cent of the net authorised cost of maintenance in rural areas and towns with a population of less than 50,000, while for bigger towns, it is 80 per cent. It is fixed by the Education Department once in three years on the basis of the average authorised expenditure of the school for the previous year. Apart from this, building and equipment grants at the rates of 50 per cent are also given in deserving cases. The institutions are subject to regular inspection and also a full audit of their accounts. There were nine aided high schools for boys in the district, besides three aided high schools for girls, located at Mandya, in March 1966.

There were also 12 unaided private high schools in the district in 1966. These schools are proprietary in character and are run by individuals or associations. They are not in receipt of any grants from the Government, but are maintained by private donations and contributions and the fee-income derived from the pupils. These schools also follow the courses of study and syllabi fixed by the Education Department and prepare and present pupils for the public examinations.

The table given below shows the strength of pupils and teachers in the high schools in the district in March 1966:

Sl. No.	Types of institutions	No. of High Schools	No. of pupils		No. of trained teachers		No. of untrained teachers	
			Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Men	Women
1.	Government high schools.	6	2,471	273	68	..	22	2
2.	Municipal high schools.	6	3,508	515	45	2	50	13
3.	Board high schools ..	14	1,929	240	25	..	32	5
4.	Aided private high schools	9	2,030	281	26	2	41	6
5.	Unaided private high schools.	12	1,578	116	26	1	34	3
	Total for co-education high schools.	47	11,516	1,425	190	5	199	29
	Girls' aided high schools.	3	..	917	1	17	3	15
	Grand Total ..	50	11,516	2,342	191	22	202	44

High Schools for Girls

The education of girls has received considerable attention in the educational programmes of the State in the last few decades. Provision of facilities like freeships, scholarships and other amenities to girl students gave a good fillip to their education. As a result, more and more girls have been taking to studies. It is the accepted policy of the Government to open separate schools for girls, in places where there is sufficient demand. In other places, where the number of girls seeking admission to high schools is small, the girls are admitted to co-education high schools. As it was felt that the pattern of education imparted to girls needed some changes to suit their temperaments and needs, provision was made in the syllabus of secondary education for introduction of domestic science and arts under the optional group. In March 1966, there were three girls' high schools in the district and their particulars are shown in the foregoing table.

Commercial Education

Commercial education is imparted in three types of institutions, namely, high schools, colleges and private commercial schools. In high schools, this education is imparted under the Commercial Arts group of the S.S.L.C. scheme and comprises subjects like Accountancy, Banking, Practice of Commerce, Co-operation and Typewriting. A candidate, appearing for the S.S.L.C. examination with Commercial Arts as his optionals, is to choose any two of the above subjects. Commercial education at the University stage is a continuation course for those who had taken these subjects at the high school stage.

All the commercial schools in the State are under private management. These institutions conduct classes generally in the mornings and evenings and present candidates for the Mysore Government Commercial Examinations. Many of these schools receive maintenance grants from the Department of Public Instruction. The authority for prescribing the courses of studies and conducting the examinations is the Board of Commercial Education and Examinations constituted by the Government. The Director of Public Instruction is the *ex-officio* President and the Senior Assistant Director (Commercial Schools) is the *ex-officio* Secretary of the Board. The Board grants certificates and diplomas to successful candidates. There were five such commercial institutions in the district in March 1966, with a strength of 471 boys and 118 girls. The following statement shows the names of the institutions and the number of teachers and students in each of them :

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	No. of Students		No. of Teachers
		Boys	Girls	
1.	Sri Institute of Commerce, Mandya.	245	76	3
2.	Sri Krishna Institute of Commerce, Mandya.	158	31	2
3.	Sri Vinayaka Institute of Commerce, Pandavapura.	24	6	1
4.	Sri Institute of Commerce, Krishnarajpet.	44	5	1
5.	The Co-operative Institute of Commerce, Maddur.	Not available as it was recently started.		

Higher Education

Government College, Mandya

Though the University of Mysore was established as early as in 1916, there was no institution of higher education in the district till the year 1948. The foundation for collegiate education in the district was laid by the establishment of an Intermediate College at Mandya in 1948, with an initial enrolment of 84 students in the Junior Intermediate class. Only one section in science subjects was provided during that year with physics, chemistry and mathematics subjects. Later on, in 1953-54, an arts section was also started with history, economics and logic as optional subjects, with a strength of 30 students. After the abolition of the Intermediate course, the same optional groups were continued in the Pre-University classes also. During the year 1961-62, another section in science with physics, chemistry and biology was opened with a strength of 32 students. The total strength of the college in 1961-62 was 235.

The College was upgraded and was made a First Grade College in 1962-63, and the first year degree classes in B.A. and B.Sc. were opened with a strength of 56 students. The College was providing the following courses of studies and subjects, as on the 15th July 1966 :

1. Pre-University (Arts): History, Economics and Logic (Two sections, one of English medium and another of Kannada medium);

2. Pre-University (Science): Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics (Two sections) Physics, Chemistry and Biology (Two sections) ;

3. B.A. Degree: Political Science, Economics (Major) and History (Minor);

   Political Science, Sociology (Major) and Economics (Minor);

   Kannada, Sociology (Major) and Philosophy (Minor);

4. B.Sc. Degree: Physics, Chemistry (Major) and Mathematics (Minor);
   Physics, Mathematics (Major) and Chemistry (Minor).

Kannada, Sanskrit and Urdu are taught as second languages in these courses.

The total strength of students in the College was 754 (Pre-University 394 and Degree 360). The tutorial staff consisted of 27 members. The College has two National Cadet Corps companies attached to the 10 Mysore Battalion N.C.C., consisting of 200 cadets. There is also a co-operative stores which is run by the students and the staff of the College.

P.E.S. College of Science, Mandya

The People's Education Society, Mandya, has started a new College of Science in Mandya town, with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics as optionals. This College commenced working during the academic year 1966-67 with a total of 120 students in the Pre-University class and with two sections.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

College of Engineering, Mandya

There is a College of Engineering at Mandya which was established by the People's Education Society in August 1962. It is managed by a governing council consisting of eleven members, including one representative each of the Government and the University of Mysore to which it is affiliated. The Principal of the College is also an *ex-officio* member of the council.

The College offers courses in three branches of engineering, namely, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical. During the year 1962-63, 106 students were admitted to the first year classes of the five-year integrated course. In 1966-67, the College had a strength of 450 students. The tutorial staff consisted of a Principal who is also the Professor of Civil Engineering, two Professors, five Readers, 28 Lecturers and six Instructors who are fully qualified as per the requirements of the University. The College has been provided with well-equipped laboratories, workshops and a library and furniture, costing in all about 15 lakhs of rupees. The library had about 6,500 books in July 1966.

The institution is not getting any grant from the Government. It is entirely financed and maintained by the People's Education Society. The College is working in its own campus extending over an area of 60 acres adjoining the District Offices. About 300 students were residing in the hostel in 1966. The first and second phases of the construction work had been completed and the final stage consisting of the administrative block, estimated to cost about Rs. 4 lakhs, together with a hostel block, was being taken up in 1966.

Government Polytechnic, Krishnarajpet

The Government opened a Polytechnic at Krishnarajpet in July 1960, with diploma courses of three years' duration in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Forty students were taken to each of the three courses during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62. The total intake of students was increased to 132 during 1962-63 and it had remained the same in 1966. The tutorial staff consisted of 24 members and the ministerial staff of ten members as on the 1st July 1966.

Apparatus and workshop equipment worth Rs. 2,84,740 were purchased for the institution during the three years from 1960-61 to 1962-63. Half of this expenditure was borne by the Central Government.

P.E.S. Polytechnic, Mandya

The People's Education Society, Mandya, started also a Polytechnic in 1963, to prepare students for licentiate courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering with an intake of 40 students in each branch. As on 1st July 1966, there were only 20 students in the Polytechnic, who were to finish their courses in due time. The Society decided not to take any more students.

FINE ARTS AND ORIENTAL INSTITUTIONS

Music Schools

In 1966, there were three music schools at Mandya, teaching Karnatak music and preparing the students for special music examinations conducted by the Department of Public Instruction. They were the Thandaveshwara Sangeetha Pathashala, Thyagaraja Sangeetha Pathashala and R.S. Gamaka Shala. All these institutions were started in recent years. By way of encouragement, the Mandya Town Municipal Council was paying a lumpsum grant of Rs. 120 per year to each of these institutions.

Veda-Vedanta Bodhini Sanskrit Mahapathashala

There is one Sanskrit College, called the Veda-Vedanta Bodhini Sanskrit Maha-Pathashala, in the district situated at Melkote, Pandavapura taluk. This institution was established in the year 1854 and is one of the oldest of its kind in the State. It is an aided institution and is under the control of the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments in the State. There were 100 boys and 50 girls studying in the College as on the 30th June 1966. The staff consisted of a Principal, ten Pandits and an English Teacher. The College prepares students for the various public examinations in Sanskrit conducted by the State Board of Sanskrit Education and Examinations It was getting an educational scholarship grant of Rs. 500 per year. A well-equipped library is also attached to the institution.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

The need for adult education in the State was recognised and steps were taken by the Government as early as 1910 to encourage

the starting of adult schools. These schools were intended mainly to educate artisans, agriculturists and others of 15 years of age and above and were conducted at nights by teachers belonging to the primary schools. A grant of five rupees per month was being paid to each teacher for this purpose. A large number of adult night schools was opened each year. There was, however, a set-back by about 1939-40 and several of the night schools were closed, the reasons being that the curriculum was rather too literary and the course too long and 'tedious' extending, as it did, over three years. However, efforts were made to give an impetus to re-opening of such schools and to organise a mass literacy campaign.

Wider concept of adult education

Adult education, as an organised movement in the State, may be said to have had its origin in the State Literary Council which started its work on the 1st January 1942. In the beginning, the Council confined its activities to conducting night classes. But by the year 1945, the scope of adult education was enlarged so as to include not only literacy, but also follow-up work by using library facilities and partaking in the cultural and social activities. While literacy was undoubtedly important, it was recognised that it was only one of the elements in a wider concept of social education, which included a comprehensive approach to the solution of the problems of the community. Besides literacy, social education comprised other items of work like recreation for health and happy home-life, economic activities and citizenship training. Further, in a democratic set-up, if the people were to play their role effectively, it was all the more essential that social education should make people conscious of their responsibilities as well as of their rights and duties and obligations to the society.

The main activities of the Mysore State Adult Education Council consisted of (i) spreading of literacy, (ii) starting of social education centres, (iii) setting up of rural libraries, (iv) publication of literature for neo-literates and (v) establishment of Janatha Colleges. The Council was conducting research in social education and publishing a weekly news-sheet and a monthly 'digest'. It was also encouraging folklore, popular arts and dances.

During the year 1965-66, the State Adult Education Council was conducting 68 literacy classes in the district, including four classes for women. The number of adults admitted to these classes was 1,422 and the number made literate was 958. The duration of a literacy class was six months, at the end of which there was a test which the adult pupils had to pass to be declared as 'literates'. After a follow-up work of two to three months, a second test was held and the passing of this enabled the pupil to become literate permanently.

Rural College or Vidyapeetha

The Council is conducting a Vidyapeetha at Shivaragudda in Maddur taluk. It is modelled on the famous Danish folk schools. It is located in a rural environment. The Vidyapeetha imparts cultural as well as professional training, the entire course being spread over six months. The students of the institution are trained to develop right habits of citizenship with an emphasis on rural life and are given technical knowledge in agriculture, farming and handicrafts, at proficiency level. During the year 1965-66, two batches were trained in the Vidyapeetha. There is a good library attached to this institution.

Social Service Camps and Centres

The holding of social service camps in the summer vacation is another feature of the Council's activities. These camps are held with the co-operation of student volunteers and teachers of the Education Department and also of the Mysore University. The duration of each camp is one month. Village survey, sanitation, road-laying, revival of folk arts and dances, preparation of compost manure and giving instruction in general education are some of the important features of these camps. A camp was conducted by the students of the Vidyapeetha at Dannayakanapura village in Maddur taluk during 1965-66. The Council organises community centres in rural parts. At these centres, lectures and discussions on various present-day problems are arranged and also opportunities provided to the adults to get themselves acquainted with the problems affecting community life of the villages. During the year 1965-66, twenty-one such centres were organised in the district.

Audio-visual education has been taken up by the Council, as an adjunct to its fundamental educational programmes, to serve as a medium for the propagation of education among the adults in the rural areas. For this purpose, fully equipped audio-visual education mobile units tour in the districts and conduct shows. As a follow-up of the literacy campaign, the Council maintains also a net-work of rural libraries which play an important role in the social education activities. There were 190 village libraries in the district during the year 1965-66, with about 44,000 books in stock.

Libraries

The library organisation in the State consists of (1) school libraries, (2) educational libraries, (3) public libraries and (4) urban and rural libraries. A feature of the library movement in the State is the starting of an integrated library service in compact areas, under the Government of India scheme of educational development. Each such area is supplied with periodicals, journals and books of interest, which are circulated in the villages of that area. The school libraries and the educational libraries are under the control of the Department of Public Instruction, while the urban and rural libraries are under the control of the local authorities. The Government have sanctioned liberal grants to

these libraries. The public libraries are managed by committees and these also receive grants from the Government.

Public Library, Mandya

There is a public library at Mandya, which was established in the year 1940. It is managed by a committee of ten including a president, a vice-president and a secretary. It had, during the year 1965-66, 6,000 books in English and Kannada and about 125 books in Urdu. The library is getting a grant of Rs. 500 per year from the Government. A well-equipped reading room is also attached to the library.

Public Library, Melkote

Melkote town also has a public library founded in 1935. It is managed by a committee of 15 members including a president, a vice-president, an honorary secretary and a librarian. There were 4,600 books in English, Kannada, Hindi and Tamil as on the 1st April 1966. The institution is getting an annual grant from the Government and also from the Melkote Town Municipal Council. A reading room is also attached to the library.

Tipu Sultan Museum

The Tipu Sultan Museum, Srirangapatna, which was declared open on the 25th December 1959 by the then Union Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, adds to the attractions of this historic island town as a tourist centre. The museum, which is the outcome of the efforts of the Archaeological Department of the Government of India, is housed in the Summer Palace (Darya-Daulat Bagh) of Tipu Sultan. It is the first of its kind, not only in the State but also in India, for this is the first time that a museum devoted primarily to one person—who has long ceased to be an individual but has emerged as a national symbol—has been established in the country.

The museum houses, among other things, Tipu's personal belongings, his chronometer, his coins of various denominations from different mints indicating the highly developed coinage system, a life-size portrait of Tipu, portraits of his family members and some paintings of European artists.

Cultural and Literary heritage

The district has a rich cultural tradition. Several eminent personalities, who shone in the field of literary and cultural activities in the past and also in modern times, hailed from this district. It has been also a well-known centre of the followers of the Vishishtadwaita school of philosophy. The great saint, Ramanujacharya, who founded that school, lived for about 20 years in the confines of the district. He had his abode, first at Tonnur on the Pandavapura-Nagamangala road, where he converted the Hoysala king, Bittideva, from Jainism to Srivaishnavism and later, he lived at Melkote. The Acharya wrote notable philosophical works like *Sri Bhashya,* a commentary on the *Vedanta Sutra* of Badarayana; *Vedanta Sara* and *Vedanta Dipa* are two of the

other works, in which the saint expounded his ideas of Vishishtadwaita in a simple language. His *Gita Bhashya* is also a celebrated treatise on the Bhagavadgita. Sri Ramanuja's stay in the district and his teachings, which spread far and wide, contributed much to the literary and cultural development of the area.

Literary development

In the latter part of the 17th century, Srirangapatna became a great centre of Kannada literary development. Maharaja Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar, who was the ruler of Mysore from 1672 to 1704, was a renowned author and a patron of literature. His outstanding work was *Chikkadevaraja Binnapa*. Chikkupadhyaya and Tirumalarya, two of his ministers, were also reputed writers and gave encouragement to others as well to write. Chikkupadhyaya, familiarly called Alasingarya, excelled both in quality and quantity and his works, written in *Champu*, *Sangatya* or prose, number more than thirty. *Rukmangada Charite*, *Vidyavilasa*, *Kamalachala-Mahatmya*. *Hastigiri-Mahatmya* and *Vishnu Purana* are some of his masterpieces. Tirumalarya's *Chikkadevaraja-vijaya*, a *Champu* work, gives a graphic account of his patron's conquests, while his prose work, *Chikkadevaraja-vamshavali*, narrates the lives of the king's ancestors. He wrote also a rhetorical work entitled *Apratimavira-charite*. Tirumalarya's brother, Singararya, wrote a dramatic work, *Mitravinda-Govinda*, which was largely a translation from Sanskrit. It is said to be the earliest extant Kannada drama.

Sanchi Honnamma, who was in the service of the palace, was a powerful poetess and her monumental work, *Hadibadeya Dharma*, deals with the duties of a devoted wife. Yet another poetess of note was Srirangamma who wrote *Padmini-Kalyana*. Mallikarjuna, who was the author of *Sriranga-Mahatmya*, Timmakavi, who wrote *Yadavagiri-Mahatmya*, and Mallarasa, whose noted work was *Dashavatara-Charite*, were some of the other poets who received patronage from the king or his ministers. Shadakshari, born at Dhanagur in Malavalli taluk, was another literary figure of the times. His *Rajashekhara-Vilasa* is a masterpiece written in the *Champu* style. Later, in the eighteenth century, Nanjaraja Dalavayi translated into Kannada several Sanskrit works such as *Shiva Dharmottara Darpana*, *Setu-Mahimadarsha*, *Bhakti-Vilasa-Darpana*, *Hari-Dattacharya-Charita*. He was the author of *Sangeeta-Gangadhara* and other Sanskrit works also and was a noted patron of literary merit.

Persian works

During the regimes of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan, Urdu was much cultivated in the State and received a good deal of patronage from them. However, Tipu adopted Persian as his court language during the later period of his rule. His *Sultan-ul-Towarik* (King of Histories) and 'Letters', which were translated by William Kirkpatrick, show that Tipu was well educated in Persian.

Mir Hussain Kirmani, who was the Mir Munshi of Haidar and Tipu, wrote their biographies and other historical works in Persian. He was noted for his flowery eloquence and his writings became quite popular. Tipu's second son, Ghulam Muhammad, was the author of *Kar-Nama-i-Haidari*, which relates to the life story of Haidar. Krishnaraja Wodeyar III patronised Munshi Ghulam Hussain Munajjam, who had been a court poet of Tipu. He was born at Srirangapatna and died at a ripe age at Mysore. His works on Persian grammar, medicine and astrology have attained international fame. Muhammad Abdul Kalam Saheb was another reputed Persian scholar from Srirangapatna. Karim-ud-din, who was Nazim of Srirangapatna, was an excellent caligraphist in Persian. Kirugaval, in Malavalli taluk, has been a centre of the 'Hanifis', a sect of Sunni Muslims, who follow the teachings and traditions of Abu Hanifi, one of the great exponents of Islam.

Modern period

Arakere in Srirangapatna taluk was the birth-place of the late *Mahamahopadhyaya, Praktana-Vimarsha-Vichakshana* R. Narasimhachar, a celebrated Kannada scholar. He worked in close collaboration with Lewis Rice who had been the Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore. He presided over the annual session of the Kannada Sahitya Sammelan held at Dharwar in 1918. His *Karnataka Kavicharithe*, in three volumes dealing with the lives and works of Kannada poets who lived between the eighth and nineteenth centuries, *Neetimanjari* in two parts, *Shasana Padyamanjari, Neetivakyamanjari* and *Nagegadalu,* a humourous skit, are notable contributions to Kannada literature. R. Narasimhachar held the office of the Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore from 1906 to 1922, during which period he published many archaeological reports. His monographs on Belur and Somnathpur temples received also international recognition. He edited also the *Amarakosha*, Nagavarma's *Kavyavalokana, Pampa-Bharatha* and other works. In 1924, when C. Hayavadana Rao was entrusted with the responsible task of editing a new series of Gazetteers, R. Narasimhachar helped him in several ways.

The late *Rajasevasaktha* B. M. Srikantiah, familiarly called 'Shri', was a scholar of renown both in Kannada and English; he hailed from Bellur in Nagamangala taluk. He held a prominent position in the Kannada renaissance movement and was also a scholar in Tamil and Sanskrit and possessed a knowledge of Greek. His poetical works written in several forms, ode, lyric and contemplative verse, have been acknowledged to be of a high order and are noted for their powerful effect. He translated the Greek dramas of Aeschylus and Sophocles into Kannada. He was the Vice-President of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat from 1937 to 1942 and encouraged and trained up a number of young Kannada writers. His contribution to development of modern

Kannada literature has been considerable. He was long associated with the Mysore University as its Registrar and Professor. Later on, he went to Dharwar as the Principal of a local college, where he passed away.

Another notable figure in the field of higher education was *Rajakaryapravina* N. S. Subba Rao, who was the Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University. He hailed from Srirangapatna and was a brilliant economist, educationist, administrator and author. He presided over the deliberations of the annual session of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat held at Bombay in 1935. Under his stewardship, the Mysore University gained in stature and made much progress. *Devashikhamani* Alasingachar, who hailed from Melkote, was a writer of repute. He made Kannada translations of *Valmiki Ramayana, Mahabharata* and *Srimad-Bhagavatha* and got them published at Madras. Sri P. T. Narasimhachar, who also comes from Melkote, is a renowned poet of the old order. Several collections of his works such as *Hridayavihari, Mahaprasthana* and *Hamsa-Damayanti* have been published The last named one, which comprises eight musical plays with mythological themes, won for him the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1966.

The Christian Missions have also contributed to the educational and cultural activities in the district. They carried on systematic educational work at Mandya and Pandavapura in recent decades. At present also, they are doing much in the field of education in the district.

Arts

Mandya district was, till 1939, a part of Mysore district and the many-sided development in musical and dramatic arts, which the latter enjoyed, had its impact on the former also. The names of Mandyam Rangachar, Malavalli Subbanna, Puttari Sastry and Bellur Nanjundaiya and Srimathis Malavalli Parvathamma and Malavalli Sundaramma have been beacon lights in the development of these arts in the area.

Maddur Shama Rao was a noted actor and was the secretary of a dramatic troupe which earned the love and esteem of the art-loving public. Mandyam Rangachar, who belonged to the Peri Shama Iyengar Company, was an impressive musician. In company with Gowri Narasimhayya, he acted in many dramas also. Puttari Sastry, who hailed from Srirangapatna, was, for some time, associated with the Vyasa Rao Dramatic Company. He later became the principal humorist in the court of the late Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV. His name had become a household word in Mysore and Mandya areas. He was a very witty man and was much admired.

Malavalli Subbanna, who later became a *Sanyasi*, was a leading figure in the fields of music and dramatics. As early as in 1900, his roles in *Sarangadhara, Droupadi Swayamvara* and other plays won for him great praise. He was also a good violinist. He trained his second daughter, Smt. Malavalli Sundaramma, to become a leading actress. Her roles as 'Subhadra' 'Choodamani' and 'Khayadu' won much appreciation. She is, in addition, a good musician. Her name is known throughout the Kannada-speaking areas. Smt. Malavalli Parvathamma, another actress, delighted lovers of drama by her popular roles in *Sri Krishna Leela*. Bellur Nanjundaiya was famous as a comedian. He joined the Shirahatti Drama Company and was very popular throughout Northern Karnatak.

Nataka Kala Sadana

The Mandya Nataka Kala Sadana was established at Mandya in 1954. Its main objects are encouragement of the arts of drama and dance and enactment of dramas for charitable purposes. It is managed by a committee consisting of a president, a secretary, a joint secretary, a director and two other members. The Sadana stages dramas on national holidays and during the *Nadahabba* and other public functions. The Mandya Sugar Town Amateur Dramatic Company is another art-promoting association which has earned a name in recent years.

Classical Karnatak music is popular in the district. Several able exponents of the art are often invited to give recitals. Since the place assumed importance, both industrially and agriculturally, after the formation of a separate district in 1939, there has been a pronounced encouragement to this art.

Sri Arakere Narayana Rao, belonging to the Bidaram Krishnappa school of music, Belakavadi Srinivasa Iyengar and his son, Sri Varadaraja Iyengar, are noted for their able rendering of classical Karnatak *kritis*.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

THE Ayurvedic system of medicine was followed all over India from very early times. It had its roots in the climate, vegetation and culture of the country. It seems to have been a part of Sanskrit learning and was generally taught in many Sanskrit schools. The Ayurvedic doctors were noted for their knowledge of medicinal properties of plants and herbs. A good Ayurvedic practitioner was capable of affording relief to his patients with the help of ordinary herbs and plants available in the rural areas without having to depend on costly drugs. Knowledge of some Ayurvedic medicines was common in those days and many house-hold remedies were fairly efficacious for common ailments. The Muslims brought the Unani system of medicine and it was practised by the *hakims*. They did not penetrate into the rural parts and their practice was generally confined to the urban areas. They enjoyed not only the patronage of the Muslim aristocracy but also that of a considerable section of the Hindus. **Early period**

The *vaidyas* continued their practice of Ayurveda both in the urban and rural areas, and the common people had great faith in them. The medicines that they gave did not cost much and were easily obtainable. Even today, it is found that a large number of people in the rural as well as urban areas are being serviced by practitioners of indigenous systems of medicine. With the progressively increasing contact with the East India Company and the British officers, the western system of medicine came into vogue in India.

Till about 1870, the health services in India were mainly concerned with the improvement of the health of the armed forces in the country. Heavy mortality caused by the out-breaks of epidemics such as plague and malaria showed the need for more active State participation in improving the health of the people. The first All-India Medical Conference held in 1911 noticed that only very few towns and villages in the country had

any satisfactory system of conservancy. Till the reforms of 1919, efforts were confined to the promotion of sanitation by making it one of the important duties of the local bodies.

Advent of allopathic system

The allopathic or western system of medicine was ushered in Mysore State after the Fourth Mysore War in 1799 when the British established themselves in Mysore. After the assumption of the Government of the State by the British in 1831, the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission was in general control of vaccination. With the establishment of district hospitals in the several divisions a little later, a Civil Surgeon was appointed in the headquarters of each of the divisions. This officer was also the Superintendent of local jails and Inspector of all the medical institutions within the limits of the division. The medical institutions in the districts were also being inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General of the Indian Medical Department for Mysore and the Ceded Districts. In addition to this inspection work, he also performed the duties of the Sanitary Commissioner and Registrar of Vital Statistics. In 1880, the Deputy Surgeon-General was withdrawn and his duties, so far as Mysore was concerned, were transferred to the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission.

The medical set-up underwent a complete change after the rendition in 1881. In the month of May 1884, a new scheme for the establishment of a local medical service composed of duly qualified doctors was introduced. The head of the Medical Department, who was the senior-most of the covenanted medical officers, was called Senior Surgeon. The other local medical officers were the Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants. A new grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeons was created in 1888.

Earlier re-organisation

In course of time, the public health administration of the districts was also reorganised so as to make it more useful and efficient. The Senior Surgeon was made also *ex-officio* Sanitary Commissioner in the year 1887. Scrutiny and compilation of birth and death returns, supervision of vaccination work and control of epidemics like plague, cholera and small-pox, were some of the functions of the Sanitary Commissioner. Between 1898 and 1902, a special Plague Commissioner was appointed to check the spread of this deadly disease. The year 1907 saw the re-organisation of the Sanitary Department, when a separate sanitary service was introduced and Divisional Sanitary Officers were appointed. Between 1909 and 1910, the posts of Divisional Sanitary Officers were abolished and a new cadre of District Sanitary Officers was created. They were placed under the Deputy Commissioners of the district.

In 1917, a full-time Sanitary Commissioner was appointed as the head of the department. The District Medical Officer of Mysore district, of which Mandya formed a part, became the *ex-officio* District Sanitary Officer also. In 1939, Mysore district was bifurcated and the new district of Mandya was constituted. The Government sanctioned the post of a District Health Officer for Mandya district in 1944. But till July 1953, the District Medical Officer continued to hold the additional charge of the sanitary office. The construction of the Visvesvaraya canal system in the district incidentally brought in a public health problem in the canal areas, as it increased the incidence of malaria. With a view to combating the disease, a health unit was formed in 1929. Thereafter, a net-work of health units came to be established not only to check malaria but also to improve rural health by various programmes.

District Health Organisation

The district health organisation came into being in 1945. A Malaria Training Centre was set up at Mandya in 1952 with the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation in order to meet the demand for trained personnel for malaria control and eradication. In 1954, a Malaria Investigation Centre started functioning at Mandya and a district laboratory was established in 1958. In 1961, the control of the medical institutions of the rural areas was transferred to the Public Health Department. An Orientation Training Centre was sanctioned in 1962 for giving in-service training to the para-medical personnel. In collaboration with the National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore, a district tuberculosis organisation was formed in 1964. In 1965, a District Family-Planning Bureau was organised.

In order to have an effective control over both preventive and curative sides, the Public Health and Medical Departments were amalgamated in 1965 and an officer designated as Director of Health Services in Mysore was appointed as the head of the re-organised department.

District Health Officer

There is a District Health Officer in Mandya who is in charge of the administration of the public health wing of the department in the district. He is responsible to the Director of Health Services in Mysore, Bangalore. He is both a technical and administrative officer and deals with problems of public health such as control of epidemics, malaria eradication, maternity and child welfare, vital statistics, *jatra* sanitation, environmental sanitation, health education and laboratory work associated with public health. Since 1st June 1960, the District Health Officer is also in over-all charge of all the medical institutions at the taluk level in the district.

Vital statistics

In the early days, there was no special agency for the registration of births and deaths other than the village patels. These village officers were required to send monthly returns to the taluk office from where the lists were transmitted to the district office to be later forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner's office. With a view to securing better registration of particulars connected with births and deaths, the relative rules were revised in 1915-16 according to which Inspecting Officers had to scrutinise the entries in registers. Again in 1918, a new regulation was introduced to improve the system of collection, compilation and publication of vital statistics. According to this new regulation, the entries with reference to births and deaths had to be certified by a technical officer after a sample check-up in the area concerned. This proved helpful in removing irregular and exaggerated entries.

The following table gives the number of births and deaths as recorded in the registers in Mandya district for the period from 1955-1965 :

Year		*Births*	*Deaths*
1955	..	15,793	5,800
1956	..	14,150	5,730
1957	..	13,238	5,744
1958	..	13,904	5,602
1959	..	13,326	4.729
1960	..	11,029	3,639
1961	..	11,214	3,601
1962	..	9,904	3,162
1963	..	8,543	3,017
1964	..	10,369	2,196
1965	..	10,081	3,847

The birth and death rate per mille in the district during the years from 1955 to 1965 are given below :

Year		*Birth-rate*	*Death-rate*
1955	..	20.8	7.7
1956	..	18.6	7.5
1957	..	17.2	7.5
1958	..	17.9	7.2
1959	..	17.0	6.0
1960	..	13.8	4.5
1961	..	13.9	4.4
1962	..	10.7	3.4
1963	..	9.1	3.2
1964	..	12.6	Not available
1965	..	19.6	4.7

From the foregoing table it is seen that in recent years, the death rate has been falling. It was due to intensive preventive and curative measures undertaken by the health services authorities and other factors. There has been a systematic drive to control epidemics and a large number of people have been vaccinated or inoculated. In this connection, it may be pointed out that these birth and death rates fall far short of the known rates for India. This evidently shows that there are certain omissions in recording the vital events, particularly in regard to deaths. However, a sample survey carried out has revealed that the birth-rate was about 42 and the death-rate about 20.

Infant and maternal mortality

As regards infant mortality, the main causes for deaths were prematurity, bronchitis, diarrhoea, dysentery, fevers, convulsion, sepsis and respiratory diseases. The table below gives the numbers of still-births and infant deaths reported and the infant mortality rate per mille in the district for the years from 1955 to 1965 :

Year	*No. of still births*	*No. of infant deaths*	*Infant mortality rate*
1955	279	1,237	78.3
1956	351	1,268	127.8
1957	325	1,009	76.2
1958	306	814	58.5
1959	254	670	50.3
1960	220	465	42.1
1961	215	543	48.4
1962	256	422	42.6
1963	204	294	34.4
1964	138	831	80.0
1965	211	963	61.0

The main causes for maternal deaths were anaemia, haemorrhage, eclampsia and difficult labour. The number of maternal deaths reported and the maternal mortality rates per mille in the district during the years from 1955 to 1965 are given below .

Year	*No. of maternal deaths*	*Maternal mortality rate*
1	2	3
1955 ..	98	6.1
1956 ..	106	7.3
1957 ..	83	6.0
1958 ..	90	6.2
1959 ..	87	6.4
1960 ..	63	3.8

1		2	3
1961	..	42	3.6
1962	..	53	5.3
1963	..	21	2.5
1964	..	58	5.7
1965	..	87	4.4

Number of deaths

The following table shows the number of deaths caused by various diseases in the district during the years 1955, 1958, 1961, 1964 and 1965 :

Causes		1955	1958	1961	1964	1965
Plague	..	..	4	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	4	328	59	..	..
Cholera	..	87	14	11	25	124
Malaria	..	1,158	954	680	..	..
Typhoid	..	269	224	150	10	60
Other fevers	..	1,254	1,012	..	307	663
Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		551	649	524	172	344
Respiratory diseases	..	474	392	..	65	170
Tuberculosis	..	219	155	142	..	..
All other diseases	..	1,322	1,430	1,932	1,313	1.793

The figures reveal that 'other' fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea and respiratory diseases had the highest incidence. It is also seen that from 1955 to 1961, a large number of deaths were shown as caused by malaria. This was largely due to the compilation of the figures furnished by the village patels, which might not be quite accurate. As a result of the sustained drive under the National Malaria Control Programme and subsequently, under the National Malaria Eradication Programme, the malaria morbidity has now been considerably reduced.

The sub-joined table shows the common diseases for which the majority of patients were treated in the district during 1964 and 1965 :

Diseases		*1964*	*1965*
Pneumonia	..	4,819	7,027
Other respiratory diseases	..	62,030	63,204
'Other' fevers	..	31,426	32,400
Diarrhoea	..	29,727	38,552
Dysentery	..	15,355	20,273
Other digestive diseases	..	43,353	46,121
Worms	..	4,844	7,463

Aneamia	..	14,366	17,514
Ulcers	..	46,716	46,968
Skin diseases	..	27,918	27,431
All other diseases	..	1,00,465	1,25,030

The above figures show that digestive diseases, 'other' fevers, respiratory infections and ulcers had a high incidence.

Epidemics

When an epidemic breaks out in the district, the Health Inspectors and Basic Health Workers are alerted to work in close unison and under the general direction of the District Health Officer. The Health Inspectors or the Sub-Inspectors have to tour the area in order to know and assess the extent and severity of the epidemic. All the wells in the area are thoroughly disinfected with potassium permanganate and the villagers are advised to isolate the sick and to evacuate the houses. People living in the infected areas are advised not to entertain any friends or relatives. Disinfection and fumigation are carried out wherever possible. It is the duty of the Health Inspectors to enquire into and ascertain the causes of origin and spread of epidemic diseases within their jurisdiction and send periodical reports to the nearest Medical Officer and also to the District Health Officer. Various conditions injurious to public health are systematically removed so as to minimise the incidence. Special attention is paid to water supply sources and to the disposal of refuse. During the time of fairs and festivals, special staff is requisitioned to control any out-break of epidemics.

Cholera

Among the communicable diseases, the most dreaded ones are the cholera, plague and small-pox. In recent years, there has been a considerable decrease in the incidence of cholera in the district. Chlorination of drinking water wells was periodically attended to and all necessary precautions were being taken to prevent the out-break of this disease. The district is not endemic for cholera, though, however, frequent out-breaks have been encountered. A total of 1,20,118 inoculations in the infected villages and 78,409 inoculations in other villages were done in recent years.

Plague

The district is almost free from the ravages of plague. This disease has been completely under control and in recent years, the incidence is almost nil ever since D.D.T. spraying work was undertaken by the public health authorities.

Small-pox

Small-pox has been a major public health problem in the State. Large-scale efforts are being made through primary vaccination and subsequent planned periodical vaccination to bring the disease under control. An expert committee was also

constituted in 1959 to suggest ways and means for eradication of small-pox and cholera in the State. Small-pox particularly affects children. Vaccination, being the only preventive, is done with a phased programme by the health staff. The vaccinations are done by trained vaccinators, who are responsible to the District Health Officer They are stationed in the headquarters of each taluk. The vaccinators are required to get into touch with the Tahsildar for any assistance in the discharge of their duties. The vaccination work is carried on after a verification of birth registers. Systematic house-to-house inspection of the whole town or village is conducted for detection of unprotected cases. The minimum out-turn of work for each vaccinator is about two hundred successful vaccinations in a month. He is required to carry out not less than 3,000 vaccinations in a year. When epidemics occur, the vaccinators have to rush to the infected areas in order to vaccinate all unprotected children and adults. All the factories and schools are also visited in an endeavour to vaccinate all unprotected persons. The school teacher and the factory manager are expected to obtain the consent of those who are to be vaccinated. Re-vaccination, though not compulsory, is essential for protection against small-pox.

Eradication programme

The Vaccinator or Basic Health Worker performs the primary vaccinations in his allotted area throughout the year, for which purpose he prepares a list of unprotected children as well as adults. Apart from this, he takes up mass-vaccination in about one-fourth of the area in the first year so that he comes back to the same sector in the fifth year. Whenever any small-pox case is reported in his area or a small focal out-break occurs, the available staff are mobilised to do intensive vaccination work in that area. Under the National Small-Pox Eradication Programme which was launched in the district on 31st October 1963 and completed on 5th March 1964, in all, 6,90,713 vaccinations were done, of which 55,485 vaccinations were primary and 6,35,228 were re-vaccinations. A taluk-wise break-up of these figures and percentages of population covered are given below :

Taluk		*Primary Vaccination*	*Re-vaccination*	*Total*	*Percentage*
Maddur	..	8,719	1,03,488	1,12,207	76.8
Malavalli	..	9,845	1,14,293	1,24,138	79 5
Srirangapatna	..	4,406	53,000	57,406	75 5
Pandavapura	..	4,021	65,068	69,089	77.9
Krishnarajpet	..	9,754	92,852	1,02,606	80.5
Nagamangala	..	8,888	77,082	85,970	83.7
Mandya	..	9,852	1,29,445	1,39,297	77.8

The number of vaccinations done by the health units as well as the local bodies for the years 1964 and 1965 were as follows :

Year	Health Units		Local Bodies	
	Primary vaccination	*Re-vaccination*	*Primary vaccination*	*Re-vaccination*
1964	4,077	2,836	2,020	3,737
1965	16,627	36,189	7,365	2,045

Typhoid

During the year 1961-62, a total of 24 typhoid attacks and 16 deaths were reported in the district excluding Mandya town. With a view to checking the spread of this disease, 7,890 anti-typhoid inoculations were done besides undertaking other curative and preventive measures. In addition, 75 typhoid cases and five deaths were reported in Mandya town alone during the month of November 1961 ; to prevent the spread of the infection in this town and its suburbs, an intensive inoculation drive was organised and 11,500 persons were inoculated during that month alone. In 1964, 125 attacks and eight deaths were reported while during the subsequent year, 74 attacks and 17 deaths were reported.

Malaria

Malaria control work was in progress in Mysore State even before the inception of the Five-Year Plans. Malaria had been more wide-spread and had affected a larger number of people than any other disease in the district. It had been a formidable health problem. The State started a programme of research and training for eradication of malaria as far back as 1928.

This was continued and improved during the successive Plan periods. In the beginning, the malaria control operations were confined to the *Malnad* areas which were highly endemic for malaria. Gradually, the services were extended to other areas also. In 1953, the State switched over to the National Malaria Control Programme with the assistance of the Government of India and International Agencies. As a result, five malaria control units were organised at Mandya, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Hassan and Mysore. During the Second Plan period, additional control units were sanctioned making a total of 14.63 units in the State.

Eradication programme

In the year 1958, the programme was switched over to the National Malaria Eradication Programme, raising the total number of units to 19.13 so as to cover the entire State. Consequently, the spraying programme was intensified and surveillance work

introduced. The malaria surveillance workers paid fortnightly visits to all the houses in their areas, investigated fever cases, took their blood smears and treated them with anti-malaria drugs. The Medical Officers in charge of medical institutions and the private practitioners were all requested to extend their co-operation in collecting blood smears from all fever cases and send them to the unit laboratory for examination. In addition to appraisal surveys, the Medical Officer of Health of the National Malaria Eradication Unit also conducted mass blood surveys in and around the areas where parasite-positive cases were reported. Blood smears collected were examined at the unit laboratory and the results communicated to the authorities concerned. All the parasite-positive cases were treated with aminoquinolines and the cases followed up till their blood pictures showed negative results.

Blood smears

The district entered the Consolidation Phase on 1st April 1960. In October 1964, the taluks of Maddur, Mandya, Malavalli and Nagamangala entered the Maintenance Phase, while the remaining three taluks, *viz.*, Srirangapatna, Pandavapura and Krishnarajpet entered this phase during the next year. The number of blood smears collected and the number of positive cases during 1964 and 1965 are indicated below:

Year	*Blood Smears*			*Positive cases*
	Active	*Passive*	*Mass*	
1964	7,49,721	35,379	7,809	19
1965	28,138	30,162	517	1

Malaria control work in Shivasamudram and Shimsha Electrical colonies by larvicidal measures was also in progress since 1961. One Health Inspector in each colony was in charge of control operations in addition to other health activities. Large quantities of burnt-oil were used in connection with the larvicidal measures undertaken in the two colonies and a number of houses were sprayed with diozinal.

It is of interest to note that the sustained anti-malarial measures pursued in the district have almost rooted out this disease. A few odd cases found here and there were either imported or were relapses of old ones. However, a close vigilance is being maintained by the Basic Health Workers in their respective sub-centre areas. The malaria maintenance work has been now merged with the general health services.

Investigation and Training Centre

The Malaria Investigation-*cum*-Training Centre, Mandya, provides in-service training facilities in the field of malariology to the personnel of the department. The centre is headed by an Assistant Director of Public Health with State-wide jurisdiction.

He has nine assistants, three gazetted and six non-gazetted, for research and training in malaria, plague and *aedes aegypti*. Focal out-breaks of malaria are duly investigated by the Centre. Upto the end of 1965, about 1,200 persons, both medical and para-medical, were given training at this Centre in 60 training sessions; Medical Officers of Health, Medical Licentiates, Junior Entomologists, Senior Health Inspectors, Junior Health Inspectors, Malaria Inspectors, Village-Level Workers, Malaria Supervisors, Laboratory Technicians and Health Assistants were among those who received training.

Leprosy

Prior to the formation of the new Mysore State, leprosy was endemic only in a few taluks of Mysore, Kolar and Bellary districts. The overall incidence rate then was about 0.2 per cent. In the new Mysore State, however, the average rate of incidence is estimated to be 0.7 to 1 per cent, as the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and South Kanara have comparatively a high incidence of leprosy. As early as in 1845, the State had a Leprosy Asylum in Bangalore. This institution was developed in subsequent years and is now known as the Central Leprosarium.

Apart from the institutional treatment at the Central Leprosarium, the dispensaries in the endemic areas are treating leprosy cases by holding weekly clinics. The modern concept in the control of leprosy being prophylaxis and treatment at the houses of the patients, several leprosy control units have been established during the Plan periods.

In Mandya district, preventive steps against leprosy are being taken in Malavalli and Maddur taluks. During 1964, 985 cases were under treatment, whereas in 1965, 1,231 cases were under treatment, in the health unit areas.

Health Education

Health education forms one of the important activities of the department. The Basic Health Workers, who primarily attend to this programme, inculcate in the minds of the people the need for environmental sanitation. The health education activities are being carried out on an integrated scale. The department also arranges for the celebration of the World Health Day, Anti-fly Week, Leprosy Day, Family Planning Day and the like in the district. On such occasions also, the health services authorities make arrangements to give talks on various health subjects in the villages, towns and health unit areas in the district with a view to acquainting the general public with the precautions they need to take. Educative films on health are also shown to the people and poster exhibitions held to bring home to them the supreme importance of following sanitary principles and taking preventive measures. Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives also do educational work and they are guided by the Health Visitors.

School Health Service

There is provision for regular medical examination of school children at Pandavapura, Maddur, Malavalli, Srirangapatna, Arakere, Besagarahalli, Kyathanahalli, Akkihebbal, Bellur and other places. The Assistant Medical Officers of Health concerned conduct medical examination of school children. In addition to the above, the Medical Officers of Health visit various schools in the health unit areas during their tours and give talks in the schools on subjects of health.

Two Primary Health Centres have been selected in the district for the school health programme, one at Shivalli and the other at Bellur. Two Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives were also trained under this programme and they are now working as School Health Assistants. In the Bellur school health programme, 700 children were examined in 1965. Likewise, 300 children were examined in the Shivalli school. The number of schools selected in Bellur were 29 and at Shivalli 10, having, in all, more than 4,000 children. This health scheme is proving popular.

Sanitation in Fairs

Under the provisions of the Mysore Public Health Act, 1944, major *jatras* in the district are notified by the Government and necessary measures are taken to enforce the rules relating to sanitation and public health in co-operation with the *Muzrai* and other authorities. Special attention is paid towards cleanliness of food and water and also general cleanliness in the *jatra* areas.

During 1964 and 1965, in all, 67 hand-flush latrines were constructed in the district. During the same period, 210 soak pits were also constructed under the general sanitation programme.

Maternity and Child Health Services

During 1963, the Government sanctioned the appointment of District Nursing Supervisors and 20 such Supervisors were working in the district during 1965-66. The maternity and child health services offered ante-natal, natal and post-natal attention and care of children, including milk-feeding programme. Both institutional and domiciliary services are rendered.

During 1964 and 1965, over 10,000 and 12,000 delivery cases respectively were attended to by mid-wives and *dais* in the district. International organisations like the UNICEF and the World Health Organisation have continued their assistance to maternity and child health services in the State by providing transport, equipment, drugs and diet supplements to the health units. They have also lent the services of two experts.

Family Planning

Since 1957, a State Family Planning Board has been functioning with the Minister for Health as its President. The family planning activities comprise mainly family planning services, training of workers and education of the people in the

matter. There is a District Family Planning Committee at Mandya with the Deputy Commissioner as its chairman, the District Surgeon as the vice-chairman, the District Health Officer as the secretary and certain non-official members, for implementing the family planning programme in the area.

Facilities have been provided in all the major hospitals including the District Hospitals in the State for sterilisation operations, free of cost, with a view to encouraging family planning. In order to popularise surgical methods, services of private medical practitioners are also utilised on payment of a subsidy of Rs. 25 per operation.

Vasectomy camps

Vasectomy camps are organised in the taluk headquarters and in the medical and primary health centre dispensaries and also in villages. Medical advice on methods of family planning is being provided to married persons, who require such advice, and also to those ladies, who, in the opinion of the medical officer, cannot undergo the strain of pregnancy and parturition without danger to health. Large sums of money have been earmarked for purchasing contraceptives, which are supplied to hospitals and dispensaries in the district for distribution among the people.

In 1966, there were one Urban and nine Rural Family Planning Centres in the district. Fifty-one film shows and ten film-strip shows were conducted in 52 villages during 1965. On an average, about 700 people attended these film shows. Besides these propaganda measures, five orientation training camps, three poster-exhibitions and two dramas were conducted in connection with the family-planning drive. The Primary Health Centres in the district conduct couple surveys and selected couples are advised, through individual contacts, to adopt semi or permanent family-planning methods.

From 1962 to 1965, a total number of 2,597 vasectomy operations had been done in the district. The intra-uterine contraceptive device or the loop measure was introduced in the district in June 1965. Up to the end of December 1965, 3,000 loop insertions had been done.

Orientation Training Centre

There is an Orientation Training Centre at Mandya, functioning since 1962, for training para-medical personnel. Upto April 1966, it had held 24 sessions and had provided training to 232 Health Inspectors, 30 Health Visitors, nine Public Health Nurses and 161 Midwives. In addition, this Centre gives field training in public health to House-men from the Medical College, Mysore, training in applied nutrition to selected medical personnel and orientation to students of Ward Administration Course, Bangalore.

There is also a District Laboratory at Mandya which conducted over 7,300 examinations during 1965.

Primary Health Centres and Units

In 1966, there were eight Primary Health Centres of Government of India-type and 16 Primary Health Units of Mysore-type in the district. Each of the Government of India-pattern health centres serves a population of about 60,000 whereas the Mysore-type unit serves about 15 thousand people. The former, numbering eight, were located at Shivalli (Mandya taluk), Kalamuddanadoddi and Kesthur (Maddur taluk), Hittanahallikoppal (Malavalli taluk), Bellur and Haradanahalli (Nagamangala taluk), Pandavapura and Krishnarajpet. The location of a ninth centre sanctioned for Srirangapatna taluk had not yet been fixed upon till August 1966. Each of these centres has one Medical Officer of Health, one Junior Health Inspector, one Public Health Nurse or Health Visitor, and one compounder and four midwives, while a Mysore-type health unit has one Assistant Medical Officer of Health, one Senior Health Inspector or two Junior Health Inspectors, one compounder and three midwives. There are also some sub-centres located in selected villages and they are manned by Junior Health Inspectors and qualified midwives. The Medical Officer of Health in charge of the Primary Health Units has to visit these sub-centres for holding clinics and to supervise the work being done by the sub-centre staff.

The activities of these health centres and units relate to preventive and curative aspects including clinical examination, prevention and control of communicable diseases, improvement of environmental sanitation, collection of vital statistics, maternity and child health work, health education and surveys, proper sanitary arrangements in connection with fairs and festivals and supply of drugs and diet supplements to the rural population.

Allopathic dispensaries

In 1966, there were 42 allopathic dispensaries, seven of which were combined ones with a seperate women's section for looking after the needs of maternity cases. In many of the dispensaries, a few beds (ranging from two to six) are provided for emergency cases. Most of these dispensaries are maintained by the local bodies. Two of the dispensaries, located at Krishnarajasagar and Shimshapura, are meant for departmental officials only.

The staff of a dispensary generally consists of a Medical Officer, a compounder and a mid-wife. In the case of a combined dispensary, besides the above mentioned staff, there is a lady doctor, two midwives and one lady compounder. The statement given below shows the locations and types of these dispensaries :

Sl. No.	*Place and Taluk*	*Type of Dispensary*
1	Aghalaya, Krishnarajpet	H.S.L.F.D.
2	Agasanapura, Malavalli	L.F.D.
3	Akkihebbal, Malavalli	L.F.D.
4	Arakere, Srirangapatna	L.F.C.D.
5	Ballenahalli, Srirangapatna	L.F.D.
6	Bandihole, Krishnarajpet	G.D.
7	Basaral, Mandya	L.F.D.
8	Belakavadi, Malavalli	L.F.D.
9	Bellur, Nagamangala	L.F.D.
10	Besagarahalli, Maddur	G.D.
11	Bindiganavale, Nagamangala	L.F.D.
12	Bukinakere, Krishnarajpet	L.F.D.
13	Chinkurli, Pandavapura	L.F.D.
14	Chinya, Nagamangala	L.F.D.
15	Devalapura, Nagamangala	L.F.D.
16	Doddarasinakere, Maddur	G.D.
17	Dugganahalli, Malavalli	L.F.D.
18	Halagur, Malavalli	L.F.D.
19	Hittanahalli-koppal, Malavalli	L.F.D..
20	Keregode, Mandya	G.D.
21	Kesthur, Maddur	G.D.
22	Kikkeri. Krishnarajpet	L.F.D.
23	Kilara, Mandya	G.D.
24	Kirugaval, Malavalli	L.F.D.
25	Koppa, Maddur	L.F.D.
26	Kothathi, Mandya	G.D.
27	Krishnarajpet, Krishnarajpet	L.F.C.D.
28	Krishnarajasagar, Pandavapura	G.D. (P.W.D.)
29	Kyathanahalli, Pandavapura	L.F.C.D.
30	Maddur, Maddur	L.F.C.D.
31	Malavalli, Malavalli	L.F.C.D.
32	Mandya, Mandya	G.D.
33	Melkote, Pandavapura	L.F.D.
34	Nagamangala, Nagamangala	L.F.C.D.
35	Pandavapura, Pandavapura	L.F.D.
36	Santhebachahalli, Krishnarajpet	L.F.D.
37	Seelanere, Krishnarajpet	L.F.D.
38	Shimshapura, Malavalli	G.D. (M.S.E.B.)
39	Shivalli, Mandya	G.D.
40	Sindhaghatta, Krishnarajpet	L.F.D.
41	Somanahalli, Krishnarajpet	G.D.
42	Srirangapatna, Srirangapatna	L.F.C.D.

R.S.L.F.D. ..	Reduced-Scale Local Fund Dispensary maintained by local bodies.
L.F.D. ..	Local Fund Dispensary conducted by local bodies.
L.F.C.D. ..	Local Fund Combined Dispensary maintained by local bodies.
G.D. ..	Government-conducted dispensary.
G.D. (P.W.D.)	Government-conducted dispensary, the maintenance expenditure of which is met by the Public Works Department.
G.D. (M.S.E.B.)	Government-conducted dispensary, the maintenance expenditure of which is met by the Mysore State Electricity Board.

Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries

There were 13 Ayurvedic and three Unani dispensaries maintained by the Taluk Development Boards, besides nine Government-aided Ayurvedic dispensaries, in the district in 1966. Each of these dispensaries has a *vaidya* or a *hakim*, as the case may be, who is assisted by a compounder. The locations of these dispensaries were as shown below:

Taluk Board Ayurvedic Dispensaries.

	Name of place	*Taluk*
1	Bookanahalli	Krishnarajpet
2	Vittalapura	Do
3	Adichunchanagiri	Nagamangala
4	Kelagere	Do
5	Mylarapatna	Do
6	Naraganahalli	Do
7	Thattekere	Do
8	Kowdle	Maddur
9	Poorigali	Malavalli
10	Mallenahalli	Mandya
11	Kannal	Pandavapura
12	Sunka-Thonnur	Do
13	Chikkarayarahalli	Srirangapatna

Government-aided Ayurvedic Dispensaries.

14	Honnalegere	Maddur
15	Maddur town	Do
16	Neelakanthanahalli	Malavalli
17	Upparahalli	Do
18	Malligere	Mandya
19	Chinya	Nagamangala
20	Mudagundur	Do
21	Madeshwarapura	Pandavapura
22	K. Settihalli	Srirangapatna

Taluk Board Unani Dispensaries.

	Name of place		Taluk
1	Ballenahalli	.. ..	Krishnarajpet
2	Bheemanahalli	.. ..	Nagamangala
3	Byadarahalli	.. ..	Pandavapura

District Surgeon

There is a District Surgeon who is the head of the General Hospital at Mandya. He is also responsible to the Director of Health Services in Mysore, Bangalore. In 1966, he was being assisted by 12 Assistant Surgeons, one Nursing Superintendent, two compounders, two X-ray technicians, three laboratory assistants and two assistants for venereal diseases wing and 12 nurses and midwives.

General Hospital, Mandya

The General Hospital, Mandya, began functioning from 1940. In 1966, it had a bed-strength of 105—45 for men, 48 for women (including 28 for maternity cases) and 12 for children. A Family Planning section, a Tuberculosis Clinic and a Venereal Diseases Clinic are also attached to the hospital. The following particulars indicate the working of this Hospital during the year 1964-65 :

Total out-patient attendance	..	94,610
Daily average of out-patient attendance	..	259.7
Total number of in-patient admissions	..	6,444

In-patients :

Ophthalmic cases	..	85
Ear, nose and throat cases	..	124
Leprosy cases	..	134
Venereal-disease cases	..	292
Daily average of in-patients treated	.	113.4

Operations :

Diabetic cases	..	8
Ophthalmic cases	..	11
Ear, nose and throat cases	..	37
Venereal disease cases	..	50
Dental cases	..	105
Tubectomy operations	..	183
Vasectomy operations	..	12

Other treatments :

Number of ante-natal clinics conducted	..	52
Number of intra-uterine contraceptive device insertions.		392

The total expenditure incurred on the Hospital during the year was Rs. 2,26,276.

The Tuberculosis Clinic attached to the General Hospital has been functioning since September 1959. This Clinic is meant for treatment of out-patients only. A doctor and an X-ray technician are attached to this Clinic.

District Tuberculosis Centre

In 1959, the Government of India established a National Tuberculosis Institute in Bangalore with the help of the State Government. This institution helps the campaign against tuberculosis and also affords training facilities for the technical staff engaged in tuberculosis work. A B.C.G. campaign was started in 1952 as a preventive measure against the spread of tuberculosis and this is being carried on. In collaboration with the National Tuberculosis Institute, a District Tuberculosis Organisation was formed in Mandya and a District Tuberculosis Centre was set up in 1964. The Centre has a whole-time District Tuberculosis Officer who works under the control of the District Surgeon. The organisation has established 25 Microscopy Centres in the district, while the various dispensaries act as referal centres. The District Tuberculosis Officer tours in the district to supervise the working of the Microscopy Centres, besides attending to his work at the Tuberculosis Centre at Mandya. Particulars of the working of the District Tuberculosis Organisation for the two years, 1964 and 1965, are given below :

	1964	1965
Number of sputums examined ..	3,355	5,700
Number of sputums found positive for T.B.	206	309
Number of X-ray pictures taken ..	314	1,868
X-Rays found positive for T.B. ..	86	382
Pulmonary T.B. cases treated ..	264	609
Extra-pulmonary T.B. cases treated.	19	99

At the District Tuberculosis Centre at Mandya, 26 major and 506 minor operations were performed during the year 1964-65.

Shivasamudram Hospital

There is also a Government Hospital, with a women's wing attached, at Shivasamudram in Malavalli taluk. It had two doctors and three nurses and a bed-strength of 22, in 1965. Its expenditure is met by the Mysore State Electricity Board and it is open to the employees of that Board only.

Staff strength

The sanctioned staff-strength of the Health Services Department for the district as on 1st July 1966 was as follows :

Class I Medical Officer	1
Class II Medical Officers	17

Class III Medical Officers	46
District Nursing Supervisor	1
Health Educator	1
District Extension Educator	1
Block Extension Educators	9
Health Supervisors	2
Health Visitors	10
Chemist	1
Statistical Assistant	1
Senior Health Inspectors	11
Junior Health Inspectors	39
Microscopists	9
Computors	9
Basic Health Workers	81
Senior Laboratory Technicians	4
Projectionists	2
Compounders	53
Nurses and Midwives	156
Family-Planning Assistants	113
Mechanics, drivers and cleaners	12
Ministerial staff	24
Dalayats	168

There were about ten allopathic private medical practitioners in Mandya town as on 1st January 1966. There were also two Ayurvedic practitioners. The town had three nursing homes, one of which had an X-ray clinic also. According to the census of 1961, the total number of physicians, surgeons and dentists in the district was 208, of whom 111 were working in the urban areas and 97 in the rural areas. These figures included also those who were working in Government and semi-Government medical institutions.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Labour welfare

PROMOTION of labour welfare began in the State as a humanitarian reform and gradually assumed the character of a sound welfare policy with the growth of industries and increase in the number of workers employed by them. Ameliorative measures have been taken by the Government from time to time to improve the conditions of the labour population. Towards this end, various Acts were adopted and rules were framed thereunder. The labour laws in force in the district are :

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

(2) Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

(3) Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

(4) Maternity Benefits Act, 1939.

(5) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

(6) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(7) Motor Transport Workers Act, 1948.

(8) Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(9) Indian Boilers Act, 1948.

(10) Factories Act, 1948.

(11) Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952.

(12) Working Journalists' (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1956.

(13) Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961.

(14) Mysore Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1963.

(15) Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

The Commissioner of Labour is also the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers and Chief Conciliation Officer and Registrar of Trade Unions for the entire State. He is also the Statistics Authority under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1955. The Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act and the Maternity Benefit Act are enforced by the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, while the authority for the enforcement of all the other Acts is the Commissioner of Labour, assisted by several officers having jurisdiction over the district and notified under the respective enactments. The Employees' Provident Fund Act is administered by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, an officer of the Central Government.

Administration

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Mysore Division, Mysore, comprising the districts of Mandya, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitradurga is the officer in-charge of the Labour Department in Mandya district. He is responsible to the Commissioner of Labour in all matters pertaining to the administration of the department in his division. He is also the Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, Inspector under the Factories Act, Payment of Bonus Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Wages Act and the Working Journalists' (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act and Additional Registrar under the Trade Unions Act. He is assisted in his work by a Labour Officer who has also his headquarters at Mysore.

The Labour Officer, Mysore, is in charge of Mandya and Mysore districts. He supervises and guides the work of Labour Inspectors and inspects the various factories and establishments in his capacity as Additional Inspector under the Factories Act and Inspector under the Payment of Wages Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Bonus Act and Mysore Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act to see that relevant provisions under the Acts and rules are properly implemented.

Shops and Establishments

The Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1961, is in force in seven towns of the district, namely, Mandya, Maddur, Malavalli, Srirangapatna, Nagamangala, Krishnarajpet and Pandavapura. The Act regulates the working conditions of persons employed in shops and commercial establishments and provides for compulsory holidays, fixed hours of work, issue of proper notice of termination and grant of suitable compensation in cases of wrongful dismissal. There are three Labour Inspectors with headquarters at Mandya, Maddur and Pandavapura to enforce the provisions of the Act and rules made thereunder, in the seven towns. They work under the control of the Labour Officer, Mysore.

The following statement indicates the number of shops and commercial establishments and the number of workers employed

in the district, as on 31st December 1965. The particulars furnished relate only to four towns in the district, *viz.*, Mandya, Malavalli, Maddur and Srirangapatna, as the Act came into force in Pandavapura, Krishnarajpet and Nagamangala only on 1st June 1966:

No. of commercial establishments		..	177
No. of workers employed	..	..	1,067
No. of shops	..	..	1,302
No. of workers employed	..	..	447

The reason for the small number of workers employed in shops is that most of the shops are managed by the owners themselves without any assistance.

Minimum wages

The Minimum Wages Act ensures fixation and revision of minimum rates of wages in respect of 20 scheduled employments. The three Labour Inspectors in the district enforce the provisions of the Act and the rules. The following is the list of scheduled employments which come under the purview of the Act:

1 Agriculture,
2 Tanneries and leather manufactory,
3 Tobacco, including beedi-making,
4 Printing presses,
5 Foundry with or without machine shops,
6 Tile industry,
7 Cotton-ginning and pressing,
8 Automobile engineering, including servicing and repairing,
9 Cardamom gardens,
10 Cashewnut industry,
11 Local authority,
12 Public motor transport,
13 Rice mill, flour mill or dhal mill,
14 Plantations,
15 Oil mill industry,
16 Stone-breaking and stone-crushing,
17 Construction of roads and buildings,
18 Salt pan industry,
19 Woollen carpet and shawl weaving, and
20 Mica works.

Industrial disputes

The Industrial Disputes Act, which has been amended from time to time, provides for regulation of industrial relations to a great extent. It is a code which sets forth also the procedure and machinery for adjudication. It concedes the right to strike by implication and provides a definite machinery for prevention and settlement of industrial disputes by mediation, conciliation, adjudication and arbitration. There is scope for payment of compensation in cases of lay-off and retrenchment.

The sub-joined table indicates the number of industrial disputes received and the number disposed of by the Labour Department in Mandya district during the year 1965-66 :

Period	*Receipt*	*Failed*	*Settled*	*Not pressed*	*Pending*
1st August 1965 to 31st December 1965.	9	8	..	1	..
1st January 1966 to 30th June 1966.	4	2	1	1	..

The relationship between the employees and employers was generally peaceful. However, there was a strike, for a few hours only, by the workers of the Mandya National Paper Mills, Ltd., Belagola, on 20th August 1965. No case was referred for arbitration during 1965-66.

Factories and other establishments

The Inspector of Factories, Mysore Division, Mysore, enforces the provisions of the Factories Act in Mandya district. He is under the administrative control of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Bangalore. The Inspector of Factories is required to see that all the factories coming under his jurisdiction adhere to the statutory obligations imposed under the Act.

The figures given below show the number of factories and the number of workers employed in them in Mandya district during the period from 1963 to 1966 :—

Year	*Number of factories*	*Number of workers*
1963	19	3,495
1964	10	3,347
1965	19	2,952
1966	17	2,908

In addition to the factories, the number of workers employed in restaurants and cinema theatres during the year 1965 was as follows :—

Establishment		*Number*	*Total number of workers employed.*
Restaurants	..	126	737
Cinema Theatres	..	6	58

The figures relate only to Mandya, Maddur, Malavalli and Srirangapatna.

Trade Unions

The Indian Trade Unions Act enables registration of trade unions for purposes of collective bargaining and redressal of grievances of the workers. Industrial workers have, therefore, been taking advantage of the provisions of the Act and rules framed thereunder to further their welfare. The following trade unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act were functioning in the district in August 1966 :—

Sl. No.	*Name*	*Place*
1	Mandya District Municipal Workers' Union.	Mandya
2	Mandya Visvesvaraya Canal Farm Agriculture and Allied Employees' Union	Mandya
3	Mysore Chemical Manufacturers Workers' Union.	Belagola
4	Mandya District General Workers' Union ..	Mandya
5	Mandya National Paper Mills Staff Association.	Belagola
6	Mysore Chemical Employees' Association ..	Mandya
7	Pandavapura Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Employees' Association.	Mandya
8	Mandya District Sugarcane-Growers' Association.	Mandya
9	Mysore Sugar Company Employees' Union.	Mandya
10	Pandavapura Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Cane Cultivation Section Employees' Union.	Pandavapura.

Several amenities have been provided to the workers by large industrial establishments in the district. Increased attention is being given to health and sanitation in labour colonies. Centres for child welfare have been opened. Canteens, creches and rest shelters have been provided near the workspots. Women workers receive maternity benefits. Apart from statutory measures like

provident fund benefits, workmen's compensation, holidays with pay and leave benefits, non-statutory amenities like reading rooms, libraries, medical, educational and sports facilities have also been provided by well-established factories in the district, like the Mysore Sugar Company, Mandya, the Pandavapura Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane, Pandavapura, and the Mandya National Paper Mills, Belagola. (*See* also pages 186 and 187 of chapter V).

Employees' Provident Fund Scheme

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, is a Central Act and it was made applicable to a limited number of establishments in the district in the year 1963. Every employee of an establishment, to which the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme applies, is eligible for membership of the fund after completion of one year's continuous service or 240 days of actual work during a period of twelve months or less, whichever is earlier, and whose pay does not exceed Rs. 1,000 per month. Contribution at 6¼ to 8 per cent of the pay of the employee is deducted by the employer and an amount equal to the employee's contribution is added to it by the employer each month. By mutual agreement, they may contribute at any higher rate also.

Special Reserve Fund

A Special Reserve Fund has been created for paying Provident Fund accumulations to the outgoing member-employees of their nominees or heirs, where the employer has failed to pay the whole or a part of the fund contributions. This Special Reserve Fund came into being in March 1965.

Death Relief Fund

A Death Relief Fund has been created for affording financial assistance to the nominees or heirs of deceased member-employees so that a minimum of Rs. 500 is assured to the nominee or heir. The benefit of this relief is given to the nominees or heirs of deceased member-employees whose pay do not exceed Rs. 500 per month at the time of their death.

The expenditure involved in administering the Act and the scheme is met from the administrative charges, which are paid by the employers at the rate of 0.37 per cent of the pay of the member-employees. The amount thus collected along with the provident fund contributions is deposited in the State Bank of India.

Provision has also been made under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952. for the grant of advances to the members for (i) payment of premium of life insurance policies, (ii) construction or purchase of a dwelling house or site, (iii) medical expenses, (iv) in special cases, to members who are thrown out of employment due to temporary closure of any factory, (v) for purchase of shares in consumer co-operatives and (vi) in case of retrenchment pending final withdrawal.

Nine establishments in the district, mentioned below, had been brought under the purview of the scheme as on 1st August 1966:

(1) Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., Mandya.
(2) Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., Belagola.
(3) Mysore Minerals and Ores Co., Sugar Town, Mandya.
(4) Model Rice and Oil Mills, Mandya.
(5) Hotel Krishnarajasagar, Brindavan Gardens.
(6) Pandavapura Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane, Ltd., Pandavapura.
(7) Raiyats' Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., Mandya.
(8) Mandya National Paper Mills, Belagola.
(9) Mandya District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Mandya.

Prohibition

Prohibition was first introduced in Mandya district with effect from 1st July 1961, under the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1948. All dealings in liquor and intoxicating drugs were prohibited in the district from that date, except for medical, scientific, industrial or such other purposes. Permits for possession and consumption of liquor were issued only in exceptional cases. They were issued to (1) a limited number of persons who were accustomed to take foreign liquor, (2) non-proprietary clubs for sale to such of their members as held permits and (3) church authorities for preparation of sacramental wine. With the introduction of prohibition in the district, it was estimated that the loss of revenue to the State exchequer amounted to about Rs. 26,50,000 annually.

The District Police authorities were put in charge of enforcing the prohibition laws in the district. Efforts have been made to keep illicit distillation under check by strict vigilance. The prohibition police also did an intensive patrol of the borders of the district to check and prevent illicit transport of liquors into the district. A good deal of educative propaganda was done to bring home to the addicts the evil effects of alcohol.

The existence of different sets of prohibition laws in the various areas of the new Mysore State caused considerable administrative and procedural difficulties. With a view to having a uniform law for the entire State, a revised Prohibition Act (Act VII of 1962) was adopted and it was brought into force throughout the State in 1962. This Act envisaged the granting of liquor permits to those addicts who required liquor on grounds of health. The granting of such permits was done according to the Mysore Prohibition (Liquor) Rules, 1965. Permits were also issued to foreign tourists and nationals residing temporarily in the area, subject to certain conditions. During 1965, the Government granted licences to eight persons in the district to run liquor bars authorising the sale of liquor only to permit-holders. After the new Act

came into force, 479 offences were reported in 1962, 485 cases in 1963, 371 in 1964, 441 in 1965 and 296 cases upto end of June 1966.

The Government have, however, recently decided to lift prohibition in the State, including Mandya district, except in a few pockets, with effect from 15th October, 1967.

Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes

According to the Census of 1961, there were 1,16,178 people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 552 belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the district. After the advent of independence, various steps to ameliorate the conditions of these classes were undertaken and the approach to the problem also became different. All social disabilities pertaining to these classes were removed by legislation, and, in addition, a Social Welfare Department was also set up by the Government to give earnest attention to the problems faced by these classes. Social Welfare Officers were appointed in all the districts to implement the schemes. They were assisted by Social Welfare Inspectors in all the taluks of the district, besides other technical staff.

Particular attention is being paid to housing, grant of lands, economic aid to cottage industries, supply of bullocks, seeds and manure for agriculture, provision of agricultural implements, construction of hostel buildings and opening of community centres. The table given below indicates the several ameliorative schemes undertaken in the district during the successive Five-Year Plans :

First Plan Period

Schemes	*Allotment* (in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (in lakhs)	*No. of persons benefited or other works done*
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Housing ..	5.03	5.03	1,250 Persons
2. Drinking water wells .	0.05	0.05	2 Wells
3. Community Centre buildings	0.17	0.17	5 Buildings
Total .	5.25	5.25	

Second Plan Period

Schemes	*Allotment* (in lakhs)	*Expenditure* (in lakhs)	*No. of persons benefited or other works done*
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Housing .	5.33	5.25	1,310 Persons
2. Drinking water wells ..	0.50	0.25	20 Wells
3. Community Centre buildings	0.31	0.25	13 Buildings
4. Economic aid ..	0.65	0.62	200 Persons
5. Education ..	0.47	0.34	9 Women Welfare Centres, 4 Hostels and one Tailoring Centre.
Total ..	7.26	6.71	

Third Plan Period

Sl. No.	*Schemes*	*Allocations* (in lakhs of Rs.)
1.	Health, housing and other schemes ..	0.77
2.	Economic uplift ..	3.60
3.	Education ..	5.97
4.	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes ..	0.39
	Total ..	10.73

Welfare of Scheduled Castes

Agricultural Colonies.—The majority of the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes generally had no landed property of their own. Hence, the Government initiated the policy of providing them with house-sites and cultivable lands by forming agricultural colonies at suitable places in the district. These colonies are provided with amenities like schools for children, night schools for adults, reading rooms, libraries, community centre buildings and approach roads. The colonists are supplied with ploughing-bullocks, milch cows and agricultural implements. There were the following seven agricultural colonies in the district during the year 1965-66 :—

Taluk	*Name of colony*	*No. of families residing*
Mandya ..	(1) Shivapura ..	23
	(2) Honganahalli	40
	(3) Mangala ..	15
	(4) Maregowdanahalli	16
Maddur ..	(1) Tarikere ..	86
	(2) Kuduregundi	25
Krishnarajpet ..	(1) Bellibetta ..	58

Educational Aid

With a view to providing more educational facilities to the Scheduled Castes, the Social Welfare Department was maintaining eleven* Scheduled Castes' hostels in the district during the year 1965-66. Of these, eight were for boys and three for girls. Particulars of these hostels are mentioned below :

Sl. No.	*Location of Hostel*	*No. of Boarders*
1.	Mandya—for girls ..	60
2. & 3.	Mandya—for boys ..	200
4.	Malavalli—for girls ..	40
5.	Marnavamidoddi—for girls ..	15
6.	Ganjam—for boys ..	40

Sl. No.	*Location of Hostel*	*No. of Boarders*
7.	Nagamangala—for boys ..	87
8.	Maddur—for boys ..	107
9.	Hemagiri—for boys ..	25
10.	Honakere—for boys ..	33
11.	Pandavapura—for boys ..	75

*Apart from these hostels, the Education Department is also maintaining two hostels for boys at Krishnarajpet and Malavalli. These hostels also provide free boarding and lodging facilities.

The total expenditure incurred for the maintenance of these eleven hostels came to Rs. 1,42,200 during 1965-66. Free boarding and lodging facilities are provided in these hostels to the students studying in the middle and high schools.

There were four grant-in-aid hostels also, run by private agencies, which received grants and equipment from the Social Welfare Department. They are located at Kadukothanahalli (Maddur taluk), Hosaholalu (Krishnarajpet taluk), Halagur (Malavalli taluk) and in Mandya town. One hundred and twenty-five students were residing in these hostels during the year 1965-66. The expenditure incurred on these hostels during the year was Rs. 15,000.

Merit Scholarships.—As an incentive to students studying in the middle and high schools, scholarships are being offered to poor and deserving candidates. During 1964-65 and 1965-66, 120 middle school scholarships and 60 high school scholarships were awarded to Scheduled Caste candidates at Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 each per month, respectively.

Other amenities

Housing.—Many of the families belonging to the Scheduled Castes have no permanent residences, but are living in thatched huts in congested areas and under unhygienic conditions. In order to provide them with better housing, a scheme for construction of houses and distribution of house-sites has been in operation in the district and a sum of Rs. 35,266 was spent during the year 1965-66 to acquire lands for providing house-sites to the needy families.

Community Centres.—Such centres are found to be of considerable advantage for promotion of understanding and fellow-feeling among the different sections of the community. Buildings for such centres have been constructed in all the taluks of the district. Two more such community centre buildings were constructed during 1965-66 in Maddur and Malavalli taluks at a cost of Rs. 7,300.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

The Government have formed an agricultural colony for the Scheduled Tribes at Shivara in Mandya taluk. About 20 families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes (Soligars) are living there by earning their livelihood by agricultural pursuits. An *ashram* school for the benefit of their children is also being conducted in the colony. For providing aid to agriculturists and craftsmen, educational facilities for their children and subsidies for construction of houses and wells, the Third Five-Year Plan allocated 0.39 lakh of rupees.

Welfare of Denotified Tribes

A sum of Rs. 14,000 was spent during the year 1965-66 for helping the Denotified Tribes in the district with supply of agricultural implements and milch cows and subsidy for construction of houses.

Welfare of women and children

Under the scheme for promotion of welfare of women and children of the Backward Classes, welfare centres have been organised at several places in the district. In 1965-66, there were 14 such Women's Welfare Centres functioning in the district at the under-mentioned places :—

(1) Mandya town, (2) Additional Unit, Mandya town and (3) Keregode (Mandya taluk), (4) Chamanahalli, (5) Kadukothanahalli, (6) Somanahalli and (7) Chikkarasinakere (Maddur taluk), (8) Malavalli town, (9) Srirangapatna town, (10) Ganjam and (11) K.Settihalli (Srirangapatna taluk), (12) Hosaholalu (Krishnarajpet taluk), (13) Nagamangala town and (14) Bellur (Nagamangala taluk).

Pre-primary education has been introduced as one of the activities of these welfare centres. Free mid-day meals and supply of garments to children between the ages of five and seven years are also provided in the nursery schools attached to these centres. Craft classes are conducted for the benefit of women, where sewing and cutting and embroidery are taught. Indoor game facilities are also provided. Talks are given on sanitation and care of children. Each of these centres is in charge of a Women's Welfare Organiser and a Conductress. There is also a Tailoring Centre at Mandya for Scheduled Caste women. In 1965-66, 12 women were given training at this Centre. The trainees were examined at the conclusion of their training and ten of them were declared to have passed. Each of these successful candidates was given a sewing machine free of cost. A similar Tailoring Centre was started at Malavalli during 1965-66.

Charitable Endowments

There is a separate Government Department called the Religious and Charitable Endowments Department which looks after the endowments and their administration and it is headed by a Commissioner with his headquarters at Bangalore. The Deputy Commissioner, Mandya district, exercises control over the Muzrai

institutions in the district. The two Assistant Commissioners at Mandya and Pandavapura and the seven Tahsildars in the seven taluks of the district also exercise powers and duties as Muzrai Officers in their respective jurisdictions.

Muzrai institutions

In the district, there are many age-old Muzrai institutions which are held in high veneration for their sanctity. There were 46 major, 190 minor and 1,302 village institutions in the district, during the year 1965-66. In addition, there were 12 *Mathas*, five *Chhatras*, four Jain *Bastis*, one schedule, one major, four minor and 21 village Muhammadan institutions during that year. The administration of all religious institutions vests in the respective trustees, who have to manage them in conformity with the provisions of the Mysore Religious and Charitable Endowments Act and the rules, thereunder. In addition to daily *poojas* and occasional special ceremonies, special *poojas* and prayers are offered on the Independence Day, Republic Day and other important occasions.

Endowments

Several philanthropic gentlemen of the district have made endowments for conduct of *sevas* in the several of the Muzrai institutions in the district. Particulars of the more important endowments are given below:

Sl. No.	*Name of the temple*	*Amount of endowment*
		Rs.
1.	Sri Narayanaswamy temple, Melkote ..	42,650
2.	Sri Ananthanathaswamy temple, Mandya	28,450
3.	Sri Channakeshavagarudadevaru temple, Bindiganavale.	22,350
4.	Sri Vimalanathaswamy temple, Bellur (Nagamangala taluk).	12,000
5.	Sri Ranganathaswamy temple, Sriranga-Patna.	10,900
6.	Sri Gangadhareswaraswamy temple, Srirangapatna.	9,850
7.	Sri Janardhanaswamy temple, Mandya ..	6,250
8.	Sri Lakshminarayanaswamy temple, Hosaholalu (Krishnarajpet taluk).	5,250
9.	Sri Narayanaswamy temple, Krishnarajpet.	4,000

Some gentlemen of the district have also made endowments for conduct of *sevas* in the Sri Venkataramanaswamy temple at

Tirupathi and Sri Nanjundeshwaraswamy temple at Nanjangud. The following *chhatras* were under Government management during the year 1965-66 :

Kikkeri Subbarao's Choultry, Kikkeri (Krishnarajpet taluk).—This is a major Muzrai institution. A portion of the building has been let out for running a local high school.

Purnaiya's Chhatra, Mandya.—This was founded in the name of the celebrated Dewan Purnaiya; an endowment of Rs. 4,000 has been made for the up-keep and maintenance of this *chhatra*.

Bangale Chowdiah's Choultry, Paschimavahini (Srirangapatna taluk).—As the old *choultry* was in a dilapidated condition, it was demolished and a new building has been constructed at a cost of about Rs. 20,000.

Jewels and their inspection

Registers, containing details of the jewels in respect of each of the Muzrai institutions in the district, have been maintained in all the taluk offices. There are strict instructions that inspecting officers, whenever they visit any Muzrai institution, should verify the details of the jewels with reference to these registers and bring discrepancies, if any, to the notice of the higher authorities.

Fairs and *Jatras* are celebrated annually in the district in many Muzrai institutions with pomp and pageantry. A statement showing taluk-wise financial position of the Muzrai institutions in the district during the year 1965-66 is attached at the end of the chapter.

Wakf Board

Mention may be made here of the arrangements finalised for the proper regulation of Muslim religious and charitable institutions in the district. There are a good number of Mosques, Dargahs, Imambaras, Orphanages, Poor Houses, Idgahs, Khabrastans, Ashoor Khanas and other Muslim institutions of a religious or charitable character, in the area. These institutions are supported by specific endowments made for the purpose and are commonly known as Wakf properties.

The literal meaning of Wakf is detention, stopping or tying up. It is an unconditional and permanent dedication of property with implied detention in the ownership of god in a manner that the right of the owner is extinguished of its profits, the income being utilised for the benefit of mankind except for purposes prohibited by Islam. A Wakf can be made exclusively for religious or charitable purposes or for maintenance and support of one's descendants either as sole beneficiaries or in conjunction with other charities. In order to ensure that such endowments are used entirely for the purpose for which they have been made and

to make necessary arrangements for proper maintenance and administration of such institutions, the Indian Parliament passed the Wakf Act of 1954 which was amended in 1960. Prior to the passing of the Central measure, the Muslim religious and charitable institutions had no statutory basis.

The Mysore State Board of Wakfs, constituted under the Central Wakf Act of 1954 (Act 29 of 1954), administers the Muslim charitable and religious institutions. In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Wakf Act of 1954, the Mysore State Board of Wakfs is administering, in all, 219 religious and charitable institutions in Mandya district. The statement given below gives the taluk-wise break-up of such institutions :

Taluk		*Number of Institutions*
Srirangapatna	..	40
Mandya	..	12
Maddur	..	39
Malavalli	..	49
Nagamangala	..	29
Krishnarajpet	..	35
Pandavapura	..	15
Total	..	219

The Wakfs relate to both *Sunni* and *Shia* sections of the Muslim community. The institutions are managed by *Mutawallis* and they are administered by committees according to usage and customs and terms of the deed and scheme. The *Mutawallis* are paid out of the realisation of each Wakf. The mausoleums of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan at the Gumbaz, Srirangapatna and other historical relics are managed by the Archaeological Survey of India and they do not come under Wakfs.

Statement showing taluk-wise financial position of the Muzrai institutions in Mandya district as on 31st March 1966.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Opening balance	Credits	Total	Debits	Closing balance
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Mandya ..	37,558.58	24,197.66	61,756.24	12,640.75	49,115.49
2	Maddur ..	17,746.20	8,158.13	25,904.33	7,535.39	18,368.94
3	Malavalli ..	5,552.05	1,273.22	6,825.27	377.68	6,447.59
4	Krishnarajpet	1,89,827.64	32,293.38	2,22,121.02	62,790.54	1,59,330.48
5	Nagamangala	83,729.09	13,157.84	96,886.93	7,590.14	89,296.79
6	Pandavapura	59,928.64	89,614.66	1,49,543.30	1,07,634.94	41,908.36
7	Srirangapatna	99,404.20	70,507.83	1,69,912.03	58,009.16	1,11,902.87
	Total ..	4,93,746.40	2,39,202.72	7,32,949.12	2,56,578.60	4,76,370.52

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Early period

THE Mysore Representative Assembly was constituted as early as in 1881 and it was the first of its kind in India. Although its members, who were mainly land-holders and merchants, were not elected by the general public and it did not have legislative powers, the functions of the members were not to be regarded as mere petitioning or complaining. They were expected to submit observations and suggestions in the public interest and to bring to the notice of the Government the wants and grievances of the people. Gradually, the sphere of usefulness of this body was enlarged and the electorate broadened. All the taluks were represented and there were also separate representations for municipalities and special interests.

In 1898, the first Municipal Committee in the area constituting the present Mandya district was established in the town of Mandya. Later, such committees were set up also at other taluk headquarters towns and in 1902, Taluk Boards and District Boards were also ushered in. In bigger villages, Improvement Committees and later Panchayat Committees were formed. In all these local self-government bodies, the strength of the non-official and elected elements was increased gradually and these institutions were invested with more powers and responsibilities progressively. Meanwhile in 1907, a Legislative Council had been also established with a view to associating with the Government non-official gentlemen qualified by practical experience and knowledge of local conditions and requirements, to assist the Government in making laws and regulations.

The momentous events taking place in what was British India exercised a good deal of influence on the princely State of Mysore. Owing to pressure from the paramount power, the Dewans were following a very cautious policy and many a time resorted to suppressive measures in order to curb the aspirations of the people.

Nevertheless, several public-spirited persons like M. Venkatakrishnayya made pioneering efforts through the press, the platform and the Assembly in educating the people about their rights and obligations and for development of democratic institutions in the State. They tried also, as far as possible, to make the Dewans' regimes responsive to the wishes of the people.

In 1918, the Prajamitra Mandali, which had been formed to work for the advancement of backward communities and was led by H. Channaiah, Basavayya, M. Subbaiya and others, urged reformation of the Representative Assembly and the local self-government institutions so as to make them democratic. It was running its own journals to propagate its views. In 1921, branches of the Indian National Congress were also formed in the State and later a new local party, called the Praja Paksha, led by D. S. Mallappa and others, also came into being. The Prajamitra Mandali and the Praja Paksha were later merged to form the Praja Samyukta Paksha under the presidentship of H. B. Gundappa Gowda. This new body was also later merged in the State Congress.

Later period

As early as in 1919 and 1921, demands had been voiced for establishment of responsible government in the State. In the elections to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council held in 1927, a new generation of leaders emerged. The newly elected members like H. C. Dasappa, H. K. Veeranna Gowdh, D. H. Chandrasekharaiah demanded full-fledged democratisation of the Assembly and the Council and transfer of power to the people's representatives. Raiyat Sanghas were also started to work for the betterment of the lot of the agriculturists. The Visvesvaraya Committee appointed in 1928 recommended that a party system of Government based on the British model may be introduced in the State, while retaining the Dewan as Chief Minister for some years. However, the reforms suggested by this Committee were not accepted and steps were taken to place severe restrictions on civil liberties. After 1937, by which time the neighbouring British-governed provinces had made considerable progress in achieving democratic rights, the movement for constitutional reforms and establishment of representative form of Government in the princely State of Mysore gained fresh momentum and continued for a decade until the demand for responsible Government was conceded in 1947.

The district of Mandya, which has a tradition of a vigorous public life, took an active part in these public activities. One of its towns, *i.e.*, Srirangapatna, was the capital of a large kingdom in not too distant a past, and prior to 1939, the area constituting the present Mandya district was a part of a larger district with Mysore city as its district headquarters and this had also enriched its public life. The proximity of the district to the great metropolitan

centres of Mysore and Bangalore is naturally an added advantage in this respect.

New impetus

The advent of independence, establishment of popular form of Government, democratic decentralisation and the considerable progress achieved in agricultural, industrial, educational and other fields in the district have helped to bring about an unprecedented awareness among the people which, in its turn, has given a good deal of impetus to public life. Elections to public bodies are keenly contested and public affairs are discussed with great interest in meetings of local bodies and parties and on the platform and in the press.

After the Indian Constitution came into force in 1950, arrangements were made to hold general elections throughout the country. Necessary statutes in this respect were framed and the Representation of the People's Act was promulgated. The first general elections were held in January 1952 and the first ministry under the Indian Constitution took office in April 1952.

General Elections, 1957

The Indian National Congress, the Praja-Socialist Party and the Scheduled Castes Federation were the three political parties which participated in the second general elections held in the district in the year 1957. These parties are affiliated to the respective all-India bodies. Of these recognised political parties, the Indian National Congress had a considerable hold in the district. This party secured five seats out of the eight contested by it in the seven Assembly constituencies of the district. It secured both the reserved and the non-reserved seats in the Malavalli two-member constituency. It also captured the Lok Sabha seat, defeating its only rival, the Praja-Socialist Party, by a large margin of votes.

The Praja-Socialist Party contested five seats in Krishnarajpet, Pandavapura, Malavalli, Maddur and Nagamangala Assembly constituencies and was successful only in the Pandavapura constituency. The Scheduled Castes Federation contested only the reserved seat in the Malavalli constituency but without success.

Apart from these political parties, six independents contested the Assembly elections in Krishnarajpet, Pandavapura, Srirangapatna, Mandya and Malavalli constituencies and only two were successful in Srirangapatna and Mandya constituencies.

The sub-joined table shows the party affiliations of the contesting candidates, the number of valid votes polled, percentages

of votes secured and the successful parties, in respect of the general elections held in the district in 1957 :—

Sl. No.	Name of Constituency	Party affiliations of contesting candidates	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of total	Successful party
1	2	3	4	5	6
		LOK SABHA			
	Mandya ..	(1) Congress ..	1,42,066	61.36	Congress
		(2) P.S.P. ..	89,395	38.64	
		Total ..	2,31,461		
		LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY			
1.	Krishnarajpet ..	(1) Congress ..	17,419	59.57	Congress
		(2) Independent	7,323	25.05	
		(3) P.S.P. ..	4,497	15.38	
		Total ..	29,239		
2.	Pandavapura ..	(1) P.S.P. ..	12,677	43.92	P.S.P
		(2) Congress ..	8,837	30.65	
		(3) Independent	7,339	25.43	
		Total ..	28,853		
3.	Srirangapatna ..	(1) Independent	18,280	61.81	Independent
		(2) Congress ..	11,290	38.19	
		Total ..	29,570		
4.	Mandya ..	(1) Independent	17,910	46.81	Independent
		(2) Congress ..	16,035	41.90	
		(3) Independent	4,309	11.29	
		Total ..	38,254		
5.	Malavalli (Two-member)	(1) Congress ..	28,454	34.39	Congress
		(2) Congress (S.C.)	27,102	32.76	Congress
		(3) P.S.P. ..	12,449	15.04	
		(4) Scheduled Castes Federation (SC).	9,723	11.75	
		(5) Independent	3,273	3.97	
		(6) Independent	1,723	2.09	
		Total ..	82,724		
6.	Maddur ..	(1) Congress ..	19,187	59.80	Congress
		(2) P.S.P. ..	12,900	40.20	
		Total ..	32,087		
7.	Nagamangala ..	(1) Congress ..	15,985	52.25	Congress
		(2) P.S.P. ..	14,607	47.75	
		Total ..	30,592		

General Elections, 1962

The Election Commission were required, under section 3 of the Two-member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, to divide every double-member constituency in all the States, except Gujarat, into two geographically compact single-member constituencies, delimit their extent and make provision for the reservation of a seat in the constituency in which there is a concentration of population of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes. They were further required under section 7 of the said Act to make such further amendments in the delimitation orders, as were necessary to carry out these and other provisions. Accordingly, the Commission amended the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, and issued the revised Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961, on the 7th December 1961.

As a result of the revised order, the following changes were made in the Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies pertaining to the district :—

(i) Malavalli, which was formerly a two-member constituency, was divided into two single-member constituencies, Malavalli and Kirugaval, and a seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the latter constituency.

(ii) Two villages in Elwala hobli in Mysore taluk of Mysore district were added on to the existing Srirangapatna Assembly constituency. These two villages formerly formed part of the Srirangapatna taluk and for administrative reasons, were transferred, in 1959, to Elwala hobli of Mysore taluk. Since it was not permissible to change the delimitation of the constituency which included the two villages, the description of the extent of that constituency was revised to reflect the change.

The following statement shows the names of the Assembly constituencies and their extent, as contained in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961, which was in force for the general elections of 1962 :—

Name of Constituency		*Extent of Constituency*
1. Krishnarajpet	..	Krishnarajpet taluk, excluding Seelanere hobli.
2. Pandavapura	..	Pandavapura taluk and Seelanere hobli in Krishnarajpet taluk.
3. Srirangapatna	..	Srirangapatna taluk ; Kothathi hobli in Mandya taluk of Mandya district and Maidanahalli and Koorgalli villages in Elwala hobli in Mysore taluk of Mysore district.

Name of Constituency		Extent of Constituency
4. Mandya	..	Mandya taluk (excluding Kothathi hobli).
5. Malavalli	..	Malavalli and Halagur hoblis in Malavalli taluk and Chikkarasinakere hobli in Maddur taluk, excluding the following sixteen villages :— 1. Madarahalli 2. Haralahalli 3. Kadlavagilu 4. Singatagere 5. Karadakere 6. Settihalli 7. Sabbanahalli 8. Yadaganahalli 9. Arechakanahalli 10. Gopanahalli 11. Kadukothanahalli 12. Yaladahalli 13. Bujavalli 14. Gudige 15. Bidarahalli, and 16. Hosahalli.
6. Kirugaval (S. C.)	..	Boppagowdanapura and Kirugaval hoblis in Malavalli taluk and the sixteen villages in Chikkarasinakere hobli in Maddur taluk mentioned above.
7. Maddur	..	Maddur taluk, excluding Chikkarasinakere hobli, and Circle I in Devalapura hobli in Nagamangala taluk.
8. Nagamangala	..	Nagamangala taluk, excluding Circle I in Devalapura hobli.

These eight Assembly constituencies, in their turn, constituted the Mandya Parliamentary Constituency.

The following were some of the important changes made in the procedure relating to the conduct of elections :—

(i) No minimum qualifying period of residence in a constituency is necessary for purposes of registration as a voter in that constituency. It is sufficient if a voter is a resident in the constituency at the time of registration.

(ii) The process of elections was revised so as to enable completion of the elections in any constituency within a period of forty days, except in the case of uncontested elections where the process comes to an end within less than a fortnight.

(iii) The method of voting was considerably simplified by introducing the marking system of casting the votes.

(iv) Rules were framed regarding corrupt practices and electoral offences. Certain restrictions were also imposed on the printing of pamphlets and posters, either for the purpose of promoting or prejudicing the election of a candidate. Public meetings, both on the day preceding the election day and on the election day, were prohibited.

The Indian National Congress, the Praja Socialist Party and the Socialist Party were the three political parties which participated in the third general elections held in the district in 1962. The Indian National Congress continued to be the major political party in the district, although it did not achieve the same amount of success as in the general elections of 1957. It captured the Lok Sabha seat allotted to the district, and only four of the eight Assembly seats contested by it. The other two parties could not claim success even in any one of the other constituencies.

One of the noteworty features of the general elections of 1962 in the district was the success gained by the independent candidates. Nine independents contested the elections from all the Assembly constituencies of the district (except Kiruga-val) and of these, four of them were returned from Krishnarajpet, Mandya, Maddur and Nagamangala constituencies.

The table given below shows the party affiliations of the contesting candidates, the number of valid votes polled by them, the percentages of votes secured and the successful parties, in respect of the general elections held in 1962 :—

Sl No.	*Name of Constituency*	*Party affiliations of contesting candidates*	*No. of valid votes polled*	*Percentage of total*	*Successful party*
1	2	3	4	5	6
		LOK SABHA			
	Mandya ..	(1) Congress .	1,48,523	51.08	Congress
		(2) Independent	74,200	25.52	
		(3) Do ..	33,674	11.58	
		(4) Do ..	25,967	8.93	
		(5) Do ..	8,361	2.89	
		Total ..	2,90,725		
		LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY			
1.	Krishnarajpet	(1) Independent	18,236	53.17	Independent
		(2) Congress .	16,040	46.83	
		Total ..	34,276		

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Pandavapura ..	(1) Congress ..	14,089	45.30	Congress
		(2) Independent	11,084	35.64	
		(3) P. S. P. ..	5,914	19.06	
		Total ..	31,087		
3.	Srirangapatna	(1) Congress ..	23,809	70.81	Congress
		(2) Independent	9,389	27.92	
		(3) Independent..	427	1.27	
		Total ..	33,625		
4.	Mandya ..	(1) Independent	23,299	47.31	Independent
		(2) Congress ..	22,639	45.96	
		(3) Independent	3,304	6.73	
		Total ..	49,242		
5.	Malavalli ..	(1) Congress ..	21,167	64.15	Congress
		(2) P. S. P. ..	11,149	33.78	
		(3) Independent	707	2.07	
		Total ..	33,023		
6.	Kirugaval (S. C.)	(1) Congress ..	15,039	60.16	Congress
		(2) P. S. P. ..	9,901	39.84	
		Total ..	24,940		
7.	Maddur ..	(1) Independent	24,269	50.11	Independent
		(2) Congress ..	22,313	46.00	
		(3) Socialist ..	1,884	3.89	
		Total ..	48,466		
8.	Nagamangala ..	(1) Independent	19,275	56.16	Independent
		(2) Congress ..	15,050	43.84	
		Total ..	34,325		

General Elections, 1967

For the general elections held in 1967, the following were the constituencies in the district under the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1965 :—

Name of Constituency		*Extent of Constituency*
1. Krishnarajpet	..	Krishnarajpet taluk, excluding Seelanere hobli.
2. Pandavapura	..	Pandavapura taluk and Seelanere hobli in Krishnarajpet taluk.
3. Srirangapatna	..	Srirangapatna taluk and Kothathi hobli in Mandya taluk.

Extent of Constituency	*Name of Constituency*
4. Mandya ..	Mandya taluk, excluding Kothathi and Basaral hoblis.
5. Malavalli (Scheduled Castes Constituency).	Malavalli taluk, excluding Kirugaval hobli.
6. Kirugaval ..	Kirugaval hobli in Malavalli taluk, Chikkarasinakere hobli and the following twenty-five villages in Maddur hobli in Maddur taluk.— 1. Ajjihalli 2. Melagaranahalli 3. Kuligerepura 4. Borapura 5. Sedhalalu 6. Kuduregundi 7. Uppinkere 8. Somapura 9. Gejjalagere 10. Budakuppi 11. Alur 12. Dadaga 13. Byadarahalli 14. Chandahalli 15. Honnalgere 16. Nilakanthanahalli 17. Hagalahalli 18. U. N. Doddi 19. N. Iyengardoddi 20. Bhimanakere 21 Kabbare 22. Hallikere 23. Chunchaganahalli 24. Hulikere, and 25. Bellur.
7. Maddur ..	Maddur taluk, excluding Chikkarasinakere hobli, and the above-mentioned twenty-five villages in Maddur hobli and Basaral hobli in Mandya taluk.
8. Nagamangala ..	Nagamangala taluk.

These eight Assembly constituencies, in their turn, constituted the Mandya Parliamentary Constituency.

In the general elections of 1967, the Indian National Congress, the Praja Socialist Party and the Republican Party contested, while there were as many as 15 independent candidates, in the district. Among the recognised parties, only the Indian National Congress came out successful and it won five Assembly seats as also the Lok Sabha seat. Three of the independent candidates were elected to the Assembly. A table showing the party affiliations of candidates, the number of valid votes polled and the successful parties in the general elections of 1967 is given overleaf :—

Sl. No.	Name of Constituency	Party affiliations of contesting candidates	No. of valid votes polled	Successful party
		LOK SABHA		
	Mandya	(1) Congress	1,92,706	Congress
		(2) Independent	1,46,222	
		LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		
1.	Krishnarajpet	(1) Independent	28,512	Independent
		(2) Congress	11,048	
		(3) Independent	776	
2.	Pandavapura	(1) Independent	19,460	Independent
		(2) Congress	15,599	
		(3) Independent	2,234	
3.	Srirangapatna	(1) Independent	13,887	Independent
		(2) Congress	13,794	
		(3) Independent	9,651	
		(4) Independent	4,332	
4.	Mandya	(1) Congress	25,462	Congress
		(2) Independent	22,099	
5.	Malavalli (S.C.)	(1) Congress	21,079	Congress
		(2) P.S.P.	7,316	
		(3) Republican Party	1,273	
		(4) Independent	1,900	
		(5) Independent	910	
		(6) Independent	443	
6.	Kirugaval	(1) Congress	27,077	Congress
		(2) Independent	12,039	
	Maddur	(1) Congress	27,148	Congress
		(2) P.S.P.	22,714	
		(3) Independent	2,189	
8	Nagamangala	(1) Congress	24,428	Congress
		(2) Independent	16,219	
		(3) Independent	1,771	

The figures given below show the total number of electors, the total number of valid votes polled and percentages in respect of the general elections held in the district in 1957, 1962 and 1967 :—

Sl. No.	Name of Constituency	Number of electors	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of votes polled
		1957		
		LOK SABHA		
	Mandya	3,87,265	2,31,461	59.75
		LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		
1.	Krishnarajpet	47,625	29,239	61.40
2.	Pandavapura	47,789	28,853	60.37
3.	Srirangapatna	50,395	29,570	58.68
4.	Mandya	60,107	38,254	63.65
5.	Malavalli (double-member)	83,528	82,724	49.53
6.	Maddur	52,209	32,087	61.45
7.	Nagamangala	45,612	30,592	67.07
	Total	3,87,265	2,71,319	60.31 (average)

Sl. No.	*Name of Constituency*		*Number of electors*	*Total No. of valid votes polled*	*Percentage of votes polled*
			1962		
			LOK SABHA		
	Mandya	..	4,51,406	2,90,725	64.28
			LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		
1.	Krishnarajpet	..	56,663	34,276	60.49
2.	Pandavapura	..	54,928	31,087	54.42
3.	Srirangapatna	..	61,358	33,625	54.63
4.	Mandya	..	69,709	49,242	70.62
5.	Malavalli	..	48,502	33,023	68.06
6.	Kirugaval (S.C.)	..	48,103	24,940	51.84
7.	Maddur	..	62,500	48,466	77.54
8.	Nagamangala	..	50,643	34,325	67.77
	Total	..	4,52,406	2,88,984	63.17 (average)
			1967		
			LOK SABHA		
	Mandya	..	5,03,529	3,55,772	70.6
			LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		
1.	Krishnarajpet	..	60,201	43,479	72.1
2.	Pandavapura	..	61,708	40,617	65.8
3.	Srirangapatna	..	69,646	45,963	65.9
4.	Mandya	..	68,831	50,415	73.4
5.	Malavalli (S.C.)	..	59,854	34,419	57.5
6.	Kirugaval	..	54,962	34,689	55.9
7.	Maddur	..	65,338	54,621	83.5
8.	Nagamangala	..	63,049	44,667	67.3
	Total	.	5,03,529	3,48,872	69.2 (average)

Polling Stations

There were in all 394 polling stations in the district during the general elections of 1957. This number was increased to 498 and 549 in 1962 and 1967 general elections, respectively, in order to cater to the convenience of voters whose strength increased. The following table indicates the number of polling stations located in each of the Assembly constituencies in the district, during the general elections of 1957, 1962 and 1967 :—

Sl. No.	Name of Assembly Constituency		No. of Polling Stations 1957 Elections	1962 Elections	1967 Elections
1	2		3	4	5
1.	Krishnarajpet	..	43	64	66
2.	Pandavapura	..	51	57	77
3.	Srirangapatna	..	49	66	72
4.	Mandya	..	64	76	72
5.	Malavalli	..	82	56	67
6.	Kirugaval	..	..	54	59
7.	Maddur	..	54	68	68
8.	Nagamangala	..	51	57	68
	Total	..	394	498	549

Cost of elections

The total expenditure incurred on the conduct of the third general elections in the district, in 1962, was about Rs. 54,670, whereas the corresponding figure for the general elections of 1967 was about Rs. 63,580.

Newspapers and Periodicals

As the majority of the daily newspapers published at Bangalore reach Mandya, which is only at a distance of about 60 miles, fairly early in the mornings, there has not been any incentive for publication of daily newspapers in the district. Consequently, journalism has not made much head-way in the district, although some enthusiastic workers in the field made some sporadic attempts to start weekly newspapers and other periodicals. Several of the newspapers published in Bangalore have their correspondents in the district.

Five Kannada journals started publication in Mandya just on the eve of the third general elections. They were (1) "Dalithavani" edited by Sri M. S. Siddappa, (2) "Harijana Bandhu" edited by Sri D. Manchaiah, (3) "Chavati" edited by Sri Krishna Gowda, (4) "Samaja Kalyana" edited by Sri V. Krishnaswami Gowda and (5) "Pouravani" edited by Sri K. Gundanna. But they did not survive for long. Two of these papers, *viz*., "Harijana Bandhu" and "Pouravani", have been revived by the same editors. Besides, there is a Kannada monthly by name "Sahakara Jyoti" edited by Sri H. V. Veere Gowda and an English-Kannada bilingual quarterly called "Mysore Sakkare" edited by Sri Rame Gowda.

Though journalism has not made any appreciable progress in the district, newspapers, magazines and periodicals published outside such as the Prajavani, Tainadu, Janavani, Samyukta-Karnataka, Sudha, Prajamata, Karmaveera, Prapancha, Janapragati,

Gokula and Kasturi among the Kannada journals and the Deccan Herald, Indian Express, Hindu, Mail, Illustrated Weekly of India, Blitz and Mysindia among the English journals have a wide circulation in the district. Tabloid Kannada newspapers published in Mysore city are also popular in the area. Film magazines published in Bombay and Madras have a good circulation. The Azad, Pasban and Salar, the Urdu newspapers from Bangalore, and the Ananda Vikatan, Kalki and Kumudham, the Tamil magazines from Madras, have also a reading public in the district.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

The humanitarian urge to organise voluntary associations for serving a social purpose received a considerable impetus with the advent of independence. It has been the Government policy to encourage voluntary efforts in every possible way. There are a good number of voluntary institutions in Mandya district serving the social needs of the people in a variety of ways. These bodies are playing an important part in the development of the district. Several of them have attained a certain degree of stability and won Government recognition, assistance and guidance.

A brief account of some of the important social service organisations in the district is given in the following paragraphs. The particulars are of interest not only in regard to the institutions concerned but also as regards the pattern they represent. Although it has not been possible to include every institution functioning in the district, an attempt has been made to include as many of them as possible, particulars of whose activities could be collected.

People's Education Society, Mandya

The establishment of the People's Education Society at Mandya can be said to be a highly important voluntary effort made in recent years for the progress of the district. Encouraged by the idea of an over-all educational advancement of the district envisaged by the Five-Year Plans, eminent social workers of the area, under the guidance of Sri K. V. Shankara Gowda, founded and registered this public institution in 1958, with the following objectives :—

(1) Promotion and encouragement of education including basic and nursery education, training of children and adults for citizenship and of women in domestic science and training in handicrafts, cottage industries and other useful crafts and arts amongst the population of the locality to be determined by the rural areas.

(2) Harnessing of the energies and resources of the people to promote civilized life and social service and for the instruction in and diffusion of useful knowledge.

(3) Establishment of colleges, schools and other educational institutions of various kinds in important places as may be determined from time to time by the Board of Management.

(4) Establishment and maintenance of or giving of grants to organisations, *ashramas* and institutions of any kind connected with any of the aforesaid activities.

(5) Establishment and maintenance of or giving of grants for the benefit of poor homes for women and children, maternity homes, child welfare centres and other institutions of similar nature such as ante and post-natal clinics.

(6) Taking over or affiliation of colleges, schools, hostels and student-homes belonging to or managed by other institutions or *sanghas* or local self-governing bodies or the State Government for purposes of management and control.

(7) Training of men and women for carrying out any of the aforesaid activities.

(8) Rendering of help by grant and contribution to any existing institution or that may be established hereafter or to any person or persons carrying on or undertaking to carry on such activities in the locality to be determined by the Board of Management from time to time.

(9) Any other activity incidental or germane to the aforesaid activities.

(10) All activities, institutions and organisations maintained or assisted from the funds of the Society shall be non-communal and non-political.

The Society made strenuous efforts for collection of funds for starting an Engineering College and with active public support established the P.E.S. College of Engineering at Mandya in 1962. Training facilities in three major branches of engineering, *viz.*, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical, have been provided in this College. About 60 acres of land on the south-western boundary of Mandya town were secured and a campus for this College has

been developed on this land. This College has about 450 students at present (1967). In 1964, the Society opened a Polytechnic at Mandya. However, at present admissions to this institution have been discontinued and only the final year students are being coached. The Society took another forward step by establishing a College of Science at Mandya in 1966. This College has nearly 160 students at present (1967-68).

The Society has collected funds by way of membership fees, donations, etc., and has invested about 30 lakhs of rupees on buildings and equipment for the laboratories and workshops . It has an Executive Committee with a president, a secretary and 17 other members.

Mahila Samaja, Mandya

The Mahila Samaja, Mandya, was founded in the year 1935 and registered in 1936. Its main objective is to promote the welfare of women and children. It was managed during the year 1965-66 by a committee of twelve persons, which included a president, a vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer. There were one hundred members in the Samaja during that year, each paying a monthly subscription of one rupee. The institution gets grants-in-aid from the Departments of Industries and Commerce, and Education. It imparts training to women in tailoring, embroidery, feather work and manufacture of *agarbathies*, so that after training, the trainees could earn their livelihood. About a hundred women were receiving training every year in these crafts.

In addition, arrangements had been made for teaching music and dance. Condensed S.S.L.C. Course classes for adult women were started in 1963-64, with the assistance of the Central Social Welfare Board; 24 women were admitted to the course which lasted for a period of two years. During 1965-66, training in weaving was revived. The State Social Welfare Advisory Board gave to the Samaja a grant of Rs. 2,000 during 1966-67, for running craft classes and a *Balawadi*.

Rotary Club, Mandya

The Rotary Club, Mandya, was started in the year 1953, being sponsored by the Rotary Club, Bangalore. It is essentially a service organisation covering four avenues of service, namely, service to members, vocational service, community service and international service. It was managed, during the year 1965-66, by seven committees which were allotted different functions. It has a president, two vice-presidents, two secretaries and a board of four directors. There were thirty members on the rolls, during that year, belonging to various classifications. The Club was mainly responsible for implementing the urban pilot projects sponsored by the Central Social Welfare Board.

The Club gave a donation of Rs. 25,000 in 1956 for the construction of the building of the Government Intermediate College, now up-graded into a First Grade College. It also sponsored a *Shramadan* camp in co-operation with the Scouts of Mandya and constructed, during the same year, a school building at Sundahalli (situated at a distance of five miles from Mandya). With the co-operation of the Mandya Municipal Council, the Club conducted two eye camps in 1954-55 and 1959-60, at which more than 1,000 patients were treated free of all cost. An expenditure of about Rs. 30,000 was incurred by the Club in conducting these two eye camps. A gruel centre was opened by the Club in 1953-54 in which hundreds of poor people were fed. The Club has a scheme of having a children's park and a children's library. It has also selected Muddanahalli as the Rotary village.

Red Cross Society, Mandya

The Indian Red Cross Society is a voluntary organisation constituted under a Central statute and has branches in all the States. Its activities are directed towards improvement of health, prevention of disease and mitigation of human suffering.

A branch of the Society was established in Mandya in the year 1932. Its day-to-day administration is being carried on by an advisory committee consisting of a chairman, a vice-chairman and a treasurer, besides official and non-official members. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is its *ex-officio* chairman. Among the noteworthy achievements of the Society in Mandya may be mentioned that it secured a first prize for Red Cross work in the year 1936.

Bharat Seva Dal, Mandya

The Bharat Seva Dal is an off-shoot of the Hindustani Seva Dal founded by Dr. N. S. Hardikar in 1923. It commenced functioning in March 1950, as a non-political and non-party youth organisation. A branch of the Seva Dal was established at Mandya in 1952. The objects of the institution are :--

(i) to improve the health and physique of the youths through physical culture and training;

(ii) to instil the qualities of self-discipline, self-reliance and service in the youths of the country; and

(iii) to train the youths for organised national service and to promote national development and social reconstruction by rendering service.

The Seva Dal is managed by a Central Committee consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, a general secretary, an organising secretary, a treasurer and a *dalapathi*. During the year 1965-66, a committee consisting of seven members had been constituted to look after the work in Mandya district. The Seva

Dal at Mandya has trained more than 100 students in national development works so far.

Karnataka Sangha, Mandya

The Karnataka Sangha, Mandya, was started in the year 1936. Its main objects are the promotion and propagation of Kannada literature, expansion of cultural activities, diffusion of knowledge through the media of literary classes and lectures, conducting of *Nada-habba* and other allied activities. The Sangha is managed by a committee of 12 members including a president, a vice-president, a secretary and a joint-secretary. It has a library consisting of about 2,000 books and runs a free reading room also. The institution possesses its own building constructed at a cost of about Rs. 15,000. The Town Municipal Council, Mandya, is giving it a grant of Rs. 200 annually.

Kirana Sahitya Sangha, Mandya

The Kirana Sahitya Sangha, Mandya, was established in 1950 with the object of conducting literary and allied activities. Lectures by noted authors and dramatists are arranged periodically. During the year 1954, the Sangha organised an All Karnataka Fine Arts Exhibition. Again in 1957, another exhibition was held during the *Nada-habba* celebrations. The Sangha also arranges literary festivals, *Kavya-vachana,* staging of dramas and the like.

Janapada Seva Trust, Melkote

The Janapada Seva Trust, Melkote, was founded in August 1960. The main aims of the Trust are:

(i) to strive to improve the socio-economic conditions of the villages and to ameliorate those who form the weaker section of the society;

(ii) to establish educational and rehabilitation centres;

(iii) to work for the success of Panchayat Raj organisations, and

(iv) to publish magazines and useful literature.

It is the object of the Trust to conduct its work on Sarvodaya principles. Some of the programmes which the trust is conducting in pursuance of its objectives are:

Karuna Griha, Melkote.—This is a school for orthopaedically handicapped boys. It provides free schooling, boarding and lodging facilities, besides supplying text books and the like. This Griha was inaugurated in August 1963. In 1966 it had 13 inmates coming from different parts of the State and efforts were being made to provide facilities to about 30 boys. Particular attention is paid to teach crafts and agriculture to the inmates. The Mysore State Social Welfare Department and the Central Social Welfare Board are giving financial help to the Griha.

Sri Krishna Sishuvihar, Melkote.—This is a nursery school meant for children of the age-group of 3 to 5. It was started in December 1958 by the Nekara Sarvodaya Sangha and later on transferred to the Janapada Seva Trust. There were two trained nursery teachers and two helpers on the staff. The strength of the Sishuvihar during 1966 was 50. A craft section is also being conducted with ten trainees. The State Social Welfare Advisory Board gave a grant of Rs. 1,500 to this Sishuvihar during 1966-67.

Visvesvaraya Kaigarika Kendra, Melkote.—This Kendra was established in the year 1962. It provides training in mat-weaving and making of bamboo articles. The articles prepared are sold in shandies and the realisation credited to the Trust funds. This institution has been helping a large number of trainees to learn these useful trades and earn their livelihood.

Makkala Mandira, Santhebachahalli.—This institution was started in August 1960. There were 30 pupils studying in the nursery class as on the 31st March 1966, in charge of a trained teacher. Toys and other materials were provided for the benefit of the children. The Mysore State Social Welfare Advisory Board sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 to this institution in 1966

The Trust conducted a two-year condensed course for 22 women for the S.S.L.C. examination during 1962-64. In 1965-66, there were 30 women undergoing this course. There were four teachers. During May 1966, a holiday home for school-going boys of lower income-groups was organised. Discussions and conferences on voluntary work and Panchayat Raj movement are also organised.

Vanitha Samaja, Melkote

The Vanitha Samaja, Melkote, was started in August 1960. The main objects of the Samaja are to promote the social well-being of women and to provide training to them in arts and crafts. It was running classes in tailoring and embroidery. During the year 1965-66, sixteen ladies were being trained in these crafts under the guidance of an experienced instructor. The Community Development Department has placed at the disposal of the Samaja three sewing machines for the benefit of the trainees.

Kannada Sangha, Melkote

The Kannada Sangha, Melkote, came into being in the year 1935, with the object of studying Kannada literature and of assisting its enrichment. The Sangha is managed by a committee consisting of a president, a secretary, a joint secretary, a treasurer and two other members. It runs study circles and arranges discourses and discussions on Kannada literature.

Ubhaya Vedanta Pravarthana Sabha, Melkote

The Ubhaya Vedanta Pravarthana Sabha, Melkote, was founded in the year 1902 with the object of encouraging religious studies, its aims being :—

(i) to encourage the study of Vishishtadwaita works;

(ii) to hold an annual series of examinations at Melkote and to award certificates and prizes to successful candidates; and

(iii) to facilitate the propagation of Vishishtadwaita philosophy by providing for holding of religious classes and lectures and for employment of itinerant teachers and preachers and by encouraging authors of suitable publications.

The headquarters of the Sabha is at Bangalore, while Melkote has its branch. The examinations of the Sabha are held at Melkote in three branches of studies, namely, Veda, Vedanta and Divya Prabhandham (Tamil religious works). There were about 600 members on the rolls of the Sabha during the year 1966, including 86 donors and 518 life-members. The Managing Committee of the institution, during the year 1965-66, consisted of 15 members including a president, a vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer.

Sri Sharada Mahila Samaja, Nagamangala

Sri Sharada Mahila Samaja, Nagamangala, was established and registered in 1962. The objects of the institution are to improve the social, physical, cultural and educational well-being of women and children, irrespective of caste, creed or social status. It had about 35 members on its rolls in 1966. It was managed by a committee consisting of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a joint secretary, a treasurer and five other members.

Crafts such as tailoring, needle work and embroidery are taught in the institution, for which a small nominal fee is charged. Twenty ladies were trained in these crafts during 1965-66. The Samaja is also conducting a training course in Ambar-charkha spinning. The Samaja has also undertaken the management of a Sishuvihar since 1963.

Further expansion programmes of the institution include the starting of a condensed course for coaching women for the S.S.L.C. examination and starting of cottage industries.

Mahila Mandals

Several Mahila Mandals have been functioning in the rural areas of the district. Their object is to promote social welfare of women and children. All these Mandals had started the pre-primary *Balawadi* classes for the benefit of children. The villagers evince much interest in these classes and are actively co-operating in the various activities of the Mandals.

Maternity health service is another important service which these Mandals are attending to. The craft programmes are next in the order of priority. The Bekkalale, Dundenahalli and Hebberalu Mahila Mandals received a grant of Rs. 1,500 each from the Mysore State Social Welfare Advisory Board, while the Kesthur Mahila Mandal was given Rs. 1,000, in 1965-66. The Board has been helping these centres with a view to promoting the welfare of women and children, more particularly, of the rural areas.

The State Social Welfare Board conducted training camps for the benefit of the office-bearers of the Mahila Mandals. The courses were organised to impart training in the maintenance of accounts and the effective implementation of welfare services according to specified standards.

Sarvajanika Vidyarthi Nilayas

It is noteworthy that in recent years, a net-work of Sarvajanika Vidyarthi Nilayas (students' hostels) has been organised on a co-operative basis by public-spirited workers in the district. This has given a considerable fillip to educational efforts in the area.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Aghalaya

AGHALAYA is a small village in Krishnarajpet taluk, five miles west of Santebachahalli and five miles south-east of Shravanabelgola. There is a noteworthy Malleshvara temple here, which is a Hoysala structure of soapstone, built in the thirteenth century. It is of a *trikutachala* design but without towers and has a *navaranga*, supported by 30 necked cylindrical pillars, which is about 100 feet long and 25 feet broad. The upper wall of the temple bears several interesting sculptures in relief including those of the Buddha in *yogasana* with *chinmudra* and Kalki on horse-back holding a sword and a shield.

Agrahara-Bachahalli

AGRAHARA-BACHAHALLI, a village in Krishnarajpet taluk, seems to have been founded to celebrate a victory of king Someshvara Hoysala in the 13th century. It has three curious Garuda pillars to the south of the Huniseshvara temple. They are about 12 feet high with flat capitals which bear figures of elephants, about two feet in height; these elephants are mounted with figures of Garuda as the *mahut* and three or four persons are shown as riding on each of the elephants. Inscriptions at the base of the pillars declare that a line of chiefs, who were intensely devoted to the Hoysala kings, fulfilled their vow not to survive their masters. The idea that they vied even with Garuda, who is celebrated for his devotion to Vishnu, and were successful, appears to have been sculpturally represented on these pillars.

Basaral

BASARAL is a large village in Mandya taluk, about 15 miles to the north of Mandya town. It is the headquarters of a hobli of the same name. Its original name was Basurivala and it was an *agrahara* village constructed on the Hoysala pattern. The Mallikarjuna temple here is a good and highly ornate specimen of Hoysala architecture, built in the thirteenth century by Harihara Dannayaka, during the rule of the Hoysala king Narasimha II. It is a large and striking structure.

Two fine elephants with animated appearance flank the doorway of the porch. Ceiling panels in the *navaranga* show good workmanship. There are a number of remarkable sculptures in the temple. Impressively worked images of a height of about two and a half feet, representing gods and heroes, adorn the main wall above the basement. Sixteen-handed Shiva dancing on Andhakasura's head, Durga with 22 arms and Saraswati, both in dancing postures, Ravana lifting the Kailasa, Arjuna shooting the fish target, Draupadi rushing forth with garland and Gajasura-Mardana are some of the images which are particularly interesting. There are six friezes of sculptures depicting war elephants, horsemen, lions, swans and *makaras* and illustrating the Ramayana, Mahabharata, Bhagavata and several puranic episodes. In a shrine there is also a life-like figure of Nandi (bull) with an excellent ornamentation. The village has several *viragals*, some of which show also battle scenes.

Belagola

BELAGOLA (Srirangapatna taluk) is the headquarters of a hobli of the same name and is about four miles from Krishnarajasagar. In recent years, it has become an industrial centre of considerable importance on account of location of four industrial establishments, *viz.*, the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Mandya National Paper Mills, Mysore Chemical Manufacturers and Allied Resins and Chemicals. A large number of workers have been employed by these concerns. A pump house has been built here for supplying water to Mysore city. One of the inscriptions discovered here, which bears a date corresponding to 1098 A.D., shows that Bittiga or Vishnu of the Hoysala family had the title of 'Kongukonda', *i.e.*, conqueror of the Kongu region, when he was a local governor as a prince.* It appears that in the old days, Belagola was an *agrahara* town founded by Vishnuvardhana Hoysala.

There is a dilapidated granite temple dedicated to Janardana. The image which is about five feet high is standing in a *samabhanga* posture with a smiling face and with minutely carved ornaments. Outside the temple, there is a Bhaktavatsala shrine which is a circular granite structure, about ten feet high and about six feet in diameter. Its walls are relieved all-round by right-angled pilasters. Closeby is another shrine which is three-celled and dedicated to a goddess. The goddess is seated in a *padmasana* and has a *kolaga*-type *kirita*. The Naga stones nearby are fine specimens of their class.

Bellur

BELLUR is a town in Nagamangala taluk, about ten miles north of Nagamangala. In inscriptions of the thirteenth century, the place is called Udbhava-Narasimhapura. It was an

*Annual Report of the Mysore Archaeological Department, 1944, p. 56.

agrahara village and has several temples as also a Basti. The Madhavaraya temple of this place, built of soapstone about 1284 A.D., during the time of Vira Narasimha Hoysala, is an impressive structure; during the Vijayanagar period, some additions were made to this temple. The original design is *trikutachala* with a square *navaranga* and a porch of six squares. It is built on a platform with an open *pradakshina*.

The image of Gopala in the temple is exquisite with its body in full *tribhanga* and its *tamala-torana* has an elaborate carving. The Varadaraja image is also of an excellent design; behind it is a serpentine *torana* with the ten *avatars*. The *navaranga* in the Mule-Singeshvara temple has four ornate bell-shaped pillars and nine differently designed ceilings. The Jain Basti is a granite structure of the 17th century and is dedicated to Vimalanatha, the thirteenth Tirthankara.

The population of the town in 1961 was 3,602 and there were 640 houses. It has a municipal council and a high school.

Bindiganavale

BINDIGANAVALE is a village in Nagamangala taluk and is the headquarters of the hobli of the same name. The Keshava temple at this place is a plain structure built in the Dravidian style of architecture. A Garuda image here is believed to be of special sanctity. It has many devotees who make vows to it and some of them name their children after it. The eyes of this Garuda are formed of two *saligrama* stones.

Chinkurli

CHINKURLI is a village in Pandavapura taluk. Near the Anjaneya temple at this place are three *Mastigudis* or *Mahasati* shrines built in honour of a *Mahasati* or a great woman who immolated herself on the funeral pyre of her husband. These shrines consist of a sculptured slab at the back, with other slabs for the roof and sides.

It was at this place that Haidar Ali was attacked by the Marathas and his army totally disorganised and utterly routed, with great slaughter, on the 5th of March 1771. Haidar fled on horseback to Srirangapatna and Tipu escaped in disguise.

Chunchanagiri (Adi-Chunchanagiri)

The CHUNCHANAGIRI hill in Nagamangala taluk situated at a distance of about 3½ miles from Bellur, is a noted place of pilgrimage. On the hill are two natural cave temples dedicated to Siddheshvara and Someshvara, as also a Gangadhareshvara temple of the Paleyagar period. There are *panchalingas*, several *toranas*, *mantapas* and shrines and a *Matha* of Sappesvami. Figures of Shiva, Nandis, Anjaneya, Yogis performing *tapas* and pairs of feet of *gurus* also adorn the hill. Water is available from ponds closeby.

Dadaga

DADAGA (Nagamangala taluk) is a small village in Bindiganavale hobli, about four miles to the west of Nelligere. It appears to have been named after a Ganga king. The Yoga-Narasimha temple here, which is now covered by a modern brick structure, seems to date back to the eleventh century when the Cholas were ruling the area. The pillars in the porch are octagonal and well-chiselled. One of the basement stone cornices has *kirtimukha* mouldings. There is a *padma* carved in relief in the central ceiling of the *navaranga*.

The image of Narasimha sitting in *yogasana* is an impressive sculpture. There are also three other temples in the village, two of the Hoysala period, which are in ruins, and one of the Paleyagar period; these are plain structures. The *torana* of one of the Hoysala temples, *i.e.*, the Channakeshava temple, bears an image of a seated Buddha with a *shankha* and a *chakra*.

Ganadalu

GANADALU (Mandya taluk) is situated about six miles from Mandya town. An Agricultural Research Farm was started here in 1951. The farm has a total area of 665 acres, including irrigated, semi-irrigated and non-irrigated lands. There is also an Indo-Japanese Agricultural Demonstration Farm here. A Gramsevaks' Training Centre is also located at this place.

Govindana-halli

GOVINDANAHALLI, a village in Krishnarajpet taluk, is situated about four miles to the north-west of Kikkeri. It is noted for its Panchalingeshvara temple which is said to be perhaps the only example of a quintuple temple constructed in the Hoysala style, barring the dilapidated Panchalinga temple of Somanathpur, and belongs to the Doddagaddavalli class of temples.* It was built in the thirteenth century by the famous sculptor, Ruvari Mallitamma.

The images of *Dvarapalas* at the entrance, of the *Saptamatrika* in the *navaranga*, some of the wall images such as those of Ganapati and Mahishasuramardini and the *sukhanasi* doorways show excellent workmanship. The village was once well-known for its breed of milch-cows.

Hemagiri

HEMAGIRI (Krishnarajpet taluk), about six miles from Krishnarajpet town, is on the bank of the river Hemavati. The left bank of the river has a continuous strip of grand and fascinating green foliage. Many people frequent this place for rest and recuperation. An anicut is constructed at the foot of the hill across the Hemavati river here and is called the Hemagiri anicut, from where channels are drawn for irrigation purposes. A big cattle fair is held here about the month of January at the time of the car festival of the local Venkataramanaswami temple.

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*Annual Report of the Mysore Archaeological Department, 1933, p. 15.

Hosaholalu

HOSAHOLALU is a village in Krishnarajpet taluk, two miles to the east of Krishnarajpet. It was once an *agrahara* village. There was a Hoysala fort altered in the Vijayanagar days. It is a weaving centre and sarees in silk and lace are manufactured here. The Lakshminarayana temple at this place is a fine specimen of Hoysala architecture of the thirteenth century. It is a *trikutachala* or three-celled temple. Only the main cell has a *sukhanasi* and a tower.

Some of the images carved on the walls are about two and a half feet high. They are of fine proportions and well executed. The figures of Panduranga, Govardhanadhari, Saraswati, Yoga-Madhava, Dhanvantari, Dakshinamurti and Mohini are particularly noteworthy. Groups of dancing ladies with accompaniments in impressive poses adorn the capitals of the pillars in the *navaranga*. There are also some interesting sculptures in the friezes, the scroll work and the railing panels.

An annual *jatra* called *Rangada-habba* is held here in honour of Anjaneya about the month of April. It resembles the Holi festival in some respects. The villagers put on various disguises, sing the praises of god and dance the whole night, squirting, at intervals, saffron water (*vasanta*) over one another.

Hulikere

HULIKERE (Srirangapatna taluk) is at a distance of about five miles from Byadarahalli railway station on the Bangalore—Mysore metre gauge section. There is at this place a tunnel cut through rocks to let in the waters of the Visvesvaraya canal through the Karighatta range of hills. It is 9,200 feet long and is said to be one of the longest irrigation tunnels in the world. Its depth varies from 67 to 150 feet below the ground level. The tunnel core consists of hard gneiss mixed with felspar for a length of 5,800 feet, and of soft schist interbanded with quartz veins for the remaining 3,400 feet. The discharge in the tunnel amounts to 2,200 cusecs. A small portion of the tunnel also runs through the Hulikere tank. There is a road branching off to Hulikere from the Bangalore-Mysore road.

Kabbaldurga

KABBALDURGA is a fortified conical hill in Malavalli taluk rising to 3,507 feet above sea level. It has precipitous sides and is accessible only on one side, and even there, the ascent is very laborious. The steps cut in the solid rock for a part of the way are about only six inches in width. At the peak of the hill, there is a small and plain temple of Bhimeshvara. A Paleyagar named Gathek Raja is said to have built the fort which is now in ruins. It was used as a penal settlement in the old days and troublesome prisoners were sent there. The bad nature of the water available there, which appeared almost poisonous, rendered the hill pestilential. It was here that Chamaraja Wodeyar (1732 to 1734) was sent to end his days by the *Dalavayi* Deva

Raja. Haidar Ali, who repaired the fort, had renamed it Jafarabad, but the old name re-asserted itself. In 1864, the guns and ammunition were destroyed and a small establishment of peons, which had been maintained in the fort, was also removed. It is now uninhabited. The village of Kabbal has a plain Kabbalamma or Kalikadevi temple of the Paleyagar days. Closeby are a number of *viragals*.

Kambadahalli

KAMBADAHALLI in Nagamangala taluk is about a mile to the south of Bindiganavale. This is a holy place of the Jains and gets its name from its tall Brahmadeva pillar (*kamba*) standing on a high platform to the north of the Panchakuta Basti. This elegant pillar is about 50 feet high and is made of hard dark grey soapstone. Its pedestal is octagonal and has eight Dikpalakas carved on it. On the top is a seated figure of Brahma facing east

Closeby is a group of seven shrines built with granite in the Dravidian style of architecture. The Adinatha Basti, which is in the centre of a group of five shrines known as Panchakuta Basti, has three bulbose towers constructed about 900 A.D. The tower on the north is square, while those on the east and the west are round and octagonal respectively. The towers rise on well-shaped necks which are ornamented with pilasters. The Archaeological Survey of Mysore in its Annual Report of 1939 (p. 44) says that the bulbose dome of the east tower anticipates that of the Taj Mahal by at least seven centuries and that these towers even hint at a distant connection with the Kailasa temple of Ellora and the Dharmaraja *ratha* of Mamallapuram. Some of the figures in the Basti such as those of Dikpalakas with their *vahanas* and Yakshini are remarkable. At a little distance are two other shrines facing each other. One of them is dedicated to Shantinatha, while the *garbhagriha* of the other has no image.

The Shantinatha Basti has an exceedingly well-executed frieze of elephants, horses, lions and *yalis* (trunked lions). Its workmanship is superior to that seen in any Hoysala temple according to the Archaeological Report cited above. Some of the sculptures in the frieze depict a lion with a ram's horns fighting a trunked lion, two elephant corps fighting, an elephant rushing forth to attack a horseman, a cavalry battle and an elephant pulling a rider off the horse he is riding. The image of Shantinatha is ten feet high and is well-shaped and has a smiling face. The figures of Neminatha and Jina in *dhyanasana* and a Yakshini kept in the *navaranga* are brilliantly executed. The sculpture of Yakshini, with its high breasts, low belly, saree on lower part of the body, with hair hanging in curls on either shoulder and with its several ornaments compares well with the finest of the Chola images.*

*Archaeological Survey of Mysore, Annual Report, 1939, p. 48.

The ceiling of the *navaranga* has also striking figures of a Jina, Dikpalakas and flying Gandharvas, which show workmanship of a higher order.

KARIGHATTA is a hill rising to 2,697 feet in the Srirangapatna taluk, east of the point where the Lokapavani joins the Cauvery. There is a Venkataramanaswami temple on the top of the hill. A *Kalyana Mantapa* is also attached to the temple and marriages and other functions are celebrated there. The annual *jatra* held here about the month of February or March attracts a large number of people. This place figured in the fights connected with the advance on Srirangapatna by Lord Cornwallis **Karighatta**

KIKKERI* (Krishnarajpet taluk), a large and advanced village and headquarters of a hobli of the same name, is about eight miles from Krishnarajpet town and ten miles from Shravanabelgola. According to a legend, the village was so named after a tribesman called Keeka. The *Brahmeshvara* temple at this place is a fine specimen of Hoysala style of architecture. It was constructed in A.D. 1171, during the rule of the Hoysala King Narasimha I, by a lady named Bammare-Nayakiti. This ornate structure has some special features. The sides of the temple are convex viewed from outside and bulge out so that the interior dimensions are widened beyond the base. The deep indentation of the horizontal courses in the basement and the knife-edge to which the cornices have been brought are also interesting points. It is a single-celled temple and has an impressive and lofty stone tower. **Kikkeri**

There is a well-executed image of Vishnu, about four feet high, in one of the niches of the *navaranga*. The *madanike* figures carved on the capitals of the pillars of the *navaranga* are of extraordinary workmanship and are life-like. The *navaranga* has nine dome-like ceilings, eight in the eight directions, with a projecting square panel in the centre and they bear the figures of the regents of directions and of the planets. The walls have a number of well-carved figures of gods and goddesses, which are now, however, defaced, and miniature turrets. There are two temples dedicated to Narasimha as also a temple of the village goddess Kikkeramma; the latter is a large structure with an open verandah all round. There is a ruined fort also in the village.

The place is a centre of handloom-weaving of cotton, silk and art-silk fabrics, there being a large number of resident weavers in the locality. There are nine co-operative societies. The village has also a high school.

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*A Village Survey Monograph has been prepared on Kikkeri by the Census authorities as a part of the 1961 Census operations.

Kodiyala

KODIYALA is a village in Mandya taluk. It was once noted for its manufacture of sugar candy. Both the red and white varieties of sugar candy (or *Kallu-sakkare* in Kannada) of Kodiyala were very popular in South India. But now its manufacture is only on a very small scale. The place has also a reputation for the manufacture of sarees and shirtings in finer counts.

Krishnarajasagar

KRISHNARAJASAGAR reservoir across the Cauvery river is about 12 miles north-west of Mysore. It is named after Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV. Before the construction of the dam, the place was known as Kannambadi. According to the *sthala-purana*, it was Kanvapuri where the sage Kanva had his *ashrama* and worshipped a *linga* later known as Kanveshvara.* Raja Wodeyar of Mysore captured this place from Doddaiya Prabhu in 1606. In 1792, Lord Cornwallis, who was leading an army of the British East India Company, crossed the Cauvery by means of a ford here and besieged Srirangapatna. In 1799, Tipu Sultan, crossing over the same ford, had made an attack on General Stuart's army. This well-known ford was submerged during the execution of the reservoir project. The work connected with the reservoir scheme was started in 1911 soon after the late Dr. M. Visvesvaraya assumed charge as the Chief Engineer of Mysore. The dam is put up below the confluence of the three rivers, Cauvery, Hemavati and Lakshmanathirtha.

The length of the dam is 8,600 feet and the height 130 feet above the river bed. The depth of storage is 124 feet and the capacity of the reservoir is 43,934 million cubic feet above the sill level of the irrigation sluices located 60 feet above the river bed. There are 171 sluices in the body of the dam intended for various purposes, such as flood disposal, water supply for power, irrigation, etc. The dam is built of rubble stone masonry in *surki* mortar. The quantity of masonry involved is 30 million cubic feet. In the words of Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, the reservoir opened a vista of possibilities of ever-increasing value. It is one of the large reservoirs in India (the largest at the time it was constructed).

The Krishnarajasagar scheme was intended to irrigate about 1,20,000 acres of land most of which have already been developed. It ensures a steady supply of water for generating hydro-electric power at Shivasamudram and Shimsha to an extent of about 59,200 kws., enabling power supply to the Gold Mines at Kolar, and electric light and power supply to the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, besides a large number of villages and towns in the State.

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*The temples that existed here before the construction of the reservoir have been described in Vol. V (pp. 690-692) of the old *Gazetteer* published in 1930.

Brindavan Gardens, the best illuminated terrace gardens in India, are situated below the Krishnarajasagar dam. This fairyland was the result of the endeavours of the late Sri Mirza M. Ismail, former Dewan of Mysore, to whom the plan and the layout of the gardens owe a lot. Planned after the Mughal pattern, the Brindavan gardens and fountains are laid out on terraces on both the banks of the river as it emerges from the dam. A million pearls are made and unmade every second as the waters sprout from the fountains and the thin column spreads out in a spray, and when illuminated, the whole area looks like a fairy-land. From the pavilion on the south bank, the visitor can feast his eyes on a vista of unsurpassed grandeur.

Facing the gardens stand the Krishnarajasagar Hotel and the Tourist Home, where the visitor can rest and enjoy the grandeur and beauty of the dam and the garden The hotel is a splendid building, situated on a ridge which runs at right angles to the dam, on a high natural eminence commanding a wide view. In addition to the Krishnarajasagar Hotel, an Inspection Bungalow has been maintained by the Public Works Department for the use of the Government officers and visitors.

The gardens are regularly illuminated on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and on certain specified general holidays. Illumination on other days also can be arranged on payment of a prescribed fee. Facilities for boating in the lake in front of the main sluice have also been provided to the visitors.

In close proximity to the Brindavan gardens are situated a children's park, a horticultural nursery, a fisheries station and a hydraulic research station. There is a beautiful image of the goddess Cauvery installed at the foot of the dam, thus adding a touch of sanctity also to the place. At the entrance to the dam, there is an imposing arch on which are displayed the relevant particulars connected with the construction of the dam and the gardens.

The place is connected by rail and road with Mysore city and visitors can also hire private taxis and vehicles from Mysore to reach the place.

Krishnarajpet

KRISHNARAJPET town is situated 23 miles from the Pandavapura railway station and 35 miles north-east of Mysore on the Srirangapatna-Channarayapatna road. Till 1891, it was called Attikuppa. It is the headquarters of the Krishnarajpet taluk. The population of the town, according to the 1961 census, was 8,331 and there were about 1,400 houses in 1965-66. There is a Government Polytechnic imparting instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering courses, as also a high school. The

formation of an industrial development area has been recently sanctioned for this town.

Machalaghatta

MACHALAGHATTA, a village in Nagamangala taluk, is about four miles to the south of Honakere. In the old days, the place was called Manchanaghatta and Bijjaleshvarapura.* The Malleshvara temple of this place, built with soapstone about the 13th century, is a fine monument of the Hoysala period. The tower of the temple is a stepped pyramid and has nine tiers; however, its finial has disappeared. The ornamentations on the pillars of the *navaranga* are noteworthy. There is a striking lotus pendant in the centre of the ceilings of the *navaranga*, which are impressively designed domes. There is a well-shaped figure of Nandi in the *navaranga*.

Madapura

MADAPURA is a village in Krishnarajpet taluk, about half a mile from the Hemavati river. Here, the old Triyambakeshvara temple of the Hoysala style, though a small one, is noted for its well-executed ceilings; especially, the ceiling of the *sukhanasi* shows a unique design and looks as if it is made of iron bands fixed with nuts and bolts. The figure of Ganapati in the *sukhanasi* and the lotus with concentric rows of petals carved on the ceiling of the *garbhagriha* are also noteworthy. The Virabhadra temple, which is comparatively a modern structure, has in its *navaranga*, small neat figures, about one and a quarter feet high, of Surya, Bhairava and Bhringi.

Maddur

MADDUR is a town on the right bank of the Shimsha river, 36 miles north-east of Mysore, on the Bangalore—Mysore railway and the Bangalore—Mysore road. There are cross roads from Maddur to Malavalli and to the Cauvery falls and then on to Kollegal southwards and to Huliyurdurga and Kunigal northwards. It is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name. Maddur, properly Marudur, appears to have been formerly a place of considerable importance. It suffered greatly during the war of Tipu with the English.

Tradition claims for Maddur a great antiquity. According to a legend, it was originally named Arjunapuri after Arjuna, a Pandava prince, who arrived there on pilgrimage. The Shimsha also bears the name of Kadamba, from a *rishi* who resided on its banks. Under the Gangas, it formed part of the province of Chikka Gangavadi, and in later times Vishnuvardhana Hoysala is stated to have made it an *agrahara* town and given the same to Srivaishnava Brahmins. The *agrahara* was called 'Narasimha-Chaturvedi Mangalam'. He is also said to have built the Maddur tank and the temple of Varadaraja. The fort was taken in 1617

*Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of Mysore, 1940, p. 39.

by the *Dalavayi* of Mysore, during the reign of Raja Wodeyar, and was later rebuilt by Haidar Ali. It was dismantled by Lord Cornwallis in 1791 on his march to Srirangapatna.

About three miles west of Maddur are the remains of an old fort named Nagarakere, which was built about six centuries ago by a Paleyagar named Mugurta Raya. According to a popular legend, he was the son-in-law of Ganga Raja of Shivasamudram, and his wife was constantly boasting of her father's splendour, declaring among other vaunts that she could hear her father's fort gate, which was made of bell-metal, shut every evening at sunset. Incensed at this, her husband, determined to prove his might, marched an army against Shivasamudram, which he took and destroyed.

The Narasimha temple here is a Hoysala structure facing east, with later additions in the Dravidian style, and with a *gopura*. The *mahadvara* is surmounted by a lofty *gopura* or tower. The outer walls are decorated with pilasters and miniature turrets. The image of Ugra-Narasimha, which is seven feet high, is elegantly carved and is shown in the act of slaying Hiranyakashipu. To the right and to the left, stand Prahlada and Garuda, respectively. It is one of the best of its kind in the State and is made of black stone. One of the shrines in the temple contains well-carved figures of Rama, Lakshmana, Sita and Hanuman, the last standing in a peculiar posture with the right hand raised to the nose, as if anxiously awaiting the orders of Rama. There are a number of other figures of gods and goddesses in the temple. The annual *jatra* of this temple attracts a large number of people.

The Varadaraja temple here is an early Chola or pre-Chola structure. The image of Varadaraja or Allalanatha*, about 12 feet high, is a remarkable work of art with a marvellous elaboration of details both in front and on the back. According to a tradition, Vishnuvardhana Hoysala set up this image here in order that his mother, who was too aged to go to Kanchi, might worship Varadaraja here. The rich carving on the back of this image has given rise to a saying in the area, *viz.*, "*Ella devara munde nodu, Allalanathana hinde nodu,*" which means 'see all the (other) images of gods in front, but see the image of Allalanatha in the back'.

The old Desheshvara temple constructed in the Ganga period was rebuilt with soapstone walls about 35 years back. The small *Nandi Mantapa* of this temple, which appears to be of the Chola

*In Tamil, it is Arulala Perumal, which is also the name of god Varadaraja at Kanchipuram.

period, has four pillars which are cubical, octagonal and cylindrical, from the bottom to top, with fine sculptures. The Maddurammа temple is dedicated to the village goddess. A jatra is held here every year.

The town had a population of 8,120 according to the 1961 census and there were 1,160 houses in 1966. It has a municipality which is maintaining a high school as also a good park. Sericulture is an important cottage industry in the town and the taluk. There are a large number of potters also in the town. There is a proposal to start here a sugar factory shortly.

Malavalli

MALAVALLI town, headquarters of the taluk of the same name, is situated 29 miles east of Mysore at the intersection of the Mysore—Kanakapura and Maddur—Shivasamudram roads, and 18 miles south of the railway at Maddur. An inscription of 1685 of the time of Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar says that it abounded in fruit trees, and had many learned men. It formerly possessed a large fort, built of mud and stone, which is now in ruins. In the fort area, there is an old Hoysala temple dedicated to Sarangapani, whose five feet high image in *samabhanga* posture, is well-worked.

Haidar gave Malavalli as a *jagir* to his son, Tipu, and it enjoyed considerable prosperity. About two miles from the town and close to the new Mysore road, is the scene of an engagement which took place between the British army under General Harris and Tipu Sultan, during the march of the former on Srirangapatna. After the action, Tipu destroyed Malavalli to prevent its being of any use to the British army.

Sericulture is an important cottage industry in the town and the taluk. There is a Government grainage in the town. Malavalli is also an important centre for the manufacture of leather chappals, which gives employment to a large number of cobblers. The town had a population of 13,561 and about 2,500 houses in 1961. It has a municipality as also a high school.

Mandya

MANDYA town, which is the headquarters of the district, is situated 26 miles north-east of Mysore on the Bangalore-Mysore railway line and the Bangalore—Mysore road. The importance of Mandya grew after the construction of the Krishnarajasagar dam. It was constituted into a separate revenue sub-division with Mandya as headquarters in the year 1928, in order to facilitate the acquisition of lands in connection with the Irwin (Visvesvaraya) canal. The seven taluks of Mandya, which were formerly parts of Mysore district, were constituted into a separate district with effect from 1st July 1939, comprising two revenue sub-divisions.

Mandya is a rapidly growing town. According to the ensus of 1951, the town had a population of 21,158 which further icreased to 33,347 in 1961. There were 6,221 houses in the own in 1961. (These figures include the population of the ugar Town Board also.) The town is divided into four divisions or purposes of civic administration and there are five representa- ives from each division in the municipal council. In 1966, there ere six extensions in the town. About eighteen miles of roads ere maintained by the municipality.

The real beginning of industrial activity in the district was hen the Mysore Sugar Company was established in Mandya in anuary 1933 with an authorised capital of twenty lakhs of rupees. he factory is one of the biggest sugar factories in India. It as a crushing capacity of two thousand tonnes of sugarcane daily nd produces nearly forty thousand tonnes of sugar per year. As n adjunct to the factory, a distillery was started in the year 1935. his was the first modern distillery to be established in India. he distillery is producing industrial, potable and power alcohols. nother product manufactured out of sugar in the factory is a oney-like preparation called 'golden syrup'. The company is roviding employment to nearly five thousand persons and its nnual wage bill amounts to over fifty lakhs of rupees. The ysore Acetate and Chemical Factory, a modern rice mill and an nplements factory have been recently set up in the town. There e several small-scale industries also located in Mandya town ith the assistance of the Government, like the Mysore Metal ndustries, Mandya Engineering Works, Mysore Minerals and as Company, Mandya Saw Mills, etc. Construction of an indus- ial estate has been also taken up here.

Mandya has not lagged behind other district headquarters in e State in regard to educational progress. It has a First Grade overnment Arts and Science College besides the P.E.S. College of ience and P.E.S. College of Engineering run under the auspices the People's Education Society. Besides, there are four gh schools for both boys and girls. There are three good parks aintained by the municipality adjacent to the Bangalore-- ysore road and another park in the eastern extension.

The Janardanaswami temple in Mandya is considered a ace of great sanctity and thousands of devotees visit the temple l the year round. The car festival of the temple is celebrated the month of April or May of each year and attracts more an 50,000 people. Several *viragals* have been found in Mandya nd Chikka Mandya (*See* Chapter I for the origin of name of andya).

The principal bazaar of Mandya is close to the railway ation. The bus stand is a little away from the station, and

express and ordinary buses ply from Mandya town to all the taluk headquarters and other places and also to Bangalore and Mysore. The main Post and Telegraph office and the public call telephone office are also nearby.

Marehalli

MAREHALLI village is about a mile from Malavalli town. It appears to be an old *agrahara* town. The large Lakshmi-narasimha temple of this place is called "Rajashraya-Vinnagaram" in an inscription. "Rajashraya" being a title of the Chola king Rajaraja (985-1012), the temple seems to have been built by him or during his reign. The *sukhanasi* has still the original short Chola pillars. In a shrine to the north of the pond, there are some early Chalukyan pillars also*. It has a handsome figure of Lakshmi-Narasimha seated in *sukhasana*. The temple was evidently restored during the Hoysala and Vijayanagar days

The annual *jatra* held during the month of May or June in connection with the *Rathothsava* of the temple attracts a large number of people.

Melkote or Melukote

MELKOTE or MELUKOTE (high or superior fort) in Pandavapura taluk is one of the principal sacred places in the State. The place is also known as Tirunarayanapura. It is built on rocky hills named Yadavagiri or Yadugiri, overlooking the Moti Talab and the Cauvery valley. It is about 30 miles from Mysore city and 97 miles from Bangalore by road and has a bracing climate.

Early in the twelfth century, the great Srivaishnava saint Sri Ramanujacharya, who hailed from Tamilnad, took up his residence at Melkote and lived there, it is said, for about fourteen years. It thus became a prominent centre of the Srivaishnava sect of Brahmins, who obtained from the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana, who had become a follower of the Acharya, an assignment of the fertile tracts of land in the neighbourhood, especially of the *Ashta Grams*, on either bank of the Cauvery.

In the 14th century, the place suffered at the hands of the Muslim invaders, who wrecked Dwarasamudra, and it was to Tondanur (Tonnur) at the southern foot of the hills, that the Hoysala king at first retired. It was subsequently restored, in about 1460, by Timmanna Dannayaka, a chief of Nagamangala, who was a minister of the Vijayanagar king Mallikarjuna or Immadi Praudha Deva Raya. The buildings must have been on a grand scale, as can be seen from the remains of the Gopal Raya gate on the south, which are of immense proportions. In 1771, the Marathas having encamped to the south of the hill after their victory over Haider

*Annual Report of the Mysore Archaeological Department, 1938, p. 40.

Ali at Chinkurli, the Brahmins deserted Melkote which was plundered. For the sake of iron, the immense wooden cars belonging to the temples were set on fire, and the flames spread to the religious buildings, some of which were entirely consumed.

The principal temple is a square building of great dimensions but very plain, dedicated to god Narayanaswamy or Tirunarayana The *utsavamurti,* which is a metallic image, representing the deity, is called Cheluvapille Raya or Cheluvarayaswami, whose original name appears to have been Ramapriya. According to a legend current in the area, this metallic image had been lost and was recovered by Sri Ramanujacharya. The Annual Report of the Mysore Archaeological Department, 1944, (p. 57), states, on the strength of epigraphic evidence, that the presiding deity of this temple (Tirunarayana) was already a well-known object of worship before Sri Ramanujacharya worshipped at the shrine in December 1098 A.D. and even before he came to the Mysore region and that very probably he used his influence to rebuild or renovate the temple. From the lithic records of the period, existence of Tamil influence and Vaishnava worship in the area are also evident.

The temple is richly endowed, having been under the special patronage of the Mysore Rajas, and has a most valuable collection of jewels. As early as 1614, the Mysore king Raja Wodeyar (1578-1617), who first acquired Srirangapatna and adopted the Srivaishnava faith, made over to the temple and the Brahmins at Melkote, the estate granted to him by the Vijayanagar king Venkatapati Raya. On one of the pillars of the *navaranga* of the Narayanaswami temple is a bas-relief, about one-and-a-half feet high, of Raja Wodeyar, standing with folded hands, with the name inscribed on the base. He is said to have been a great devotee of the presiding deity and a constant visitor to the temple. A gold crown set with precious jewels was presented by him to the temple. This crown is known as Raja-mudi after his name. A tradition says that on the day of his death, he was observed entering the sanctum and was seen no more afterwards. From the inscriptions on some of the gold jewels and on gold and silver vessels in the temple, it is learnt that they were presents from Tipu, Krishnaraja Wodeyar III and his queens. There is also an inscription of 1785 showing that Tipu Sultan gave some elephants to the temple. Krishnaraja Wodeyar III also presented to the temple a crown set with precious jewels; it is known after him as Krishnaraja-mudi. Vairamudi or Vajramukuta, another crown of great value, seems to be older than the Raja-mudi and Krishnaraja-mudi and it is not known as to who gave it to the temple.

All these three crowns are kept in safe custody in the palace at Mysore and each is brought to the temple on a specific annual

occasion for adorning the image of Cheluvarayaswami. The Vairamudi festival, which is the chief annual celebration is attended by more than half a lakh of people.

On the top of the hill is an impressive temple of Yoga-Narasimha. Krishnaraja Wodeyar III presented a gold crown to this temple. In respect of a jewel presented to this temple in 1842 by Lingajammanni of Krishna-Vilasa Sannidhana, queen of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, the following story is related: During a visit to Melkote along with his pregnant queen Lingajammanni, Krishnaraja Wodeyar III left her at the foot of the hill and went up to visit the temple. While looking at the royal party going up the hill, the queen, by a false step, fell from a height, but miraculously escaped injury. She then presented to the temple the above jewel as a thanks-offering.

The private library of His Holiness the Yatirajasvamigalu of Melkote contains a large number of Sanskrit and Tamil works bearing on the Vishishtadwaita school of philosophy, a few works bearing on logic, rhetoric, mathematics, astronomy, astrology, ritual, architecture, *Pancharatra, Dharmashastras, Grihya* and *Dharma sutra* and commentaries on a good number of Sanskrit works. There are also a few Kannada and Telugu works. His Holiness the Parakalaswami, the Rajaguru of the Mysore royal family, who has his main *matha* at Mysore, has also a *matha* at Melkote. There is also a Sanskrit College here named Sri Veda Vedantha Bodhini Sanskrit Mahapathashala which was established as early as in 1854 and which is one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the State.

Handloom cloths of good quality, especially *dhoties*, are made here, as also ornamental *pankhas* or fans of the fragrant roots of the *kuskus* grass. The town had a population of 2,781 according to the 1961 census and in 1965-66, there were 950 houses. It has a municipality and an aided high school called the Yadushaila High School which is run by a private institution.

Nagamangala NAGAMANGALA is an old *agrahara* town situated on the Srirangapatna-Sira road, 24 miles to the north-east of Pandavapura railway station and 39 miles north of Mysore. It is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name. It was a place of considerable importance even from the days of the Hoysalas. A line of chiefs of the Lohita family continued to rule the Nagamangala area till the end of the fifteenth century or longer. The outer fort was erected in 1578 by Jagadeva Raya of Channapatna (Bangalore district), of whose kingdom Nagamangala was one of the chief towns. It was captured in 1630 by Chamaraja Wodeyar of Mysore. The town was reduced to ruins in 1792 by a Maratha army under Parashuram Bhau.

The Saumyakeshava temple here is a large structure built originally, it appears, in the twelfth century and its imposing *mahadvara, prakara* and *patalankana* seem to have been added in the Vijayanagar period. The pillars and the ceilings of the *navaranga* are of varied and attractive designs. The image of god Keshava, six feet high, stands on a Garuda pedestal. It is well-worked and because of its benign look it is called Saumyakeshava. The *mukhamantapa* is spacious enough to serve as an assembly hall. The Yoga-Narasimha and Bhuvaneshvara temples are also of the Hoysala period. Nagamangala has been famous for its metal work and some of the processional images that are in the temples are said to be of local manufacture: these are highly artistic and beautiful examples of figure sculpture.

The palace of Jagadeva Raya is said to have been situated between the Saumyakeshava and Narasimha temples. A closed-up doorway on the west wall of the *prakara* of the former temple was the entrance used by the inmates of the palace for going to the temple.

About a mile from Nagamangala is a fine circular pond, about 60 feet in diameter and only three feet deep, which is said to have been built in the middle of his pleasure garden by Jagadeva Raya for *jalakride* or sporting in water. The pond has a *mantapa* in the centre.

Nagamangala has traditionally skilled artisans who make brass images and other artistic articles of utility. It is also noted for mat-weaving as a cottage industry. There is a Rural Artisan Training Institute imparting training in smithy, carpentry, wool and cotton-weaving, sculpture and tailoring. In 1961, the town had a population of 6,524 and 1,093 houses. It has a municipality as also a Government High School. Construction of an industrial estate has been also taken up at this place.

Paduvalapatna

PADUVALAPATNA village is about seven miles to the west of Nagamangala. About two miles to the west of this place is a huge boulder called *Pandavara-kallu*; it is said that the Pandava princes lived here for some time during their exile. There are three large and several other small *viragals* in the place. One of them has a good carving with three panels of figure-sculpture, depicting the hero fighting, being conveyed to Kailasa and his worshipping a *linga*. There are two inscriptions on the under-surface of the boulder stating that Sri Ramanujacharya performed penance there.

Palagrahara

PALAGRAHARA is about two miles from Nagamangala town and is situated at the foot of a hill known as Kotebetta, on whose summit is a large temple dedicated to god Srinivasa. The place

has three temples, one of Nachcharamma or Lakshmi, with a stone *brindavana*, the second one of Ishvara and the third one of Satyanarayana. The first two of these three temples are of the 17th century, while the last is a modern one. The village is likened to Tiruchanur near Tirupati, where there is a temple of Lakshmi or *Alamelmangai-nachchiyar*, the consort of Srinivasa of the Tirupati hills.

Palahalli

PALAHALLI is a village in Srirangapatna taluk, situated on the right bank of the Cauvery river on the Paschimavahini-Belagola road. It was the headquarters of the Mysore Ashtagram taluk till the year 1871. A well-known sugar factory, the 'Ashtagram Sugar Works', was in existence here during the years 1847-189[illegible] (*See* Chapter V under old-time industries). It is now a busy centre for rice trade. Nearby is situated the famous Rangana thittu Birds' Sanctuary.

Pandavapura

PANDAVAPURA town, formerly known as Hirode or French Rocks, was a military station during the time of Haidar and Tipu and for some time later and is situated four miles north of Srirangapatna on the Mysore-Nagamangala road. In is now the headquarters of the Pandavapura sub-division comprising the taluks of Pandavapura, Krishnarajpet, Nagamangala and Srirangapatna, the headquarters of the Pandavapura taluk, and has a municipality. Hirode, Melkote and Chinkurli hoblies, which were formerly in Srirangapatna taluk, were constituted into the new French Rocks or Pandavapura taluk which came into existence from the 1st July 1937.

Remains of the Neolithic age were found at this place Bruce Foote made an important discovery of antique earthenware here, among which was a " part of the side of a large *chatty* with two ornaments, cruciform in shape, with a small pap in each re-entering angle and a raised garland-like ring surrounding each cross " ; this curious decoration, according to him, is a form of the ancient Swastika symbol, which bears a strong resemblance to the Trojan type of Swastika*. He observed also some remarkable ownership markings of weird shapes on some of the objects. (The collection was handed over to the Government Museum at Madras) .

A legend current in the area says that Pandava princes visited this place during their exile. Closeby are found two rocky hills called " Akka-Thangi betta ", meaning " Sisters' hills ". The French in Haidar's and Tipu's service were encamped here, hence its name ' the French Rocks '. A regiment of Madras Native Infantry had been stationed here until 1881, when it was given up as a military station.

*Indian Prehistoric and Protohistoric Antiquities by R. Bruce Foote, 1916, pp. 72-73, 180.

Pandavapura comprises the town, the railway station area and the sugar mills area closeby. The distance from the railway station to the town is about three miles. Trunk roads lead from this place to Krishnarajpet and Nagamangala. A road also leads to the north bank of the Krishnarajasagar dam. The town is in the midst of a sugarcane-growing area which is irrigated by the Visvesvaraya canal system. It has become a well-known industrial centre because of the establishment of a large-scale sugar factory. It has a municipality and an aided high school. The population of the town according to the 1961 census was 7,508 and there were 1,282 houses in that year.

Paschimavahini

PASCHIMAVAHINI is a sacred spot on the Cauvery adjoining Srirangapatna on the south-west and a railway station. The river here makes a bend to the west, hence the name *Paschimavahini*, the western stream, sometimes shortened into "Pachivan". A royal bathing ghat of the Mysore Rajas is here together with many other bathing ghats. The Bangaradoddi dam is on this stream and gives rise to the channel of the same name. There are several choultries here for the use of people who celebrate marriages and other functions.

Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary

The BIRDS' SANCTUARY AT RANGANATHITTU, the only one of its kind in the State, is situated at a place, about two miles from Srirangapatna, and about 12 miles from Mysore city. It is a small island on the Cauvery river, covering about a hundred acres of land. In the midst of the river, there are also some small mounds which appear like islets filled with green foliage. Both the banks of the river are studded with tall trees and woods, and recall to one's mind the scenic grandeur of the *malnad*.

Thousands of birds of varied colours and plumage are found on each of these mounds giving the appearance of a large cluster of beautiful flowers of variegated hues. During the season when they lay eggs, the place abounds in thousands of eggs of different sizes, shapes and colours. They are found on the ground, the trees and at all other places. The entire sky appears like a great sheet of colours when these birds fly in a group. The birds do not congregate in this place in all the seasons of the year. Usually they abound in large numbers during the period covering the months of June to December. Great numbers of these birds are found to occupy almost every inch of ground in the cool mornings. But as the sun gets hotter, their numbers dwindle and they return to their abodes in full numbers only in the evenings.

Ranganathittu Sanctuary is not a creation of man, but of dame nature. The place did not attract much attention in the previous years because of lack of good facilities for the tourists.

Now a good motorable road has been laid from Srirangapatna. The Forest Department has erected a tower at a cost of about ten thousand rupees, so that the visitors to the place can get a good view of the birds at close range. A few boats are also provided for the convenience of bird-lovers. (*See* also Chapter I under Fauna).

Sante-Kasalagere

SANTE-KASALAGERE is a small village in Maddur taluk. It has a large number of *viragals*. Nearby is an extensive highland measuring more than 80 acres, which was the scene of a battle between Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar and a Maratha army which was defeated. This is a fine field for camping.

Sasalu

SASALU is a village in Krishnarajpet taluk. It is a place of sanctity to the Lingayats. It is said to be the place where one of the great Shaiva devotees named 'Bhairavaraja' lived. There are several Kannada works which relate the story of Bhairavaraja both in prose and in verse. The Someshvara temple in the village has, in the *navaranga*, figures of one Adi-Shetti, who is said to have built the Shambhulinga temple situated to the south-east of the village, and his guru Revanaradhya. There are, likewise, figures of Aggani-Honnamma and Halu-Someshvara. There is a pond known as *Majjanada kola*, a dip in which is said to cure cutaneous diseases. It appears that persons bitten by snakes are brought from long distances to the Someshvara temple for partaking of the *prasada* (sacred food, water, ashes, etc.) of the god. A shrine to the south of the Shambhulinga temple has the figure of a bull which looks upwards; the reason given for this is that the bull so looked at Bhairavaraja when he was going up to Kailasa.

Shimshapura

SHIMSHAPURA in Malavalli taluk is about nine miles from Bluff. The Shimsha hydro-electric station was developed as an adjunct to the Shivasamudram station by drawing a canal from the Cauvery near Shivasamudram. It is located at a lower level, down the Cauvery valley, and is in close proximity to the confluence of the Shimsha and Cauvery rivers. The head near the generating station is 650 feet and the bluff has a precipitous incline towards the station. The installed capacity of the generating station is 17,200 kws.

The scheme of harnessing power at this site was conceived when the Krishnarajasagar project was under examination and it was given effect to during the year 1940. The colony that has sprung up near the power station is known as Shimshapura

A fine Inspection Bungalow overlooks the deep and verdant Shimsha valley where the river Shimsha joins the Cauvery This place is reached by a newly formed road branching off from the main Maddur-Malavalli-Kollegal road. There is also

a road by the side of the canal from the Forbes Sagar, Shivasamudram, but this is reserved for the use of the officers of the Electricity Board. A large number of tourists visit the place.

Shivasamudram

SHIVASAMUDRAM is on the south border of the Malavalli taluk, connected with the Bangalore—Mysore trunk road by a cross road from Maddur through Malavalli, 30 miles in length. It is at a distance of about 76 miles from Bangalore. The Cauvery here branches into two, each of which makes a descent of about 350 feet, in a succession of picturesque rapids and waterfalls. The principal island within these torrents was called Heggura, but is now more generally known by the name of Shivasamudram or Shivanasamudram (the sea of Shiva); the ancient town, of which a few vestiges are seen around, is about three miles long and three-fourths of a mile broad.

A bridge was in existence across the Cauvery near the island. This was washed away by the disastrous floods of 1924. The Government then built a new bridge to the north of this place which now gives access to the island. To the west of the island, there is a small hill called "Pretanabetta" where, it is believed, Rama offered *Pinda* (a sacred offering to the deceased forefathers among Hindus) to his father Dasharatha.

Gagana Chukki.—On the western branch of the river is the Gagana or Gangana Chukki falls, about two miles from the Inspection Bungalow at Bluff. The approach is by a steep path leading down from the tomb of Pir Ghaib, a Muslim saint. The branch of the river here divides into two forming a small island called Ettikur, the parted waters dashing with deafening roar over vast boulders of rock in a cloud of foam, to unite again in the deep pool below, and with such force that the column of vapour is at times visible from a distance of about 3—4 miles. "I have never", said Buchanan, "seen any cataract that for grandeur could be compared with this."

Bara Chukki.—Grand and impressive as is the headlong turmoil of the waters in Gagana Chukki, the other falls about a mile distant on the eastern branch of the river, being more easily viewed, is generally more enjoyed. It is called the *Bhar* or *Bar Chukki* and displays a great volume of water, which in the rainy season, pours over the hill-side in an unbroken sheet, a quarter of a mile broad. During the dry months, it separates into several distinct falls of great beauty. In the centre is a deep recess in the form of a horse-shoe, down which the principal river falls. Having been collected into a narrow channel, it rushes forward with tremendous force and again falls, about 30 feet, into a large basin at the foot of the precipice. Hurrying on northwards through wild and narrow gorges, the two branches

of the river unite again on the north-east of the island and continue their course to the east.

Bluff.—About two and a half miles north of Malavalli—Kollegal road, a colony has come into existence near the site of the power generation, called 'Bluff' named after the 450 feet 'bluff' which has facilitated the laying of hydraulic pipes for feeding the turbines at the generating station. The colony was built in the year 1902-03 when electric power was first generated from the installation. Since then, the colony has developed to a considerable extent. Officers and workers of the Mysore State Electricity Board reside in this colony which has a well-equipped hospital, a high school and a co-operative stores. There is an Inspection Bungalow which is let out for the use of the tourists also, who visit the Cauvery falls in large numbers. The generating station here, which is one of the oldest in India, has a production capacity of 42,000 kws. of power.

The Ranganatha temple in the Shivasamudram island is a large structure of the Hoysala period. It appears to have been rebuilt in the 18th or the 19th century. The figure of the god, known as Jaganmohana Ranganatha, which is about eight feet long in the reclining posture, is smaller in size than the one at Srirangapatna. Images of the goddess Cauvery, Takshaka, the chief of serpents, a Rama group, Ramanujacharya, Alvars, etc., are also kept in the temple. To the south-east of the temple, there is a large stone relievo image of Sugriva. Shivasamudram is called "Madhya-Ranga" in contradistinction to Srirangapatna and Srirangam which are respectively known as "Adi-Ranga" and "Antya-Ranga", all the three places on the banks of the Cauvery being presided over by the deity Sri Ranganatha. The Someshvara temple is also a large one with a lofty and elaborately worked and well-executed *mahadvara*. It has fine figures of Ganesha and Balasubramanya. The Meenakshi shrine is in a good state of preservation. The god Someshvara was the tutelary deity of the Ummattur chiefs who had their principal fortress on the island of Shivasamudram.

Srirangapatna

SRIRANGAPATNA is situated at the western or upper end of an island in the Cauvery about three miles in length from west to east and one mile in breadth. The eastern end of the island is occupied by the suburb of Ganjam. Srirangapatna, the headquarters of the taluk of the same name, stands on the Mysore—Bangalore railway and the Bangalore—Mysore road, 78 miles south-west from Bangalore and nine miles north east from Mysore city. The town derives its name from the presiding deity of the local Ranganatha temple.

The temples of Ranganathaswami on the three islands of Srirangapatna, Shivasamudram and Srirangam are also called respectively those of Adi Ranga, Madhya Ranga and Antya

Ranga, or the Ranga of the beginning, the middle and the end. Gautama *Rishi* is said to have worshipped god Ranganathaswami. The Gautamakshetra is a small island to the west of Srirangapatna, where the river divides. Under two large boulders on the north side of it, was what was called the *Rishi's* cave which has been closed. The original town of Srirangapatna appears to have been built by Udayaditya, brother of king Vishnuvardhana Hoysala, in 1120 A.D. Vishnuvardhana conferred on Sri Ramanujacharya and his followers, the tract of country on each side of the river Cauvery at Srirangapatna, known by the name of *Ashta Grams* or eight villages, over which he appointed officers under the ancient designations of Prabhus and Hebbars.

In 1454, Timmanna, a chief of Nagamangala, obtained, by a visit to Vijayanagar, the Government of the district with the title of *Dannayaka* and also permission to erect a fort at Srirangapatna, which he did, with the aid of a hidden treasure he had discovered and then enlarged the temple of Ranganatha. His descendants held the government until 1495, when Srirangapatna passed into the direct possession of the Vijayanagar kings. The place was probably considered as too important to remain in the hands of a feudatory. It was eventually administered in the name of Vijayanagar sovereigns by a viceroy known as Sri Ranga Raya. Tirumala Raja, the last viceroy, was a relative of the royal family. In 1610, when Raja Wodeyar of Mysore took possession of Srirangapatna, it became the capital of the Rajas of Mysore and continued to be the seat of government under Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan until its capture by the British in 1799. In the intervening period, the capital had been besieged several times. Major Dirom, who was a staff officer in the besieging British army in 1792, has given his impression of the place in the following words: "......... this insulated metropolis must have been the richest, most convenient and beautiful spot possessed in the present age by any native prince in India."

In 1799, the British Government leased the island to Mysore for a fixed sum of Rs. 50,000 a year. After the capital was shifted to Mysore, Srirangapatna began rapidly to decline and 'its decay was proportionate with the rise of Mysore.' The population of the island estimated to have reached at least 1,50,000 during the rule of the Sultan, had sunk to 32,000 before the end of a year. The population continued to decline still further and was only 12,744 in 1852, falling still lower to 10,594 in 1871. But in 1891, it was again 12,551; in 1961, it was 11,423.

Fort.—The railway cuts through the western part of the fort. The fort was so formidable that a great military authority

who visited it about the year 1880 pronounced it the second strongest in India. Although the fort was washed on its northern and western sides by the two branches of the Cauvery river, it was to the ceaseless labour which must have been expended on it that it owed its great strength. The principal entrance to the fort which has several gates was by what is known as the Elephant Gate on the south side. This gateway bears an inscription in Persian which states that the foundation of the fort was laid in the year 1219 from the birth of Muhammad, that is, of Tipu Sultan's Mauludi era. At the south-west angle of the fort may be viewed the breach made in 1799. Within the walls, surrounded by a high enclosure, are the remains of a palace of Tipu, known as Lal Mahal. The greater part of this palace was demolished by the British after its capture in 1799, who used it for some time as a military post.

According to the Annual Report of the Mysore Archaeological Department for the year 1935, Tipu died not inside the water gate (which is situated to the north-east of the Gangadhara temple) but in another gateway further east. The Report (p. 60) says: "About fifty yards to the east of the water gate, inside the second fort line, is said to have stood another gateway which led through the inner earthen wall which Tipu had got constructed inside the second line. On the 4th of May 1799, pushed back by the storming troops, Tipu moved along the second wall and descending from it near the water gate tried to enter the town through this second gate. It is said that he found the gate closed and the Killedar unwilling to open it. Meanwhile, the British troops who had crossed over to the third wall came along, descended into the town and entered this gate from the inside. Tipu was thus caught in the gateway between the two advancing sections of the British forces and fell down wounded."

Dungeons.—There are two dungeons, one at the north-east corner of the fort, which measures about 45′×32′, and the other a bigger one, measuring about 100′×40′, which is about 150 yards to the east of the Delhi gate. Both of them have low-vaulted brick roofs. It is said that Tipu Sultan had kept Dhondia Wagh, a Maratha warrior, in the former and some British prisoners in the latter.

Darya Daulat Bagh.—On the south bank of the river, Tipu laid out a large garden which he called the Darya Daulat Bagh or "Garden of the Wealth of the Sea": in its centre he constructed in 1784, a summer palace which was his favourite retreat from business. The graceful proportions and the arabesque work in rich colours, with which it is covered, render the palace highly attractive. He named it Darya Daulat (wealth of the sea). It may be noted that by then his conquests had extended to the seas.

The building which is a fine specimen of saracenic architecture, stands on a square platform about five feet high. It has wooden pillars with trefoil arches. The first floor has a small hall with balconies. Tipu, it is said, used to receive envoys and guests in this hall. There are interesting paintings on the walls. The west wall has large-scale battle scenes representing Colonel Bailey's defeat at Conjeevaram in 1780, Haidar and Tipu in the midst of their troops and the Nizam's army arriving too late to help the British. On the east walls are painted scenes of courts of those or earlier times as also a number of figures of Rajas and Paleyagars. It is said that the paintings had been defaced by Tipu prior to the siege in 1799. But later they were restored by Colonel Wellesley, who occupied the palace for some time. They were again allowed to become partially obliterated until Lord Dalhousie, during his tour in Mysore, caused them to be repainted by an Indian artist who remembered the paintings as they were Although the pictures were thus restored twice, it is probable that they are faithful proto-types of the original.

Gumbaz.—At the eastern end of the island towards the south is the Gumbaz or mausoleum which was built by Tipu for his father and in which Tipu and his mother are also buried It is an impressive square structure surmounted by a dome, with minarets at the angles, and surrounded by a corridor which is supported by pillars of black hornblende. It is somewhat in the fashion of the famous Taj at Agra, but less profusely ornamented and of a poorer design. The interior is painted in lacquer with the tiger stripe adopted by Tipu for military uniforms. The double doors inlaid with ivory were given by Lord Dalhousie. Each of the tombs is covered with a handsome pall. The mausoleum is maintained at Government expense. Of Tipu's palace which stood in the Lal Bagh, nothing now remains. Buchanan in 1800 said of it as follows :—

> "Though built of mud, it possesses a considerable degree of elegance and is the handsomest native building that I have ever seen."

Jumma Masjid.—The Jumma Masjid is a grand structure with two lofty minarets noted for their majesty and grace. It was constructed by Tipu Sultan on the top of an Anjaneya temple after filling up the latter's ground floor.* The hall of the mosque has a number of foil arches and a *mihrab* on the west. Cornices and floral bands adorn the shafts of the minars. At the top are metallic *kalasas* below which are large masonry *kalasas* with ornamentations. A flight of about 200 steps leads

*Annual Report of the Mysore Archaeological Department, 1935, p. 61.

to the top of each of the minars. There are fine Persian inscriptions, one giving A.D. 1787 as the date of its construction and the others containing extracts from the *Koran* and the 99 names of *Allah*.

European tomb-stones.—In and near Srirangapatna, lie buried numerous European civil and military officers. There are a number of tombstones which attest to the position of the town as a military post. In the Lal Bagh, to the east of the entrance to the Gumbaz, is a monument to the memory of Col. William Bailey (who died in this fortress on the 13th of November 1782), erected by his nephew, Lieut. Col. John Bailey, Resident at the Court of Lucknow, in 1816. In the Gumbaz enclosure, the oldest tombstones bear the date 1799. In the Garrison Cemetery, a tomb of some interest is that of Caroline Isabella Scott, wife of Lieut. Col. L. G. Scott, Commandant, Srirangapatna, who died on the 19th March 1817 (with her child). This is the Scott with whose name is associated the well-known bungalow in the fort. The tombstones in the Garrison Cemetery range from 1800 to 1867 A.D.

Wellesley Bridge.—*See* Chapter VII on Communications.

Tipu Sultan Museum.—*See* Chapter XV on Education and Culture.

Ranganatha temple.—The Ranganatha temple, which is one of the largest in the State, seems to have been constructed in three stages. The inner-most part of the temple was a Hoysala construction of which several granite pillars, the *garbhagriha* and the *sukhanasi* have remained. The ceilings of the *garbhagriha* and the *sukhanasi* are impressively designed shallow domes and have *padmas* in the centre. The *navaranga* which has round bell-shaped pillars, was built during the Vijayanagar period, while in constructing the large-pillared courtyard, again Hoysala materials were utilised. There are two colossal figures of *dvarapalakas* at the doorway of the *navaranga*. The tower or *gopura* at the *mahadvara* itself, the *mukhamantapa* as also the tower of the *garbhagriha* have been built in the Vijayanagar style of architecture. Some of the images of gods and saints kept in the shrines show excellent workmanship and they are of both Hoysala and Vijayanagar periods.

The figure of Ranganatha is a colossal one reclining on Adishesha, the great serpent, which shades its master's head with its seven-headed hood. Ranganatha has a tall *kirita* and a number of ornaments. Figures of goddess Cauvery and sage Gautama are also kept in the sanctum sanctorum. Two pillars in front of the inner entrance of the temple, known as *chaturvimshati* pillars, have sculptured on them 24 forms of Vishnu

with their names inscribed below. Inscriptions found on some silver vessels in the possession of the temple gives an interesting information that the vessels were gifts from Tipu Sultan.

Narasimha temple.—The Narasimha temple was built by the king Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar (1638-1659). It has a large *garbhagriha*, a broad and oblong *sukhanasi* and a many-pillared *navaranga*. The image of Lakshminarasimha installed in the temple is of the Hoysala period and is of excellent workmanship. It is a handsome figure with exquisite ornamentation. In a shrine, there is a fine figure of Ambegal-Krishna or child Krishna crawling on hands and knees. In the temple, there is also a portrait statue made in the 17th century of Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar, which is of considerable sculptural value. It is a magnificent and life-like figure, three and a half feet high.

Gangadhareshwara temple.—The Gangadhareshwara temple is a large structure built originally about the 16th century in the Vijayanagar days. The main shrine and the *mahadvara* are well-ornamented. The walls have cornices and turreted pilasters. A figure of Subramanya kept in the *navaranga* has twelve hands and six faces. In a *mantapa* are kept 15 well-executed figures of Shaiva saints. These appear to have been sculptured during the 18th century. A handsome copper image of Dakshinamurti in the temple bears an inscription stating that it was a gift from Nanjaraja Dalavayi (18th century).

About 50 yards to the south-east of the Ranganatha temple, a pavilion has been constructed by the Government of Mysore to commemorate the place where Krishnaraja Wodeyar III was born. It is stated that there was at this place a palace of the Vijayanagar viceroys and the Wodeyar rulers. The old Mysore Gazetteer (1930—Vol. V, p. 818) mentions that several large apartments of this palace were full of books, chiefly of palm leaf and *kadatas*, which were used as fuel to boil the grain for horses of the royal stables under orders of Tipu Sultan and that only a small miscellaneous collection was saved from destruction.

Ganjam or *Shahar Ganjam*, which is situated at the east end of the island of Srirangapatna, is a suburb of Srirangapatna town. It was established by Tipu Sultan who, in order to provide it with an industrial population, is said to have transported there twelve thousand families from Sira (Tumkur district), which had been the seat of a Mughal Government. The place was dismantled by him in 1799, under the impression that the armed forces of the East India Company would make use of it as they did in 1792. After 1799, the village was laid out afresh and it rapidly regained its prosperity. The place was once famous for manufacture of cloths. Paper manu-

facture was also once a thriving home industry here. There is a smithy and carpentry co-operative society engaged in the manufacture of carts, furniture and agricultural implements. There is also a fig farm.

Talagawadi

TALAGAWADI in Malavalli taluk is a village which is noted for the manufacture of fine types of cotton sarees and *dhoties*. There are a number of traditionally skilled weavers at this place.

Tiruganahalli

TIRUGANAHALLI is a village on the Nagamangala—Krishnarajpet road. It is well-known for a fine variety of rice largely grown there. It is said that the royal house-hold of Mysore was formerly getting rice from this village for their daily requirements. The rice grown in selected fields in this region is familiarly called "Tiruganahalli Sanna".

Tonachi

TONACHI is a village in Krishnarajpet taluk. To the north-east of this place are two small Shiva temples in the Hoysala style of architecture, adjoining each other. The temple to the north is known as the Basaveshvara, owing to a big Nandi in the shrine in front of it. There is a handsomely carved figure of Chennigaraya, about four feet high, in one of the cells. There are well-executed deep ceilings with lotus buds. The other temple, however, is inferior in workmanship. From the lithic records, it appears that these temples are among the earliest specimens of Hoysala architecture. Tonachi seems to have once been a place of considerable sanctity and importance, as evidenced by the old records in which it is named "Tolanche".

Tonnur

TONNUR village is also called Tondanur. It is in Pandavapura taluk, at the southern foot of the Yadugiri hills, about ten miles north-west of Srirangapatna. It was a provincial capital of the Hoysalas. The celebrated king Bitti Deva or Vishnuvardhana had been, as a prince, the governor* of Tonnur when Sri Ramanujacharya met him there and won him over to the Srivaishnava faith. According to a Srivaishnava tradition, Sri Ramanujacharya stayed at this place for several years. Its alternative name in the old days was Yadavapura or Yadavanarayana—Chaturvedi Mangalam.

An inscription of Vishnuvardhana's time found in the Lakshminarayana temple here mentions a grant made to a *matha* of Sri Ramanujacharya. Another inscription discovered in the same temple says that the *mantapa* in front of the Lakshmidevi shrine was built under orders of Vishnuvardhana by his *Mahapradhana* Surigeya Nagayya. After the destruction of Dwarasamudra by the second Muslim invasion in 1326 A.D., king Ballala III retired at first to this place.

*Annual Report of the Mysore Archaeological Department, 1944, p. 57.

The place has four old temples, the largest and perhaps the oldest being the Lakshmi-Narayana temple of the 12th century. The image of Narayana is six feet high standing on a Garuda pedestal under a *padma* ceiling. In the *navaranga*, there are well-polished soap-stone pillars with exquisite floral work. The turrets over the niches are pyramidical in outline and have tapering vertical bands. The *mukhamantapa* hall, which is large, has about 50 cylindrical pillars, while the *patalankana* has about 40 octagonal pillars. The *garudagamba* has a sixteen-fluted shaft. The Yoga-Narasimha temple, which is a small structure on a spur of the hills, is traditionally connected with Sri Ramanujacharya (Annual Report of Archaeological Survey of Mysore, 1939, p. 27, says that the temple appears to be of a little later date, *i.e.*, of the period of Hoysala Narasimha I). In the *navaranga,* there is a plaster relievo of Sri Ramanujacharya seated in *padmasana.* This is a well-executed image which is highly impressive. The Kailaseshvara temple, which is in a dilapidated condition, also appears to be of the 12th century. The temple of Vittirunda Perumal or child Krishna has some exquisite *utsava vigrahas,* which are metallic images of the Vijayanagar period.

Darga.—There is the well-known Darga of Sayyad Salar Masud Sahib on a small hillock nearby. It bears the date of 760 *Hijri* corresponding to 1358 A.D. The central square of the hall, which is quite plain, has a fine bulbose-shaped dome. Several of the pillars, which are of Hindu source, bear figures of gods. Near the gate are some *mahasati* stones and closeby are two small tombs which, it is said, are of some relations of Tipu. In the month of Rajjab, an annual *urs* is held here, which is well-attended.

Moti Talab.—Tradition connects the large tank at this place with Sri Ramanujacharya who is said to have named it as Tirumalasagara. The bund constructed in the Hoysala days is said to have been repaired by Tipu Sultan. The tank is fed by Talekere-halla or Hebbahalla. Well-pleased with the clear water of the tank, Nasir Jung, son of a Subedar of the Deccan, who was here in 1746, gave it the name of Moti Talab, *i.e.*, lake of pearls.

APPENDIX

SOME PRINCIPAL TABLES

TABLE 1

Area and Population—Urban and Rural—of Mandya District as per 1961 Census

Sl. No.	Taluk	Area in square miles	Area in square kilometres	Population in 1961			Density		Population in 1951	Percentage increase over 1951
				Rural	Urban	Total	per sq. mile	per sq. kilometre		
1.	Mandya	272.6	706.1	1,50,056	33,347	1,83,403	673	260	1,24,572	47.2
2.	Maddur	236.3	612.0	1,43,242	8,120	1,51,362	641	247	1,16,948	29.4
3.	Malavalli	267.0	691.5	1,37,855	18,436	1,56,291	585	226	1,31,616	18.7
4.	Pandavapura	207.3	536.9	77,320	10,289	87,609	423	163	70,395	24.4
5.	Srirangapatna	138.5	358.7	68,471	11,423	79,894	577	223	64,697	23.5
6.	Nagamangala	401.1	1,038.9	1,01,119	10,126	1,11,245	277	107	1,01,166	9.9
7.	Krishnarajpet	350.1	906.7	1,21,075	8,331	1,29,406	370	143	1,08,151	19.6
	Total	1,872.9	4,856.8	7,99,138	1,00,072	8,99,210	480	185	7,17,545	25.3

TABLE 2

Literacy in Mandya District, by Taluks, in 1961

Taluks	*Literates—1951*			*Percentage of literates*	*Literates—1961*			*Percentage of literates*
	Males	*Females*	*Total*		*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	
Mandya	16,074	4,601	20,675	16.6	28,406	10,084	38,490	20.9
Srirangapatna	8,529	2,577	11,106	17.2	12,334	4,434	16,768	20.8
Nagamangala	11,756	1,937	13,693	13.5	15,765	3,305	19,070	16·8
Krishnarajpet	13,633	2,641	16,274	15.1	17,116	4,094	21,210	16·3
Malavalli	12,963	3,035	15,998	12.2	17,854	5,313	23,167	14·8
Maddur	11,709	2,240	13,949	11.9	17,441	4,402	21,843	14.5
Pandavapura	8,530	1,820	10,350	14.7	11,996	3,107	15,103	17.1
Mandya District Total	83,194	18,851	1,02,045	14.2	1,20,912	34,739	1,55,651	17.2

TABLE 3

Literacy in Towns of Mandya District in 1961

Towns	*Literates—1951*			*Percentage of literates*	*Literates—1961*			*Percentage of literates*
	Males	*Females*	*Total*		*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	
Mandya	5,943	3,167	9,110	43.1	8,409	4,809	13,218	48.46
Krishnarajpet	1,497	464	1,961	28.1	2,149	741	2,890	34.69
Maddur	1,106	555	1,661	31.2	1,903	962	2,865	35.28
Malavalli	2,039	732	2,771	23.0	2,763	1,342	4,105	30.27
Belakavadi	567	240	807	17.5	762	343	1,105	22.67
Nagamangala	1,398	699	2,097	38.2	2,082	1,073	3,155	48.36
Bellur	786	364	1,150	36.8	988	520	1,508	41.87
Pandavapura	1,233	564	1,797	31.3	1,997	976	2,973	39.60
Melkote	881	408	1,289	45.3	886	455	1,341	48.22
Srirangapatna	2,341	1,146	3,487	33.4	2,912	1,662	4,574	40.04
Mandya Sugar Town	..	..	..	..	1,765	1,132	2,897	47.71

TABLE 4

Occupational classification of Persons at work (other than cultivation) in Mandya District in 1961

Sl. No.	Occupations	Males	Females	Total
1.	Engineers, Architects and Surveyors	375	..	375
2.	Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists	192	16	208
3.	Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians	244	124	368
4.	Teachers	2,634	327	2,961
5.	Jurists (including Legal Practitioners and Legal Advisers)	84	..	84
6.	Artists, Writers and related workers	217	31	248
7.	Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers (both Government and private)	2,648	234	2,882
8.	Clerical and related workers (including Stenographers, Typists, Book-keepers and Cashiers) ..	3,759	108	3,867
9.	Unskilled office workers (including Attendants, etc.)	1,759	92	1,851
10.	Working Proprietors—wholesale and retail trade	4,129	930	5,059
11.	Salesmen, Shop Assistants and related workers	1,712	486	2,198
12.	Farm-workers (Animals, birds and insects'-rearing), Fishermen, Gardeners, Tappers, etc.	6,049	4,152	10,201
13.	Workers in Transport and Communication occupations (including Railway, Road Transport, Posts and Telegraphs, etc.)	1,267	..	1,267
14.	Spinners, Weavers, Dyers and related workers	1,530	1,843	3,373
15.	Tailors, Cutters and related workers	1,579	286	[illegible]

TABLE 4 (*Contd.*)

Sl. No.	Occupations	Males	Females	Total
16.	Shoe-makers, Shoe-repairers, Leather-cutters and related workers	358	3	361
17.	Blacksmiths, Furnacemen and related workers	861	21	882
18.	Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths	1,178	55	1,233
19.	Tool-makers, Machinists, Welders and related workers	1,096	4	1,100
20.	Electricians and related workers	432	..	432
21.	Carpenters, Cabinet-makers and related workers	2,214	12	2,226
22.	Brick-layers, Plasterers, Stone-cutters and other construction workers	2,940	845	3,785
23.	Potters, Kilnmen, Clay-formers and related workers	1,299	1,028	2,327
24.	Millers, Bakers, Oilseed pressers, Pounders and related food and beverage workers	1,260	385	1,845
25.	Basket-weavers and production process workers	626	757	1,383
26.	Policemen, Guards, Watchmen and related workers	797	..	797
27.	Cooks, Maids, House-keepers and related workers	1,623	378	2,001
28.	Waiters, Bartenders and related workers	739	11	750
29.	Cleaners, Sweepers, Watermen, Building-caretakers, etc.	336	196	532
30.	Barbers, Hair-dressers and related workers	827	..	827
31.	Washermen, Laundrymen and Dhobies	1,437	627	2,064
32.	Labourers, not elsewhere classified	6,164	3,255	9,419

Source :—**Census of India, 1961**, Vol. XI, **Mysore**, Part II-B (ii), General Economic Tables.

TABLE 5

Livestock Population in Mandya District

A—Cattle and Buffaloes as per Livestock Census, 1961

Sl. No.	Taluk		Cattle			Buffaloes		
			Male	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
1.	Mandya	..	30,723	21,648	52,371	3,584	27,898	31,482
2.	Nagamangala	..	24,338	28,184	52,522	3,482	18,360	21,842
3.	Srirangapatna	..	15,089	15,808	30,897	1,018	8,456	9,474
4.	Maddur	..	26,688	29,006	55,694	2,664	20,805	23,469
5.	Pandavapura	..	17,479	20,074	37,553	1,832	13,132	14,964
6.	Krishnarajpet	..	26,204	36,911	63,115	3,619	24,848	28,467
7.	Malavalli	..	17,815	39,196	57,011	2,787	23,833	26,620
	Total	..	1,58,336	1,90,827	3,49,163	18,986	1,37,332	1,56,318

TABLE 5—*contd.*

B—Number of Other Livestock as ascertained by the Livestock Census of 1961

Sl. No.	*Taluk*	*Sheep*	*Goats*	*Horses and Ponies*	*Mules*	*Donkeys*	*Pigs*
1.	Mandya ..	76,427	19,658	101	..	473	1,143
2.	Nagamangala ..	1,16,868	31,691	60	..	237	736
3.	Srirangapatna ..	19,122	8,867	104	..	418	349
4.	Maddur ..	56,739	18,900	88	31	1,098	1,708
5.	Pandavapura ..	44,461	17,766	82	..	470	422
6.	Krishnarajpet ..	56,800	27,565	150	..	277	568
7.	Malavalli ..	51,035	19,660	159	7	494	888
	Total ..	4,21,452	1,44,107	744	38	3,467	5,814

TABLE 5—*Concld.*

C—Poultry (1961 Census)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Fowls				Ducks				Others	Total Poultry
		Hens	Cocks	Chicken	Total	Ducks	Drakes	Ducklings	Total		
1.	Mandya ..	37,111	12,140	60,260	1,09,511	50	25	2	77	65	1,09,653
2.	Nagamangala ..	36,310	11,258	60,788	1,08,356	4	8	3	15	..	1,08,371
3.	Srirangapatna ..	14,926	5,019	26,819	46,764	56	59	21	136	..	46,900
4.	Maddur ..	40,158	15,994	64,413	1,20,565	14	20	13	47	..	1,20,612
5.	Pandavapura ..	19,094	6,472	33,262	58,828	6	18	30	54	..	58,882
6.	Krishnarajpet ..	27,393	9,056	45,706	82,155	8	8	4	20	5	82,180
7.	Malavalli ..	32,155	9,084	56,560	97,799	29	63	10	102	4	97,905
	Total ..	2,07,147	69,023	3,47,808	6,23,978	167	201	83	451	74	6,24,503

Metric Weights and Measures

Length—

10	millimetres = 1 centimetre
100	centimetres = 1 metre
1,000	metres = 1 kilometre
1,852	metres = 1 nautical mile (international)

Area—

100	square millimetres = 1 square centimetre
10,000	square centimetres = 1 square metre or centiare
100	square metres = 1 are
100	ares = 1 hectare
100	hectares or 1,000,000 square metres = 1 square kilometre

Volume—

1,000,000	cubic centimetres = 1 cubic metre

Capacity—

1,000	millilitres = 1 litre
1,000	litres = 1 kilolitre

Weights—

1,000	milligrams = 1 gram
1,000	grams = 1 kilogram
100	kilograms = 1 quintal
1,000	kilograms = 1 tonne
200	milligrams = 1 carat

Conversion Factors

Length—

1 inch= 2.54 centimetres

1 foot= 30.48 centimetres

1 yard= 91.44 centimetres

1 mile= 1.61 kilometres

1 nautical mile (UK)= 1853.18 metres

1 nautical mile (international)= 1852 metres

Volume—

1 cubic foot= 0.028 cubic metre

Area—

1 square foot= 0.093 square metre

1 square yard= 0.836 square metre

1 square mile= 2.59 square kilometres

1 acre= 0.405 hectare

Capacity—

1 gallon (Imperial)= 4.55 litres

1 seer (80 tolas)= 0.937 litre

1 Madras measure= 1.77 litres

Temperature—

T° Fahrenheit= 9/5 (T° centigrade) + 32

Monetary Conversion Table

Annas	*Pies*	*Paise*	*Annas*	*Pies*	*Paise*
0	3	2	8	3	52
0	6	3	8	6	53
0	9	5	8	9	55
1	0	6	9	0	56
1	3	8	9	3	58
1	6	9	9	6	59
1	9	11	9	9	61
2	0	12	10	0	62
2	3	14	10	3	64
2	6	16	10	6	66
2	9	17	10	9	67
3	0	19	11	0	69
3	3	20	11	3	70
3	6	22	11	6	72
3	9	23	11	9	73
4	0	25	12	0	75
4	3	27	12	3	77
4	6	28	12	6	78
4	9	30	12	9	80
5	0	31	13	0	81
5	3	33	13	3	83
5	6	34	13	6	84
5	9	36	13	9	86
6	0	37	14	0	87
6	3	39	14	3	89
6	6	41	14	6	91
6	9	42	14	9	92
7	0	44	15	0	94
7	3	45	15	3	95
7	6	47	15	6	97
7	9	48	15	9	98
8	0	50	16	0	100

Re. 1=Annas 16=Paise 100. Pies 12=Anna 1=Paise 6.

Metric Weights and their nearest equivalents in F.P.S. System and in the District of Mandya

Sl. No.	*Weights in Metric System (1 kg. = 1,000 gms.)*		*Equivalents in F.P.S. System*		*Equivalents in the District of Mandya*		
	kgs.	gs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Mds.	Srs.	Tolas
1	50	..	110	3 5/8	4	18	15
2	20	..	44	1 1/2	1	31	11
3	10	..	22	3/4	0	35	17½
4	5	..	11	3/8	0	17	20 3/4
5	2	..	4	6 ½	0	7	3½
6	1		2	3	0	3	13 3/4
7		500	1	1 3/5	0	1	19
8		200	0	7	0	0	17
9		100	0	3 1/2	0	0	8 1/2
10		50	0	1 3/4	0	0	4 1/3
11		20	0	7/10	0	0	1 3/4
12		10	0	7/20	0	0	17/20
13		5	0	7/40	0	0	2/5
14		2	0	7/100	0	0	1/6
15		1	0	7/200	0	0	1/12

Measures which were in use in Mandya District and their equivalents

		Seer	*Pav*	*Chatak*	*Seer*	*Millilitre*
2 litres	..	1	2	½	1	1254
1 litre	..	0	3	1/4	1/2	625
500 ml	..	0	1½	1/8	1/4	312
200 ml	..	0	½	½	1/8	156
100 ml	..	0	0	1¼	1/16	78
50 ml	..	0	0	5/8	1/32	40
20 ml	..	0	0	1/4	1/64	20

Denominations of litre measures in use

20 litres	1 litre	50 ml
10 litres	500 ml	20 ml
5 litres	200 ml	
2 litres	100 ml	

Cylindrical-type Aluminium, Brass and Stainless Steel pouring and dipping measures for liquids only.

G. I. Conical measures for kerosene and motor oils only.

1 Gallon = 4.55 litres

1 litre = 1,000 millilitres

Weights in existence in Mandya District prior to the introduction of Metric Weights and their equivalents

Tolas	Grams	Tolas	Grams
1-1/2	18	13-1/2	158
3	35	15	175
4-1/2	53	16-1/2	193
6	70	18	210
7-1/2	88	19-1/2	228
9	105	21	245
10-1/2	123	22-1/2	263
12	140	24	280

Seers	Tolas	Kilo-grams	Grams	Seers	Tolas	Kilo-grams	Grams
1	24	..	280	21	504	5.88	5,880
2	48	..	560	22	528	6.16	6,160
3	72	..	840	23	552	6.44	6,440
4	96	1.12	1,120	24	576	6.72	6,720
5	120	1.40	1,400	25	600	7.00	7,000
6	144	1.68	1,680	26	624	7.28	7,280
7	168	1.96	1,960	27	648	7.56	7,560
8	192	2.24	2,240	28	672	7.84	7,840
9	216	2.52	2,520	29	696	8.12	8,120
10	240	2.80	2,800	30	720	8.40	8,400
11	264	3.08	3,080	31	744	8.68	8,680
12	288	3.36	3,360	32	768	8.96	8,960
13	312	3.64	3,640	33	792	9.24	9,240
14	336	3.92	3,920	34	816	9.52	9,520
15	360	4.20	4,200	35	840	9.80	9,800
16	384	4.48	4,480	36	864	10.08	10,080
17	408	4.76	4,760	37	888	10.36	10,360
18	432	5.04	5,040	38	912	10.64	10,640
19	456	5.32	5,320	39	936	10.92	10,920
20	480	5.60	5,600	40	960	11.20	11,200

Maunds	Seers	Tolas	Kilograms	Grams
1	40	960	11.2	11,200
2	80	1,920	22.4	22,400
3	120	2,880	33.6	33,600
4	160	3,840	44.8	44,800
5	200	4,800	56.0	56,000
6	240	5,760	67.2	67,200
7	280	6,720	78.4	78,400
8	320	7,680	89.6	89,600
9	360	8,640	100.8	1,00,800
10	400	9,600	112.0	1,12,000

Source : Office of the Controller of Weights and Measures, Bangalore.

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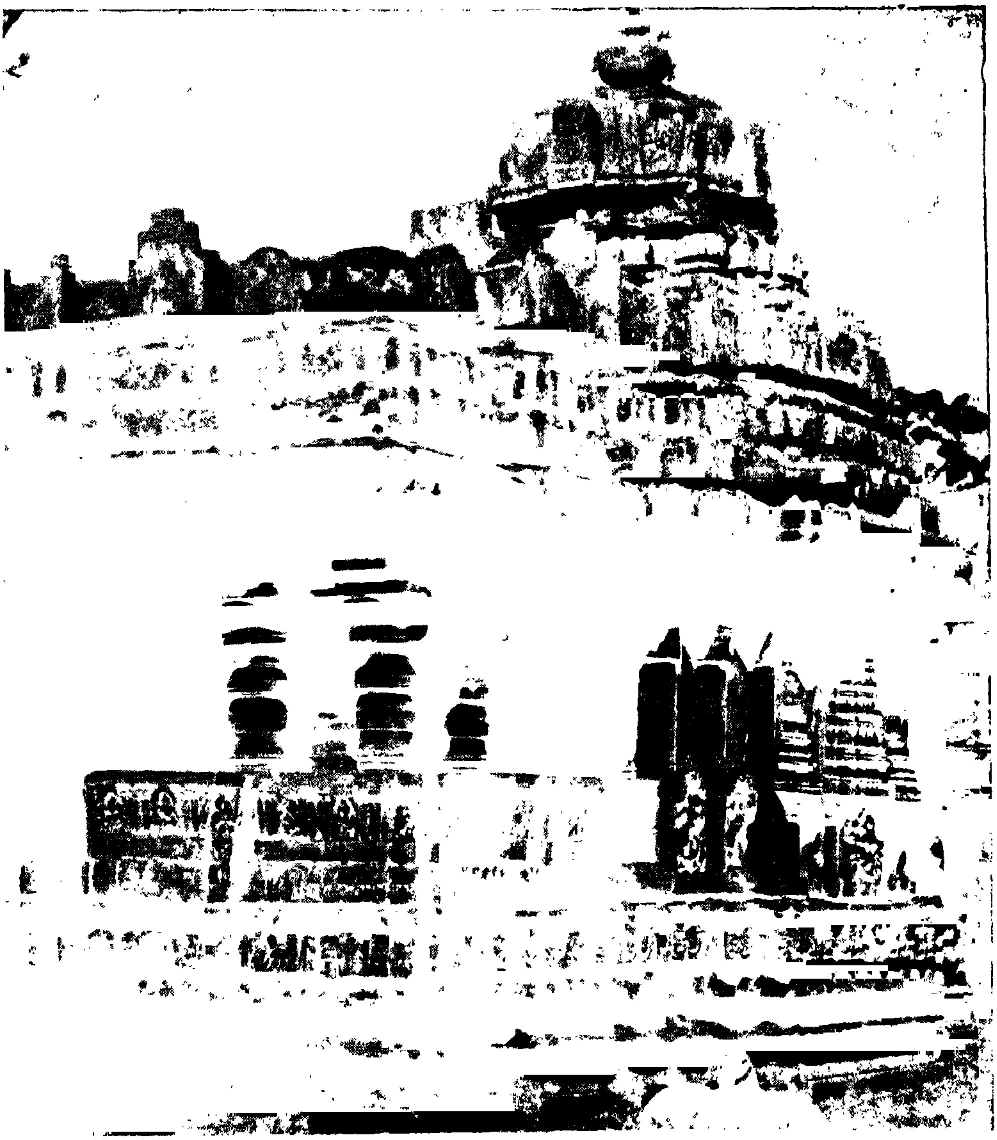
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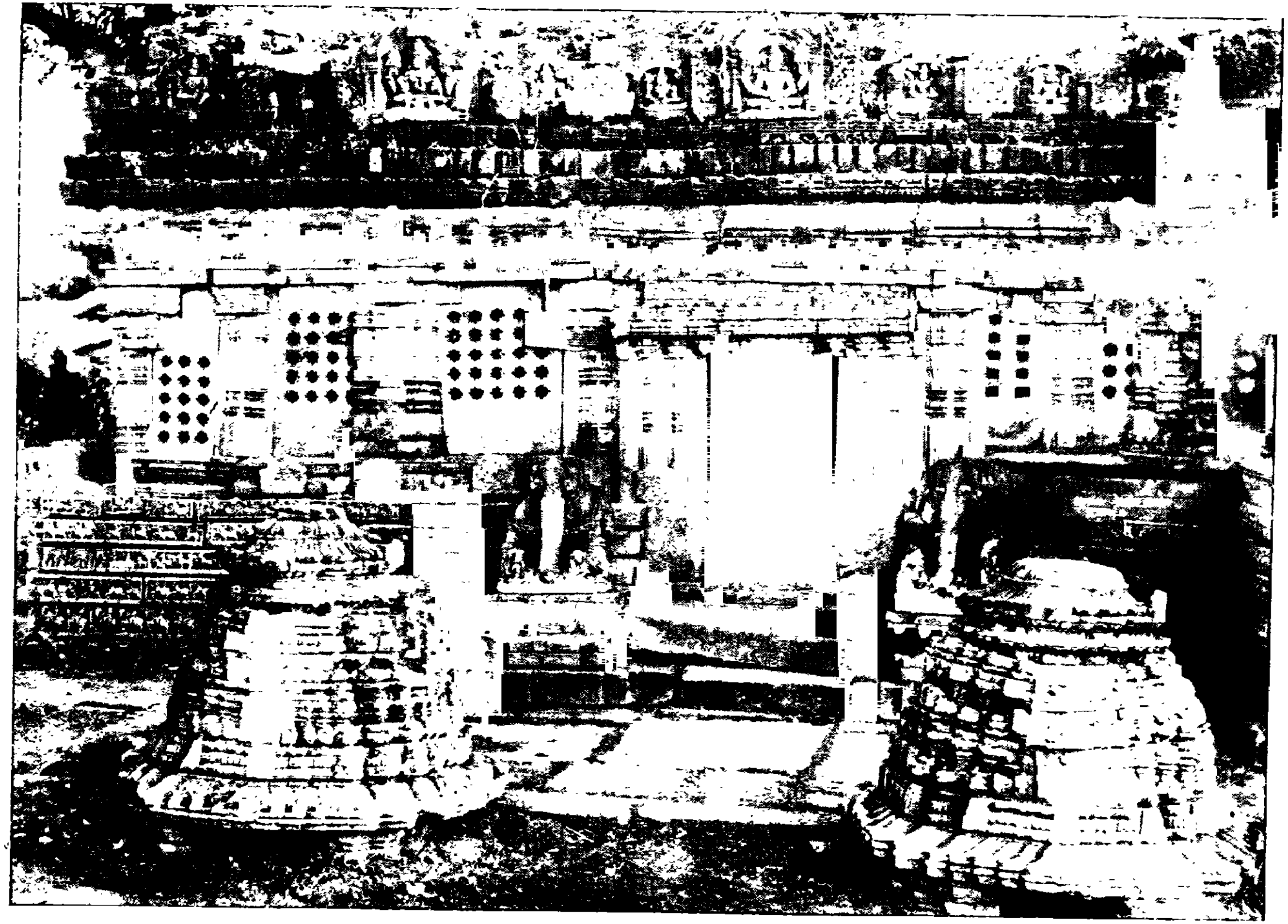
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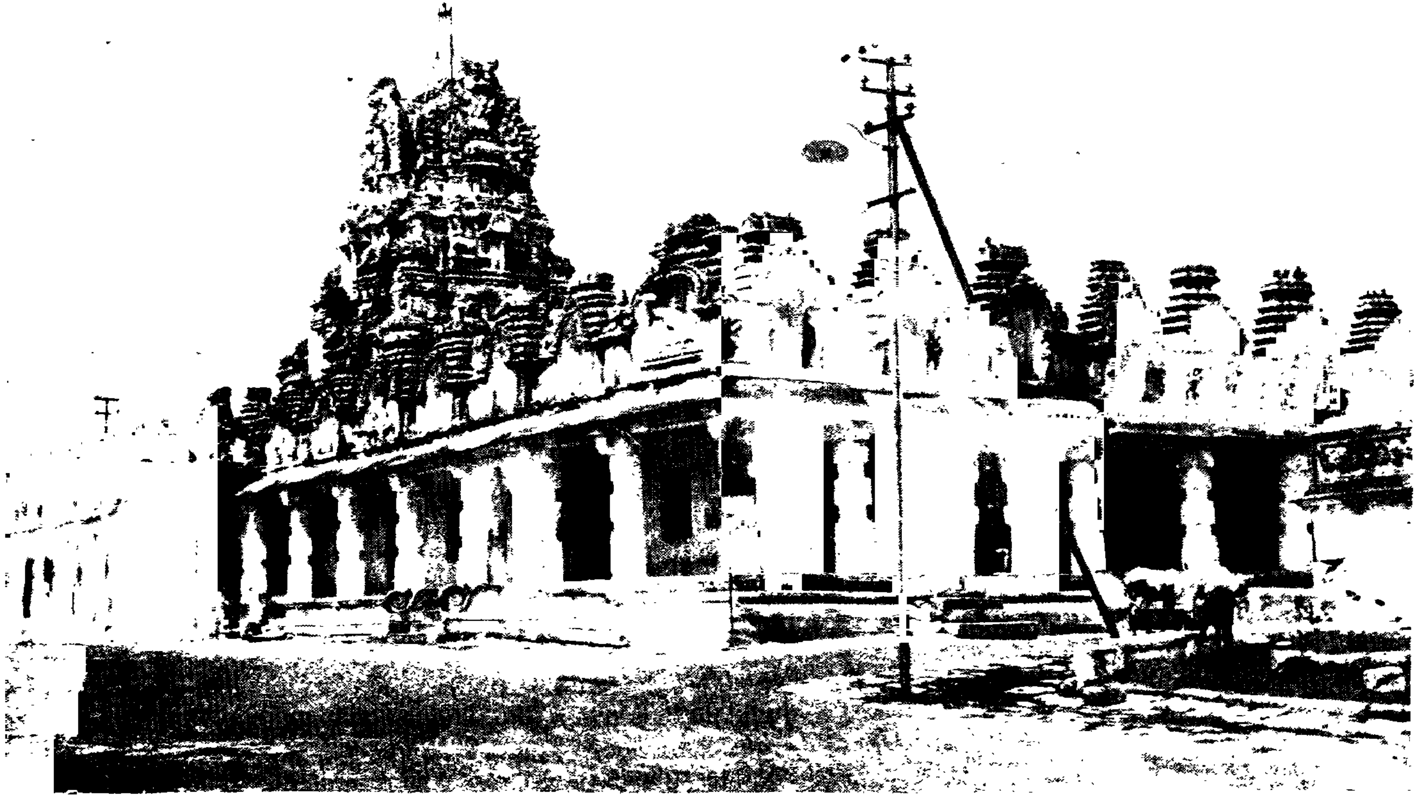
A sectional view of the Brahmeshwara Temple at Kikkeri, Krishnarajpet taluk. This temple, constructed in 1171 A D., is a fine specimen of Hoysala style of architecture. (See page 475)



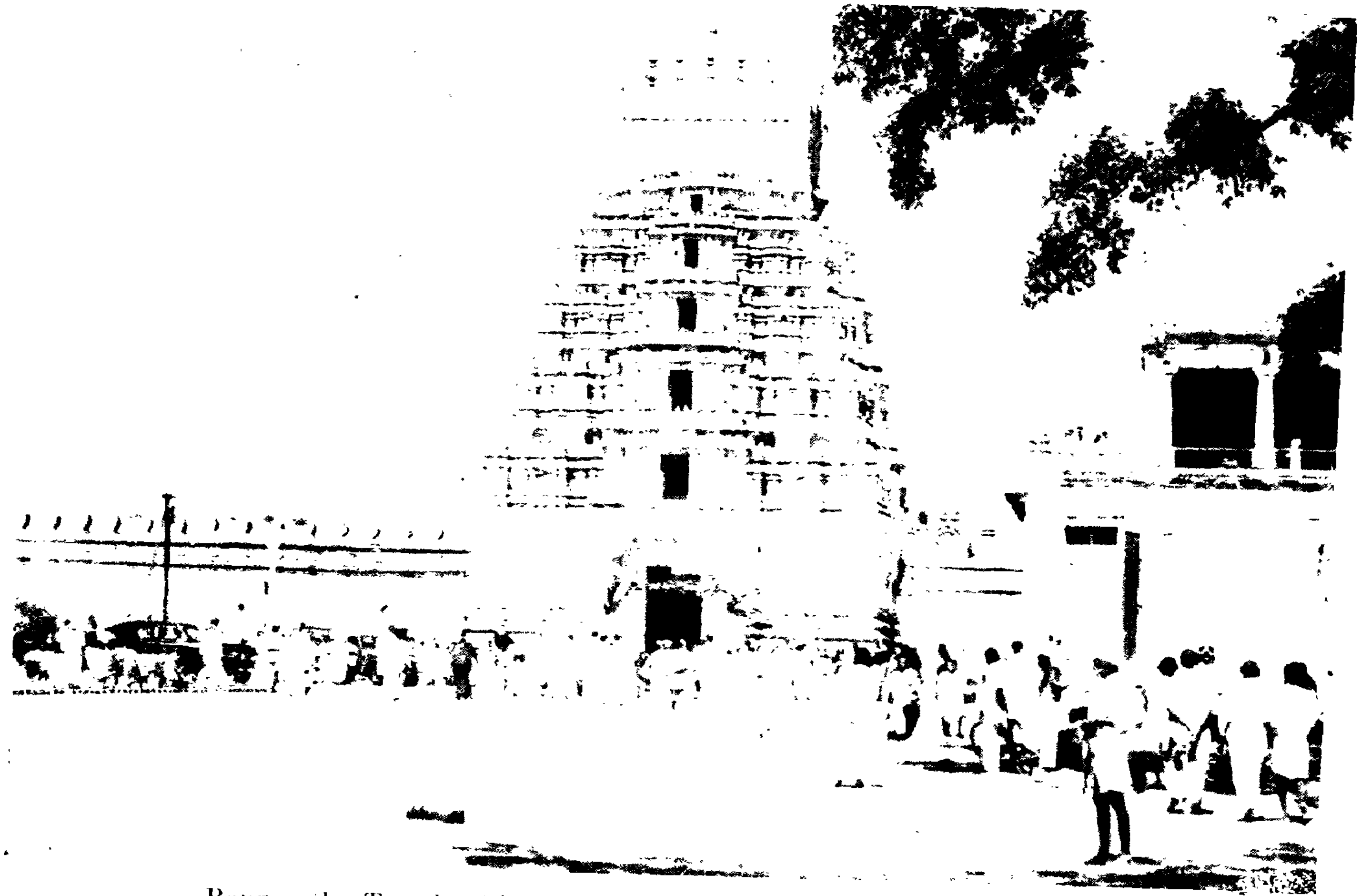
Mallikarjunaswamy Temple at Basaral, Mandya taluk. Built in the 13th century, it is also a good and highly ornate specimen of Hoysala architecture. (See pages 469-470)



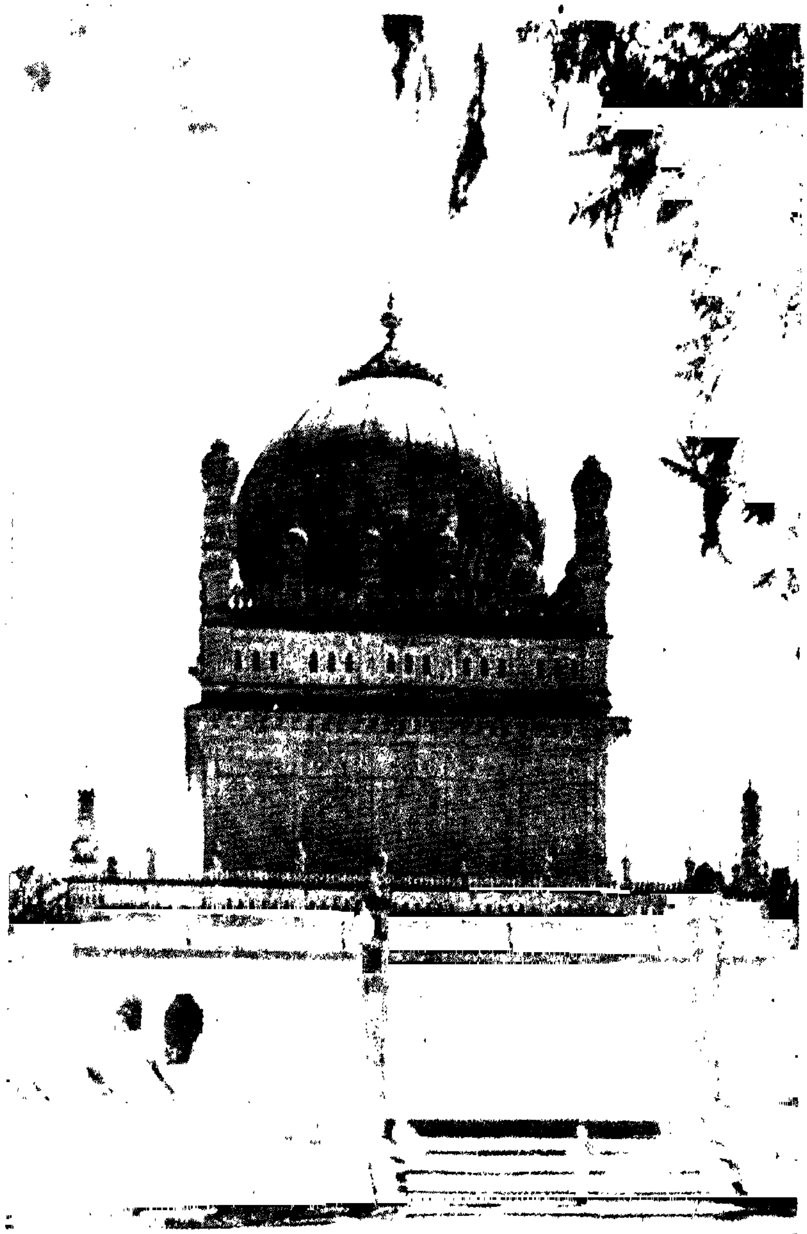
Image of Neminatha (in *dhyanasana*) and a remarkable elephant frieze (bottom) in the Shantinatha Basti at Kambadahalli, Nagamangala taluk. (See page 474)



Narayanaswamy Temple, Melkote, where Sri Ramanujacharya, the great Srivaishnava saint, lived for about 14 years. (See pages 482-484)



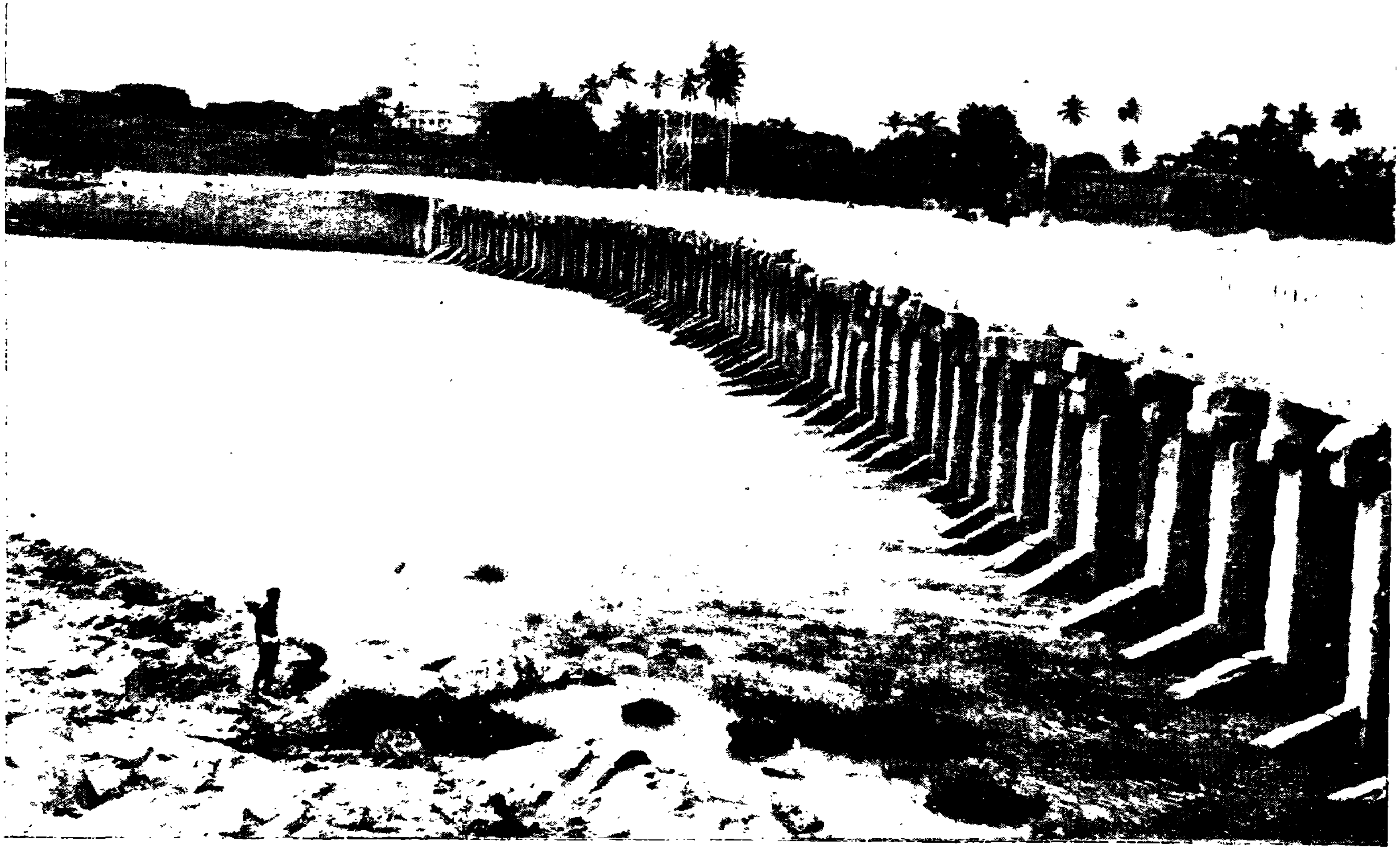
Ranganatha Temple, Srirangapatna, which is one of the largest temples in Mysore State. (See pages 494-495)



The Gumbaz or Mausoleum at Srirangapatna, wherein are buried Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan. (See page 493)



An interior view of the Darya Daulat, Tipu's Summer Palace, at Srirangapatna, built in 1784. (See pages 492-493)



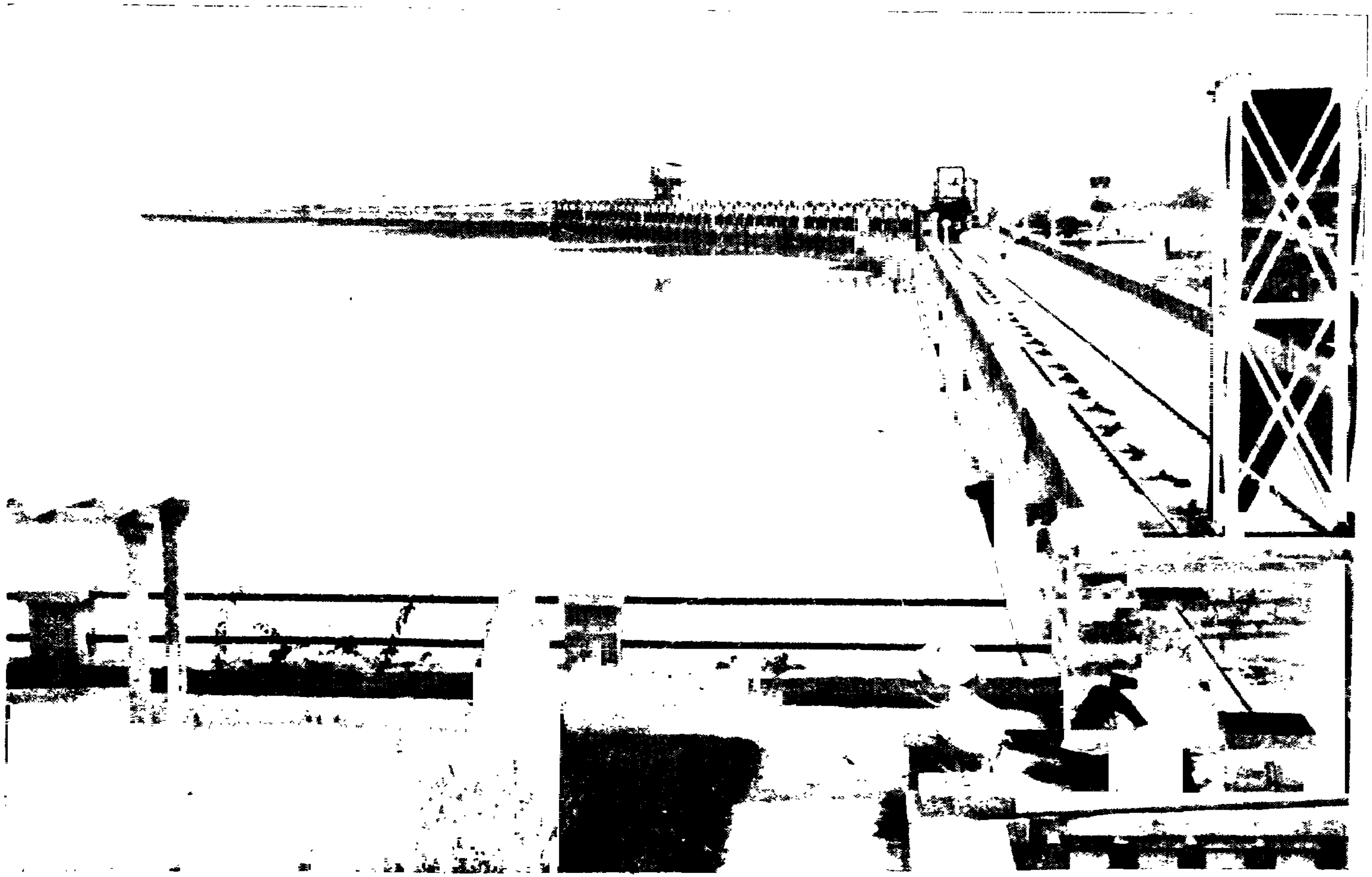
Wellesley Bridge at Srirangapatna. Constructed in 1804, it is one of the oldest bridges in Mysore State. (See page 224)



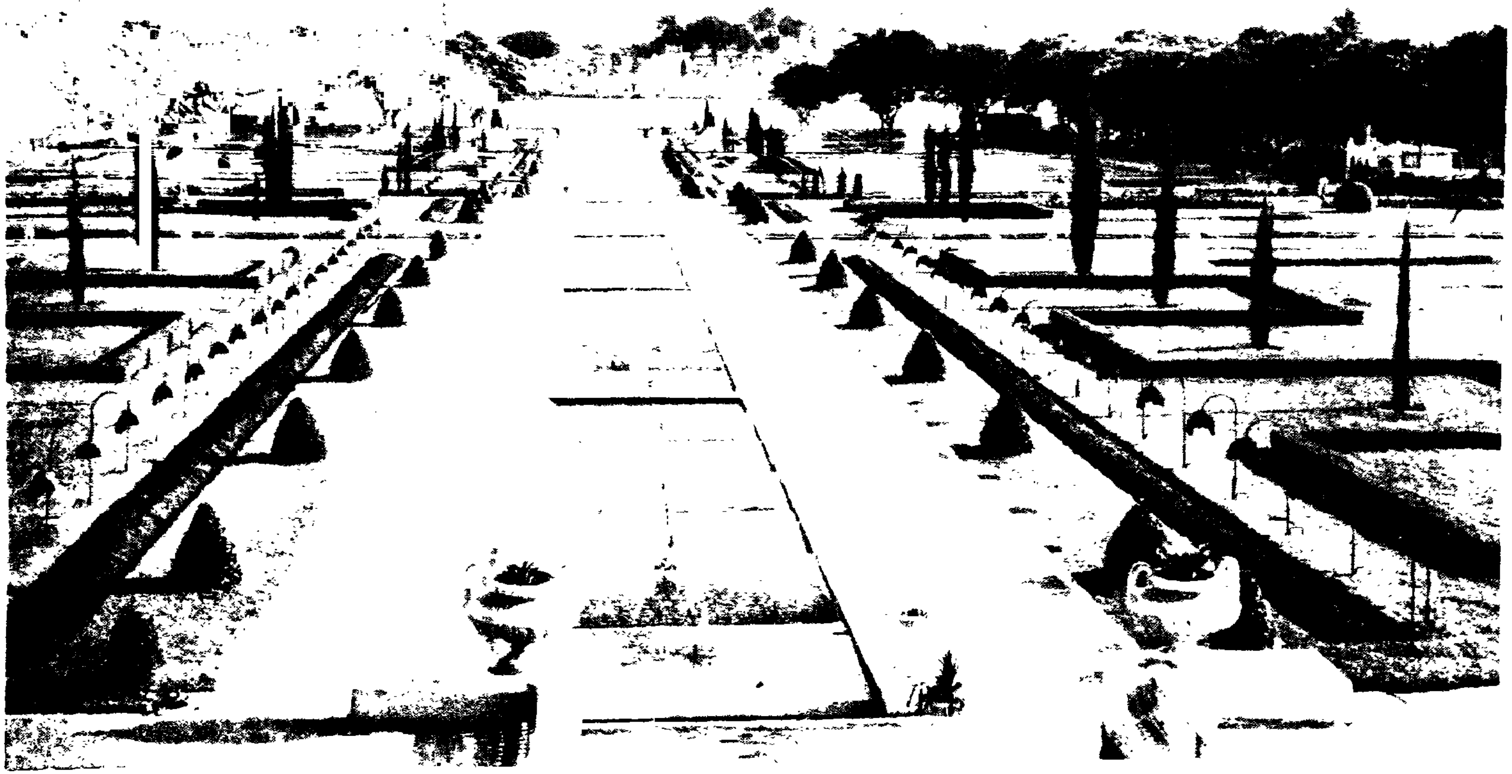
The picturesque Gagana Chukki Water Falls at Shivasamudram.
(See page 489)



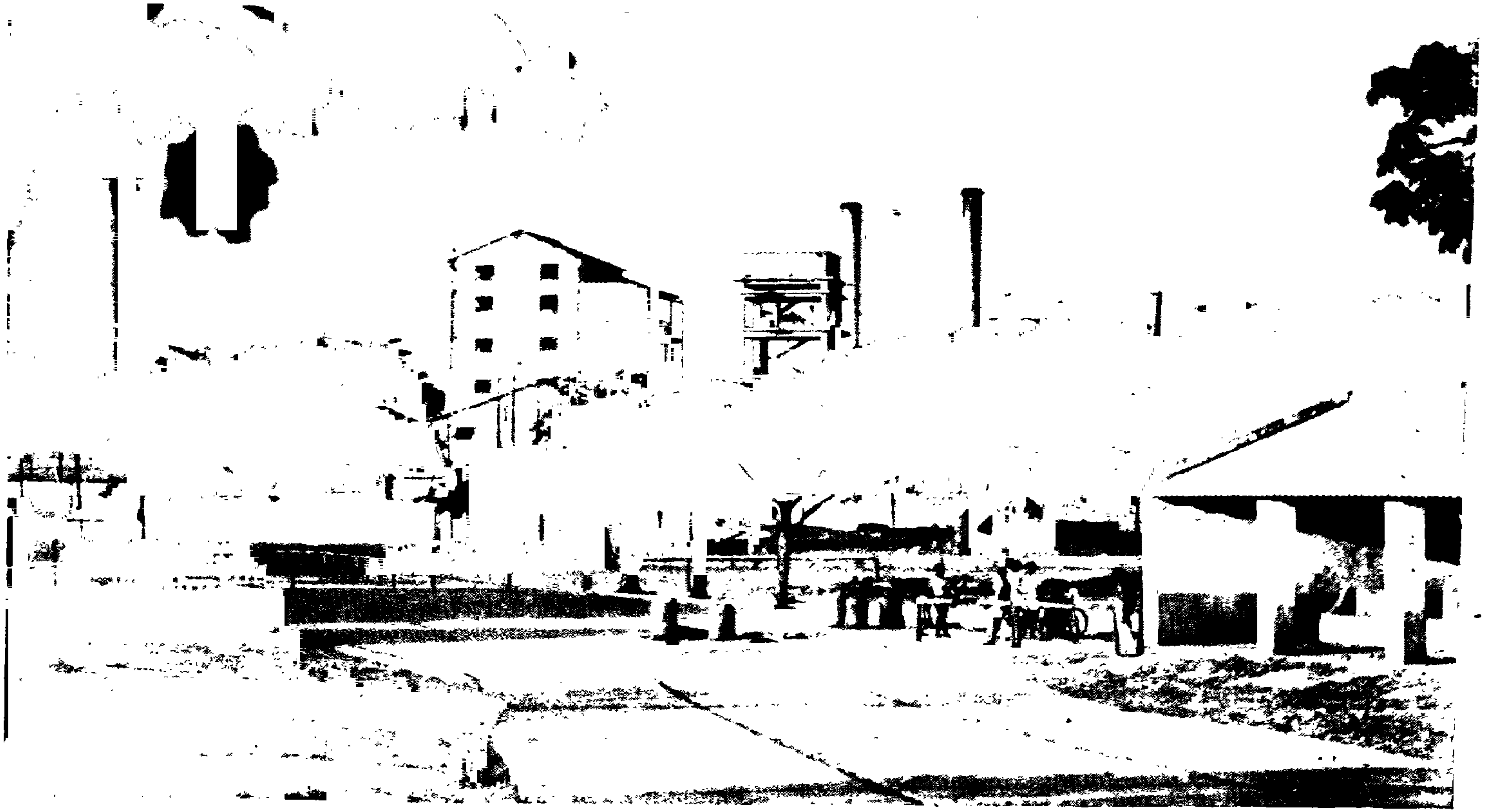
A sectional view of the Ranganathittu Birds' Sanctuary, about two miles from Srirangapatna. (See pages 21-22 and 487-488)



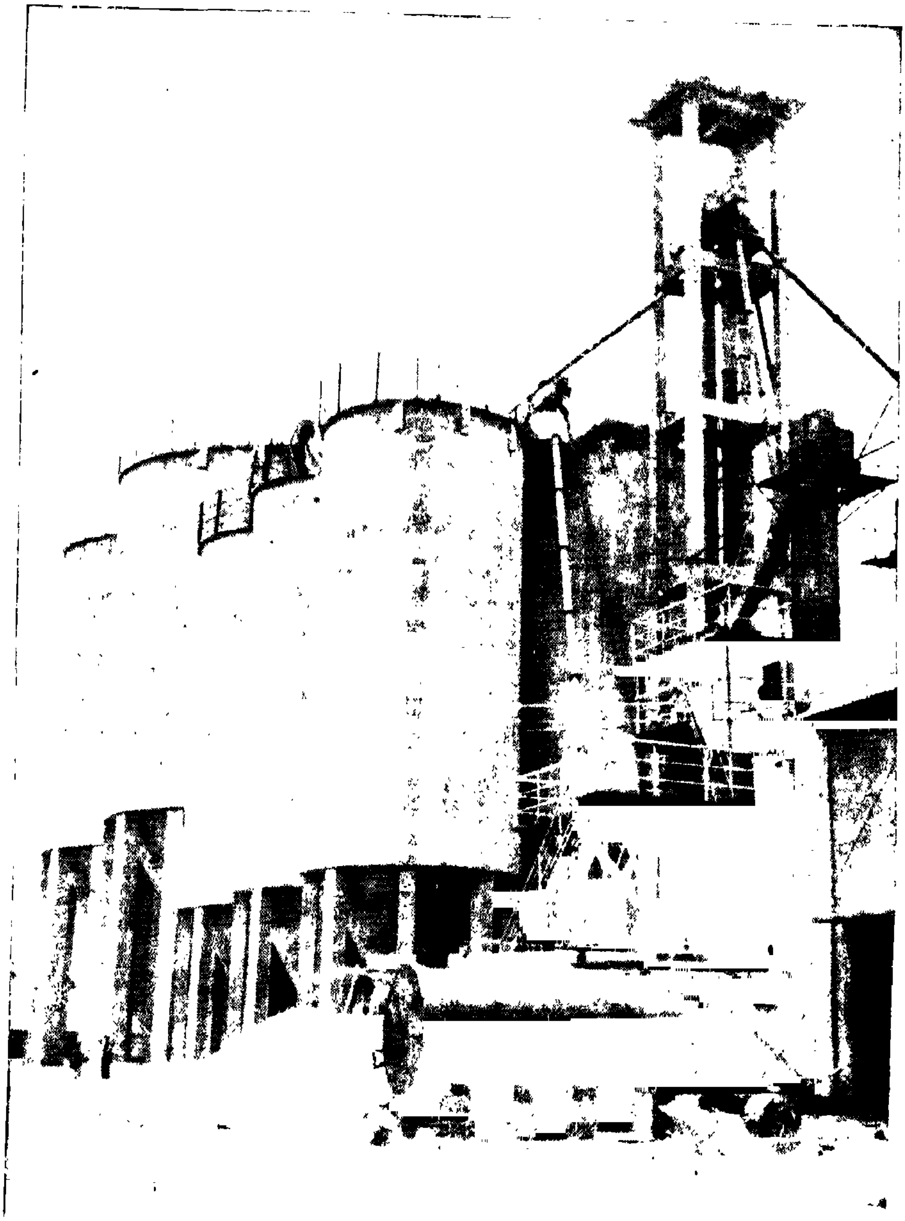
A general view of the Krishnarajasagar dam and the reservoir. The dam is 8,600 feet long and the reservoir has a storage capacity of 43,934 million cubic feet of water. (See pages 100-105 and 476)



Brindavan Gardens, the best illuminated terrace gardens in India, at Krishnarajasagar. (See pages 105-106 and 477)



A general view of the Sugar Factory at Mandya. Started in 1933, it is one of the oldest and also largest sugar facteries in India. (See pages 160-165 and 481)



The Modern Rice Mill at Mandya, which is one of the six modern rice milling units being established in the country (See page 174-175)

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